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Coshocton County, Ohio

W. J. Bahmer

CENTENNIAL HISTORY

OF

Coshocton County, Ohio

BY WILLIAM J. BAHMER

Illustrated

V.1

Vol. I

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COSHOCTON

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Life by life, and race by race,
You pass through ages strange;
Breath by breath, and death by death,
You run the links of change.
Your tribes have come, your tribes have gone,
And those today will go;
What Time may bring, as cycles swing,
No man of us can know.

Your years are old, your work is old,
Since Man first named you Home;
His trail is o'er your glacial shore,
And where the Mammoth roamed.
He has left his bones in your ice-drift stones,
And Mounds of ancient earth;
While forests reared, and forests scared,
Before the Red Man's birth.

He lived by blood, and right of might,
And flaked his flint to slay;
Through moonlit waste he howled his hate,
And danced to crimson fray.
Then shadows broke, new life awoke—
Coshocton, Hearth of Men!
Our Home and Sun, till we are done—
O Lord of hosts, what then?

FOREWORD

In apportioning the pages of Coshocton County history it has been necessary to keep ever in view a vital Present as well as a vivid Past; to dwell not unduly on the Old, and to treat justly of the New; to sketch the antiquity that was Moundbuilder and the barbarity that was Indian into the civilization which is Coshocton.

There are many books affording means for scientific study of this region and its antiquity. A heap of biology, paleontology, anthropology, archæology, geology, ethnology and other ologies could be piled higher than our mounds. Should this rough penciling take the reader to the library that will be better than bringing the library into these pages.

The county's most impressive development is in the last fifty years, particularly the last quarter century. For valuable information grateful acknowledgment is due the press and the citizens who have so fully contributed to the record. In touching upon the social, industrial, economic and political features the cardinal purpose has been to speak true, to judge tolerantly, and above all to keep in mind that wealth is no corollary of worth and success no evidence of character.

W. J. BAHMER.

Coshocton, February 1, 1909.

COSHOCTON COUNTY HISTORY

CHAPTER I.

RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES RELATING TO THE ANTIQUITY OF HUMAN LIFE IN THIS REGION.

The beginning of everything is the object of a deal of investigation all over the world. Whole libraries are filled with opinions of many scholars in as many different languages giving as many varying notions regarding the antiquity of human life. In such a discussion our particular spot on the earth cannot very well be overlooked. Much as we may be interested in the pioneer life and the modern Coshocton County there is something in the mystery of the ages that holds us in awe before these hills and valleys where a wonderful procession of mankind issued from Cimmerian night and vanished into pathetic and fathomless silence.

As everyone knows from the pages of geology, there was once upon a time whirling through space a ball of fire whose surface in course of ages gradually crusted, cooling the air until moisture formed and the first rain washed our young world. The waters tore their way through. Explosions and earthquakes shook the new earth in frightful convulsion, while the wild-flaming, wild-thundering train of heaven's artillery swept across inky skies. Upheavals of rock clung into continents. Receding waters became seas. And to this sublime dawn of the earth's creation the geologist has given a name—the Eozoic age—a million years ago, what matter if more or less, a time that no man knows.

The world turned on in the wheel of time and passed through its Palaeozoic age, when life appeared in a tadpole stage, and if you believe in evolution (which you can if you want to) we were those self-same tadpoles along this one-time seashore where

We sprawled through the ooze and slime,
Or skittered with many a caudal flip.

For it is written in geology that the sea covered what is now Coshocton County long enough to form the stratifications, including the shale with its fossil remains of the fish age, and eons later the coal and limestone imprinted with the plant tracery of the carboniferous age. Then the hot lands heaved amain and in Langdon Smith's lines on the Darwinian theory

We were Amphibians, scaled and tailed,
And drab as a dead man's hand;
We coiled at ease 'neath the dripping trees,
Or trailed through the mud and sand,
Croaking and blind, with our three-clawed feet,
Writing a language dumb,
With never a spark in the empty dark
To hint at a life to come.

In time came the Mammoth. Remains of huge elephants and mastodons have been found in peat marshes of these valleys, according to C. H. Mitchener, of the New Philadelphia bar, thirty-three years ago in his history of our Coshocton valleys, a rare work even in this day.

As the eons came and the eons went more snow accumulated in the North than summer suns could melt. Then formed that vast mass of slowly moving ice which geologists have decided pressed down from the north pole toward this latitude, similar to the present ice-covered waste of Northern Greenland. In Europe the ancient glacial covering spread over Britain and the Scandinavian peninsula, Western Russia, Northern Germany and the whole valley of Switzerland, and in America as far south as our region and thence southwesterly in a direction of some variableness.

The signs of this ice sheet are traced in glacial scratches on stones. The geologist reasons that the grinding ice leveled the land, and that boulders, drift and rocks carried from the North in the ice-sheet's freezing embrace were left here when the ice finally melted. There are some, however, who reject the ice evidence that persuades others, and who hold that a flood instead produced all the phenomena.

Coshocton County valleys are lined with gravel terraces, the drift deposit laid down by the swollen streams of the melting glacial years. Much of the city of Coshocton is built upon a glacial terrace. Granitic pebbles from Northern Canada are massed here with local pebbles. Verily, "sermons in stones," and cyclopedias in pebbles.

H. J. Lewis, of Pittsburg, and one-time president of the Society of Engineers of Western Pennsylvania, has an interesting theory regarding the gravel terrace or bench that lines the Tuscarawas valley. He has traced its entire length, and from pebbles found in it near his home town of West Lafayette he is convinced that the waters of the St. Lawrence River once followed this course. These pebbles, he avers, are seen nowhere else except along the shores of the St. Lawrence. According to Professor George Frederick Wright, of Oberlin, among America's eminent archæologists, there were no Niagara Falls and no Lake Erie before the glacial period, while northern rivers found new beds with the retreat of the ice.

It is in such gravel terraces as ours that archæologists are searching today for evidence that man inhabited the earth during the glacial period ten thousand years ago or more, according to various estimates. The attention of the scientific world was drawn to the first discovery of human implements in the gravel terraces near Abbeville, in Northern France, seventy years ago. Later, more implements of a similar type were found in England. In recent years a most important archæological discovery made in America was the finding of paleolithic implements by Dr. C. C. Abbott at a depth of five to twenty feet in the gravel bluff overlooking the Delaware River at Trenton.

These hatchet-like implements and fish-spears are accepted as paleolithic because found in undisturbed deposits of the glacial age. They are now in the Peabody Museum at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Indians fashioned similar objects of flint, but Dr. Abbott, who is well known as an investigator of Indian antiquities, describes the paleolithic implements as of argillite or slate, resembling closely what European archæologists call stone axes of the Chellean type.

More recent discoveries of these paleolithic implements have been made in the gravel terraces at Madisonville and Loveland, showing that glacial man was in Ohio. Wherefore Professor Wright enjoins that wherever excavations are being made in these glacial

drifts someone should be on the lookout for paleoliths, the discovery of which would interest scientists the world over. Nor should the observer be too easily discouraged, says the professor, because hunting a chipped stone in a great bank of pebbles and gravel is like looking for a needle in a haystack. The writer cheerfully attests to the difficulty after personally satisfying himself by a feverish scramble along the walls of Coshocton's gravel pit, with clawing hands and an archæological stare.

Having evidence that man existed as early as the glacial age, what manner of being was he? Dr. Abbott argues he was the ancestor of the Eskimo, driven northward by the invading Indian, but the paleolithic man's implements no more resemble those of the Eskimo than those of people in the later stone age. Some yet consider glacial man of the same blood as the ancient cave-dwellers of France.

If we accept the view of Henry W. Haynes of the Archæological Institute of America, as set forth in the Narrative and Critical History of America, whatever primitive people may have occupied this region they were at least no mysterious, superior race, and they did not even reach a stage of culture that could properly be called civilization.

This may restrain any ardent local archæologist from asserting this to be the seat of the vanished empire of Atlantis, though several writers have declared their belief it was somewhere in America as an offset to learned commentators who have variously and wildly supported the claims of Sweden, Africa, Spitzbergen, and Palestine.

At any rate it is an interesting tale of Plato's, whether or not we endorse the conservative opinion of Longinus as expressed to his pupils in Alexandria that Plato designed the tradition merely as a literary ornament. As Plato's story runs, when Solon was in Egypt an aged priest said to him, "Solon, you Greeks are all children. You know of but one deluge, whereas there have been many destructions of mankind, both by flood and fire; in Egypt alone is ancient history recorded." And the dialogue goes on to describe the island of Atlantis somewhere off the Spanish coast where a mighty power held sway about as many thousand years ago as when glacial man hunted the mammoth in Coshocton valleys. This power pressed hard upon other nations of the known world to subjugate them all. "Then came

a day and night of great floods and earthquakes; Atlantis disappeared, swallowed by the waves."

So much for the visions of poets and the theories of philosophers in their ancient guessing at the possibility of such a land, as some today imagine an antarctic continent or an open polar sea. Enough that archæologists generally have settled it in books if not by the spade that glacial man perished before a foreign invasion from Asia or the Pacific islands. How far this theory of an Oriental invasion has gone and to what extent it has fostered the belief that from such early Asiatics were descended the tribes which for ages dwelt in Coshocton County, we will now look into, even if we don't sanction.

YESTERDAY'S MOUNDBUILDER—TODAY'S MOTORIST:
THE MEETING OF THE CENTURIES IN COSHOCTON LIFE.

CHAPTER II

NEW DISCOVERIES TOUCHING THE MOUNDBUILDERS, THE VANISHED RACE VIEW, THE INDIAN THEORY, THE INCA, TOLTEC, ASIATIC, EGYPTIAN, IRISH, WELSH AND "LOST TRIBE" SPECULATIONS.

Like a God-created, fire-breathing spirit host, we emerge from the inane, haste stormfully across the astonished earth, then plunge again into the inane. On the hardest adamant some footprint of us is stamped in; the last rear of the host will read traces of the earliest van. But whence? O heaven, whither? Sense knows not, faith knows not, only that it is through mystery to mystery, from God to God.

—Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus."

All the wisdom of the Orient, of Egypt, of Greece and Rome tells us naught of our land or its people in those dim and shadowy ages when the Chinese, Chaldeans, Egyptians and Persians comprised the known population of the world. The secret of those thousands of years is locked in the breast of Nature. Forest after forest has come and gone, rivers have left their ancient shores, plains have come and bottom lands. Against the blue dusk of summer skies and the gray cold of winter clouds, the eyes of Unknown Man lifted to the same old rolling line of hills, those heights eternal, dumb watches of fathomless time looking down on human ages in stormful passage to oblivion.

The vast rivers of melting ice spreading from hillside to hillside in glacial man's day slowly receded in course of ages to their present beds, leaving exposed broad plains and valleys for the use of that Other Man who has baffled our understanding. In his earthworks and stoneworks lies hidden the mystery of ages. What story of human activity, of weird ceremonies, perhaps sacrificial terrors, may belong to these mute symbols of a voiceless past. Weed-grown and brush-covered, some today are but faintly traced in brier-tangled field and wood, while the plow has worn down others until there is left only a dim outline where not many years ago there circled in bold relief a breast-high wall of earth.

From the variety and extent of these earthworks within our county's borders, ranging from circles and huge enclosures to mounds large and small, and from the vast labor necessarily involved, whether

the earth was carried in baskets or otherwise, we have sufficient evidence that this was a populous center of that ancient race engaging the attention of the archæological world. Whether or not it was a mighty power that held sway in the primeval forest, a people skilled in arts of peace as well as war, we can only conjecture from the inscrutable character of the ruins that mark the passing of this lost race.

For most of us the vanished race view is still the more plausible despite the weight of testimony adduced by archæological authority in support of the Indian theory of our Moundbuilders' origin. All local knowledge which has come down to us regarding the red men who existed here absolves them readily from the suspicion of undertaking anything so nearly approaching real work as the building of these mounds. Whatever else may be charged to our noble red men during their residence in this region, we hesitate about accusing them of overcoming their haughty disdain for labor to the extent of digging up tons and tons of earth and heaping it into walls and mounds. The Coshocton Indian's popular idea of a wall was a tepee skin or bark of a tree, and for a fortification it was far less troublesome and vastly more to his liking to simply dodge behind a rock.

Of course, any discussion of the Moundbuilder problem is expected to be characterized by reserve. We can only approach the subject by cautiously venturing to inquire without presuming to decide, especially where eminent authorities in the scientific world have so hopelessly disagreed. There are those, we are told, who have written much but added little to real knowledge of the subject; more who have only borrowed from others; some who have made sober observations; some far from sober; and some who have compiled descriptions with worthless comment.

In this region, doubly important among American localities as a prehistoric and historic center, the student has the advantage of personal contact with such evidence as remains. To that extent at least what views are formed may deal with facts, not surmise.

Special attention is drawn to the extensive earthwork on a precipitous ridge of the Winfield Miller estate along the Walhonding near Coshocton. A circle swings around the whole summit of the hill. Through the fringe of woods the view sweeps the valley of the Walhonding. Down the steep hillside is a drop of two hundred feet

to the road. There are only a few of these high hilltop enclosures reported in Ohio.

W. K. Moorehead, curator of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, reporting a visit to the circle on this hill a dozen years ago, described it as "some two acres in extent, the embankment low and broad; where preserved by woods it appears to have originally been five feet high."

Continuing the description of the circle the report refers to "a long passage way from the valley leading up to it, and in this respect the place is peculiar. The passage is some fifteen feet wide on the average and walled on either side by natural ledges. We think the enclosure merits future investigation."

Subsequent examination of the road or passage way from the valley leading up to the earthwork convinced local investigators that this rock-walled path is a split in the huge boulders, the split widening to several feet with the slipping of the detached rock from the bulk imbedded in the hillside.

The State survey mentions the hilltop circle as a fortification, and the statement is made that "many citizens of Coshocton claim it to be a French fort, but we would call it decidedly Indian in form." What local supposition may have existed ascribing this earthwork to Frenchmen it is difficult to discern. Certain it is that history is silent regarding the erection of any French fortification in this locality. There has been discussion relating to the Miller hill as the site of Colonel Bouquet's camp when the Indian treaty was made, though the most recent investigation attaches the older and much greater importance to the hilltop circle as the work of more ancient hands than British soldiers. On the spot chosen for their camp the troops threw up four redoubts, according to Colonel Bouquet's own account of it, and between such angular embankments and the circle on the Miller hill there can be no analogy.

On the plowed ground within the circle are many flint chips, while local arrowhead collections include numerous specimens from this hilltop. The presence of Indian relics is a matter of course in a region so long occupied by the red men, but that the hand which drew yesterday's arrow is related to the earthwork any more than the hand on today's plow is not viewed as probable in the light of local evidence.

The earliest accounts speak of our mounds being regarded even in the Indian's day as structures of remote antiquity. The missionary, Zeisberger, noted a hundred and thirty-three years ago the numerous signs of an ancient race here. He referred particularly to the cemetery containing thousands of graves near the mound three miles south of Coshocton.

The skeletons, reduced to chalky ashes, were three feet to four and a half feet long, smaller than Indian or mound skeletons. These pygmies have led to much conjecture. Thus far no definite conclusion is recorded in any of the notices of this ancient city of the dead. The bibliography of Ohio earthworks, prepared for the Smithsonian Institution, includes the notice in Howe's Historical Collections, quoted from Dr. Hildreth's description in Silliman's Journal, 1835. This also mentions an ancient cemetery of pygmies near St. Louis. There the skeletons were found in stone sepulchres, while those here seemed to have been in wooden coffins. A discovery of pygmy graves on the Keene-Bethlehem township line is credited to J. C. Milligan.

Hildreth relates that in one of the Coshocton graves was found a skeleton five and a half feet long, with decayed pieces of oak and iron nails. The skull was triangular in shape, much flattened at the sides and back, though not with the slant-brow of flat-head Indians seen in the West. A hole pierced the back of the skull. The bones were displaced, the skull being found with the pelvis, from which it is inferred that the body was dismembered before burial. In the St. Louis cemetery was found among the pygmies one skeleton of rather large development though not taller than the rest. The legs were cut off at the knees and placed alongside the thigh bones.

Mitchener tells of the Nanticoke Indians in Maryland drying the bones of their dead and carrying them in wrappings from place to place as generation after generation sought new hunting grounds, and that eventually these ancestral bones found a final resting place in the valley at Coshocton when the last of the tribe became too weakened by war to move farther. This tradition is credited to a Nanticoke convert who was with Zeisberger, but it meets with that skepticism which has observed the uncertainty of Indian memory and how commonly Indian traditions die out, as for instance those southern tribes who retained no recollection whatever of De Soto's expedition. In this connection also we are reminded of the Coshocton In-

dian tradition related to John Heckewelder, the other Moravian missionary here with Zeisberger. The Delawares, accounting for the ancient earthworks in this region, professed to him that their ancestors once occupied the country, but as Justin Winsor, librarian of Harvard University, said, it has been suspected that the worthy missionary was imposed upon.

The long rows of graves of the pygmy race at Coshocton were regularly arranged with heads to the west, a circumstance which has given rise to the theory that these people were sun-worshippers, facing the daily approach of the sun god over the eastern hills. In this respect, however, there is no resemblance to the various positions of skeletons found in our mounds. Acceptance of the sun-worship surmise does not necessarily imply a deduction that this pygmy race may have descended from the river-people of Hindostan or Egypt. Primeval man, wherever found, seems to have been a sun-worshiper.

The iron nails mentioned by Hildreth as found in this ancient cemetery take on added interest in view of the discovery in a mound near Cincinnati, reported by Frederick W. Putnam, curator of the Peabody Museum. Masses of meteoric iron were found on an altar, with bars of iron and other objects made from the metal.

A statement appears in Graham's History of Coshocton County that a Moravian minister from Pennsylvania visited the ancient cemetery here and remarked a custom among Moravians of burying the old in separate rows from the young. While this would explain the uniform smallness of some Moravian graves, it does not explain the absence from the missionaries' records of any considerable mortality among the younger or even for that matter the elder members of the Moravian mission. Moreover, the mission in this valley comprised but eight families, and they dwelt here only a few years. And finally, the Moravians themselves first spoke of the discovery here of the many pygmy graves.

The plow has long since turned these acres of mystery into cornfields, and obliterated this last vestige of a human population that once flourished within our borders. According to the view formulated from the missionary observations, unfortunately not accompanied by details covering excavations, this primitive people understood the use of the stone ax, the making of pottery, and the division of land areas into squares. Nothing has been found to show whether

it was their labor or that of others that erected the chain of earthworks within our county. The thousands of graves point only to the conclusion that the country around was the seat of a large population. The activities of that strange race which peopled the wilderness, the story of elemental life in the shadows of the forest and along the shores of the rivers, until the end in that valley of eternal rest, remains untold.

Near the ancient cemetery is a small mound less than a quarter of a mile from the large one, on the Porteus farm. At one time this sand heap was eight feet high, with a base of thirty-five feet. A few years ago it was less than five feet in height, and the base had spread to fifty feet. The excavation by the State archæologists in 1896 revealed seven skeletons of modern size and lying in various directions. Several arrowheads, many flint chips, and three bear teeth were found. It is recorded that Indians sometimes buried their dead in the monuments of their mysterious predecessors whom they held apparently in awe and reverence. The presence of flaked flints in mounds has also furnished the theory that the Moundbuilder knew the use of the arrowhead, and that the Indian learned it from him.

The State survey of the large mound along the river road on the Porteus farm revealed charcoal traces, a few pottery fragments, flint chips, small bones, a trinket or ceremonial of lead, and a finely chipped spear-head six inches long. This was the extent of the discovery, "to our chagrin," as the archæologist reports, "after exceedingly laborious and dangerous excavation." The report states that no larger force of workmen was ever put on a mound in the Ohio Valley. "Sixteen men were employed day and night for four days in sinking a trench thirty-five feet wide and seventy feet long. The sides were loose and dangerous, and heavy bracing was necessary. No burials were discovered, although tunnels were run several yards on the base line in various directions. This was disappointing, especially after the expenditure of a large sum of money. However, we learn again that it is not always the largest and most imposing monument which contains the greatest treasure. Failure to find anything cannot be charged to imperfect or hasty examination—the whole center of the mound was exposed by the trench and tunnels for a distance of thirty by twenty-five feet. As it was desirable to restore the

monument to its former shape, we engaged Mr. Porteus to fill our trench."

Composed entirely of earth and unstratified this mound suggests the question of how much the rains of ages may have reduced the height, possibly from a towering structure to the present pile of twenty-three feet. There is also a query, in connection with mound excavating in general, as to whether or not the practice of digging to the present base line may be stopping short of discoveries farther down.

The Porteus mound crowds the Muskingum bank so closely that the riverside drive has cut the side of the mound. It is one of the very few earthworks found on the last of the river terraces to be reclaimed from the stream, suggesting that it was among the last constructions of the Moundbuilders. Whether intended as a monument in connection with the ancient cemetery it overlooks, or possibly as a signal station, is another Moundbuilder mystery.

As to age, the trees growing upon mounds cannot carry estimates back much beyond six hundred years, while there is never absent the uncertainty of prior growths, whether or not we assume as the scholarly Brinton does that the Moundbuilders planted trees on their earthworks. However, Judge M. F. Force, of Cincinnati, has pointed out the absence from mounds of any little hillocks indicating the uprooting of an older growth of trees, and the inference is drawn that the Moundbuilders flourished till about a thousand years ago.

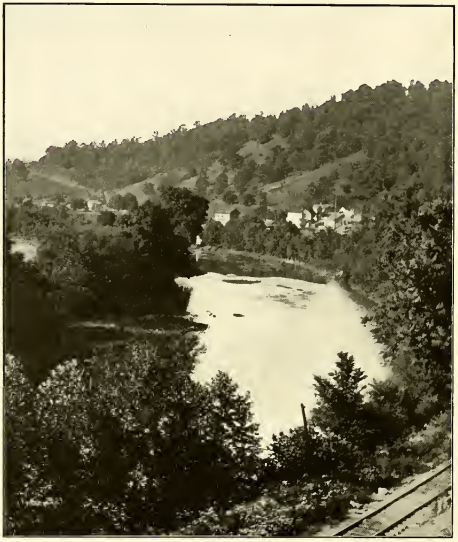
A sacrificial significance is attached to the charcoal traces of burnt wood or calcined ashes of bones found in our mounds, implying that a religion of fire-worship prevailed here in which human sacrifice and the burning of prisoners may not have been unknown.

So far the attempts to disclose the ethnological relations of the Moundbuilders on cranial evidence lack sufficient data, and have also been embarrassed by inadequate care in distinguishing intrusive burials of a later date. The wide divergence of views is shown in the theory of some connecting the Moundbuilders' skulls with the Pueblos, and the contention of others for similarity to those of Mexico and Peru. A favorite view is that the Moundbuilders north of this region were long heads, with receding foreheads, and those south were short heads, with high foreheads and more brains. The southern Moundbuilders, it is contended, were the most ingenious and industrious,

and made the best implements and greatest earthworks, notably that huge effigy, the Serpent Mound; also Fort Ancient, the Alligator Mound, and the elaborate works at Newark. The theory continues that there was war between the north and south Moundbuilders, which would suggest that the opposing forces may have met on this middle ground in our county. But the whole theory is well summed up by Professor E. O. Randall, secretary of the Ohio State Archæological and Historical Society, when he terms it "largely skull speculation and fanciful imagination." The professor, commenting on the burials of these people, observes the evidence therein that "they had their great chiefs or 'big men,' and the extent and character of their 'buildings' certainly prove that they understood organization and subordination in their social system; that there were 'bosses' in those prehistoric days who directed and controlled the workmen. They may not have been troubled with the question of combined capital, but they surely wrestled with the great question of labor."

A skull pierced in the crown was found in the mound on Frank Maxwell's land up the Walhonding three miles from Coshocton. This recalls the pierced skull reported in the ancient cemetery. The Maxwell mound is described as five feet high and sixty feet in diameter, and located on the second terrace two hundred yards from the river. The State survey removed about all the area originally covered by the mound, and found ten skeletons, some well preserved. Previous digging had disturbed two skeletons in the center, cutting one at the hips, and destroying all of another save the skull. In the eight years since the prior excavation, the bodies near the opening had decayed more than those farther away. All the skeletons were extended upon the base line and lay in various directions. Pottery, arrowheads, and a bone smoothed and sharpened at the edge were found in addition to the skull with the hole in the crown.

The report of field work by the State Archæological Society in 1896 speaks of Walhonding as built over several mounds and a village site, and refers to mounds north on the Johnson farm and the Workman farm. Human teeth were found near the center of the Johnson mound. A few feet lower and on the base line were traces of burnt earth and charcoal. There were a few broken arrowheads and one whole specimen scattered through the soil, and near the teeth



CAVALLO ON THE MOHICAN.
A FAMED SHIPPING POINT WHICH VANISHED WITH THE PASSING OF THE PIONEERS, THEN ROSE AGAIN.

a cone-shaped stone. The mound measured nine feet in height and sixty-nine feet across the base.

The smaller Workman mound contributed more to the State museum. From a five-foot height the plow had worn it down to two feet, barely high enough to trace its outline. Near the bones of a deer was found a stone tube. Resting on slight traces of bone and with edges overlapping was a layer of sixty-seven arrowheads of clear quartz, or chalcedony, all more leaf-shaped than the usual arrowhead. Near these was a pocket of chips that apparently were struck off in flaking the implements. This is the only burial of the kind recorded in this country.

On Colonel Pren Metham's farm a few miles away in Jefferson Township is a deposit of chalcedony, and it is presumed that this quarry furnished the material for the ancient implements found in the Workman mound. On the Metham hill were found battered-looking rocks, presumably carried up from the river to be hurled against the wall of flint. Likely under the blows of such primitive sledge-hammers the fragments flew. Heaps of flint chips marked the spot as the workshop of the professional arrowmaker. Nicked stones lay among the chips, left by the workers who returned no more. In a sandstone crevice near the Colonel's house was found a cache of flints, some finely finished, and at the spring a fragment of ancient pottery and a layer of broken sandstone. Similar layers in the earth have been noticed elsewhere in the county, always adjacent to springs.

Fifty-four years ago a stone mound was opened on a hilltop near the Colonel's house. A rock pile, eighteen feet square and five feet deep, composed of sandstone layers, was removed, revealing a sepulchre floored with a large, flat sandstone, and walled with sandstone slabs. On the floor lay part of a skull, a thigh bone, teeth and a few other fragments of a skeleton. The thigh bone indicated the dead to have been of unusual height, more than seven feet. In addition to a few flint darts several stone pendants were found in the sepulchre. These "plum bob" or shuttle shaped stones recall those found in Scioto Valley earthworks which have been variously regarded as ceremonial, or ornamental, or mayhap used as charm stones, or as weights to keep the thread taut in weaving.

Crowning a hilltop on the Darling farm across the river, a crescent-shaped wall of stone attracted attention in the early days as the work of ancient people. The wall, breast-high, extended thirty feet. It was built of large flat stones.

At best we have but a meagre record of ruins in this region, ruins found under circumstances which seemingly assign to them very remote antiquity belonging not only to a moundbuilding period but to a stone age also. It is much regretted that more information has not come to us from early observers of earthworks and stoneworks which afterward perished under the march of agriculture. Something about plowing up ashes and charcoal would have added fully as much mound testimony as careful measurements of feet high and feet wide, and done archæologic science just as immeasureable service.

In addition to the detailed report of Coshocton County mound exploration by the State, as mentioned herein, the survey tabulates half a hundred or so prehistoric earth and stone remains according to townships. Following is a revised exhibit:

COSHOCTON COUNTY.

ANCIENT EARTHWORKS AND STONEWORKS.

Townships	Earth Mounds	Stone Mounds	Village Sites	Enclosure	Circle	Crescent	Group Stone Graves	Mound Group	Glacial Kame Burial
Bethlehem	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Clark	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Keene	....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	....	.....
Lafayette	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Newcastle	5	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oxford	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Perry	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pike	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiverton	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Tuscarawas	2	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Virginia	1	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	26	7	8	2	3	1	2	1	4

The foregoing does not include several vanished earthworks reported years ago in various parts of the county. On the plains of Linton Township, at the cross roads half a mile southwest of Plain-

field, there was once a square of several acres which, it is related, was enclosed by four embankments six feet high, now plowed down. There was an entrance at each corner. Several miles down Wills Creek there was a circle. About seventy years ago a small mound near Plainfield was opened by J. D. Workman, who found stone relics. Another mound two miles below was reported opened by Wesley Patrick, who found a skull and thigh exceptionally large.

Other vanished earthworks were mounds of Virginia Township near the Muskingum; a circle in White Eyes Township, breast-high and enclosing an acre on a bluff overlooking White Eyes Creek, half a mile south of Chili. Stone axes and flints were reported found in this circle. West of Roscoe a dozen years ago, according to Andrew Fisher, surveyor, traces of a belt of red soil were still seen, thirty feet wide, circling a hilltop. The circle was three hundred feet in diameter.

Among the mounds plowed down years ago was one in Oxford Township thirty feet wide. A circle enclosing three acres north of West Lafayette and several mounds of Lafayette Township were obliterated by the plow, one on the Shaw estate, one cut away by the railroad on the Ferguson farm, and another leveled on the Higbee place. Seventy years ago the river road in Franklin Township leveled a mound containing half a dozen skeletons arranged like the radii of a circle, with heads toward the center.

In Coshocton, where Fourth and Locust streets cross, the finding of skeletons was associated with early reports regarding a mound there, though later identified as an Indian burying ground. In Tiverton Township it is told there was a circle enclosing three acres, while excavation along the Walhonding Canal revealed scattered skeletons and sitting skeletons, ashes, stone axes, flint and pestles; and on a hilltop overlooking the Mohican a stone wall, breast-high, extended one hundred and thirty-two feet. In Keene Township the stone was hauled away from a hilltop stone mound, but the only record that survives is the inevitable measurement of twelve feet across and three feet high.

On Howard Miller's farm in Keene Township, a few miles from Coshocton, is a circle that has excited much interest in recent examination of this county's ancient earthworks. Although cut down by the plow in earlier years, its location in an orchard has somewhat

preserved its outline. There is an opening in the circle, and the plow, usually the mound destroyer, was in this instance a discoverer; for it came upon a path of red stone leading from this opening in the circle down to the spring now used by the Avon kennels.

The blood-red path has the appearance of burnt stone, according to some observers, but it is not unlike the red sandstone found elsewhere in the county. There have been no skeletons found in this circle to indicate the sepulchral function belonging to the burial mounds of this region, neither does its size classify this circle among our ancient works of military significance, nor can it be even faintly likened to an effigy mound, of which none for that matter is recorded in this county.

It is related that a "race-track" fad prevailed among some pioneer settlers, and that here a ring may have been laid out, but the wild impossibility of putting speed into horses within this garden ring is equaled only by the desperate hopelessness of getting any speed out of them. On this farm in 1816 Nicholas Miller erected a mill which was burned, but no connection is shown between that and today's ruin.

The layer of broken sandstone found in the earth here is similar to layers discovered near springs in New Castle Township and Jefferson Township. Whether or not the red path from the circle to the spring illustrates some rite or custom of the ancient people who dwelt here only the future archæology may chronicle.

A short distance from this circle, across the road, is a knob of earth standing in the valley like an island hill. On top is a chain of pits, variously associated with reported finding of mica, also with ancient smelting, and even an Indian tradition of gold. An explanation has been advanced that the uprooting of trees left these holes as well as several others on a nearby hillside, but in each place the number of pits in such close proximity is submitted in contradiction of the tree belief.

All the exploration of earthworks and stoneworks in our county has revealed no clue to the language which the Moundbuilders spoke —a mere mumbling perhaps, or such picturesque speech as the Indian that survives in our local nomenclature of Walhonding, Tuscarawas, Muskingum, Coshocton, Mohican, and so on.

Much has been written by prominent supporters of the theory that Indians built the mounds, and this belief has been strengthened by the conclusions reached by field workers of the Bureau of Ethnology. Cyrus Thomas maintains that the defensive enclosures are the work of Iroquois-Huron tribes, and he affirms that the habits of Moundbuilders correspond to historic habits of the Cherokees. Notwithstanding, evidence is still lacking that any Indians in this region ever possessed the military energy to construct the works here.

There is the theory that the Moundbuilders were in some way connected with the Pueblo Indians, or the Aztecs, or the Peruvians, either coming from them or migrating south and erecting works there. This is questioned, however, by the wide dissimilarity between the mounds here and the works in southern lands. There is nothing about the ancient remains in our county that even remotely suggests the Pueblo cliff dwellings, or the majestic ruins of the Aztecs and Toltecs of Mexico, or the Inca temples of Peru.

Inquiry into the origin of our Moundbuilders has led many into the Asiatic belief, although a people like the Chinese or Japanese who might have populated this land would presumably have left as characteristic records here as those which stamp their own Orient. As for the much-discussed Chinese account of Buddhist priests discovering the strange land of Fusang, whatever part of America that may have or may not have been, we get nothing in that description to explain the ancestry of our Moundbuilders.

The elaborate expositions of the belief that the American aborigines were descendants of the lost tribes of Israel relate principally to linguistic resemblances between the Hebrew and the Indian, and this throws no light on the Moundbuilder question. While the Jewish migration theory is recognized in the Mormon bible, and even western mounds have been made to yield Hebrew inscriptions, this belief is not corroborated by collateral proofs from the mounds of Coshocton County.

Similarly the theory has been advanced that our early inhabitants came from Wales in view of reported traces of Welsh in the speech of the Tuscaroras and other Indians, and someone has pointed out that our mounds resemble mounds in Wales. However, with due regard to the discussions of the learned men in the seventeenth century and others since then, the opinion most generally accepted today

is that the Welsh view, while possible, is by no means probable. We are reminded that nothing is slenderer than incautious linguistic inferences carried to fanciful extent by confident enthusiasm.

Contentions that the mounds were built by Egyptians and by Finns and by the Irish and by descendants of the Canaanites expelled by Joshua show a tendency to a facility rather than felicity in presenting theories on the subject. In seeing a resemblance between our mounds and the ancient monumental architecture of Egypt and other lands there is danger of seeing overmuch.

The attempt to prove by similarity of remains that our Moundbuilders came from an early race in Europe, possibly the white-bearded men spoken of in Mexican tradition, is met by E. G. Squier's comment that the monumental resemblances referred to indicate similar conditions of life rather than ethnic connections.

The historical verity of pre-Columbian visits to this land by Irish colonists or by Norsemen depends upon accepting as genuine chronicles the romantic sagas of unbridled fancy, the embellished stories of the fireside variously re-told for centuries by mouth and finally told on skin. The sagas bear the general character of popular traditions to such a degree that much more trustworthy evidence is needed in determining the origin of our Moundbuilders.

As for considering him a distinct product of America, unrelated to the old world, this view is ably upheld by Louis Agassiz, but attacked both by theologians holding fast to orthodox interpretation of Genesis, and by evolutionists including Darwin. However, those holding the autochthonous view are at least on an equal footing with other theorists in the one particular that it is not safe for any of them to dogmatize.

Out of the silence of centuries this primitive life came; into silence it has gone. What wonderful drama may have developed in these forest wilds, what weird scenes may have been enacted in strange worship of strange gods, what dreaded spirits were appeased by blazing fires, only these ruins and ashes remain to tell. And in them, too, rests the everyday story of this ancient life, its habits, industries, arts, customs, migrations, and physical characterizations. It is assumed our Moundbuilders knew agriculture, and turned hunters with the coming of game into these valleys. Their pottery is evidence that, while the potter's wheel may have been unknown to them,

they at least understood some sort of mechanical process, giving a revolving motion to their clay. Their implements and ornaments disclose their art in stone, and by the same token illustrate their migrations and intertribal traffic.

Theirs was a life of peace and war until the climax was reached and the tragedy culminated in devastation and ruin. After that, an appalling stillness with the fall of the curtain, to rise again on this stage where the tragedies of the red man awakened the forest echoes once more with terrifying voice.

TURN BASIN IN OHIO CANAL NEAR EVANSBURG, WHERE THE BAREFOOT GARFIELD DROVE THE TOW-PATH MULE

CHAPTER III

THE INDIAN LIFE AND CHARACTER: SCENES ILLUSTRATING TRIBAL SOCIETY, CUSTOMS, AMUSEMENTS, INDUSTRIES, LINGUISTICS, WARFARE, AND SOMETHING OF SAVAGE ROMANCE WITHIN OUR BORDERS.

The red man's hour on this stage is traced in something more than his flaked flints and stone implements. His real story lives in the notebooks of those missionaries and travelers who came to this region in the twilight of Indian power. It is these Coshocton records that are spread upon pages of American history.

They give us an Indian picture that is part savage, part human, a glimpse of the primitive life in its real colors: the sensual dance; the fiendish scalp song, aw-oh, aw-oh, in mockery of shrieking victims; the warriors' chant, he-uh, he-uh, in the hideous war dance with brandishing tomahawks and spears; the practical labor of the cornfield; the feasting from kettles crusted with former banquets. It is no idealized myth of romance; only naked truth with a dash of dramatic interest in the scenes that marked the gradual retreat of the red men before the advancing hosts of whites.

Of the half dozen Indian villages scattered through this wilderness in the eighteenth century the largest extended along the riverside, now Water Street, Coshocton. There were the typical surroundings pictured in Longfellow's lines—

> Round about the Indian village
> Spread the meadows and the cornfields,
> And beyond them stood the forest.

The brown hands of the squaws and their daughters built the double row of huts and wigwams, wove the mats of grass upon which their lordly braves reclined, dressed the skins of deer and buffalo, and toiled over the cornfields. To woman also fell the lot of "blessing" the corn after planting; and on a dark night when sleep hung over the village some "Laughing Water," unclad and unabashed, stole from her lodge to walk around the cornfield—

No one but the Midnight only
Saw her beauty in the darkness,
No one but the Wawonaissa
Heard the panting of her bosom;
Guskewau, the darkness, wrapped her
Closely in his sacred mantle,
So that none might see her beauty,
So that none might boast, "I saw her!"

And thus her footprints marked a charmed line over which neither insect nor worm was supposed to creep, thereby insuring a good crop —eloquent proof that in our ancient agriculture there was at least more poetry if less overalls than in our modern art.

Madam of the Indian home led the busy life within the village while her lord and master went hunting and fishing. Nor did she complain; rather was it her pride to labor thus for him who provided meat and clothed her in fur by the chase, and defended their home against their enemies.

So she went on devotedly pounding the corn into flour, and baking the dough on ashes, and serving it for bread. She rose to banquet heights with a boiled dinner of corn, pumpkins, beans, chestnuts and meat, sweetened with maple sugar, and all cooked together in one pot, with its deposits and incrustations from previous banquets. There was one merciful feature about it: they had only two meals a day. The menu was varied with fish, game, potatoes, cabbage, turnips, cucumbers, squash, melons, roots, fruits and berries—not bad for light housekeeping with one pot.

Madam's accomplishments did not stop there. With thread from the rind of the wild hemp and nettles she wove the feathers of turkeys and geese into blankets. She also made blankets of beaver and coon skin, and shirts and petticoats, leggings and moccasins of deer and bear skin, the fur being worn next to the body in winter, and outside in summer. Sometimes the fur was scraped off with rib bones of the elk and buffalo.

So in the peaceful days the Indian life lolled along: some easy tramping over mossy trails, some drifting in canoes, some village handiwork, and much squatting around on blankets, with the ever-present pipe of uppowoc, the while many voices filled the camp; for

among themselves the Indians were talkative enough. And theirs was a marvelously picturesque talk, a language of nature, of the forest, the clouds, the sun, the moon, the water. If talking of swiftness their word for it was the deer; strength to them was symbolized by the bear; fury they likened unto the wind; and thus throughout a vocabulary of wonderful expressiveness.

They were polite in their way, not offering to speak until another had finished. They gave few compliments and fewer titles of honor. Some war exploit or some eminent wisdom raised a brave to the place of chief, with his own town, his hunting and fishing grounds.

Great respect was shown to age. Children were disciplined by ducking. Of sickness and its treatment among the Indians in this region little has been recorded. When death came to a chief's wife the moans and cries of the women filled the village. The dead was painted with vermillion. In the head of the coffin was a hole for her soul to pass out to the kingdom of Ponemah. At the grave they entreated her to rise and stay with the living. A red pole was erected as a monument. For three weeks a kettle of food was carried every evening to the grave.

The painting practice was always in evidence. Wives painted themselves with vermillion, the scarlet women deeply scarlet. Men, after plucking whiskers with tweezers of shells, put in hours painting the face, breast and legs for a night frolic.

In courtship the girl usually made the advances, although the man was not always lacking in that particular. This was seen in their courtship dance. It started with some one shaking a gourd or dry shell of a squash in which pebbles rattled a sort of measured beat, and the dancing line of painted braves and the dancing line of painted belles smilingly advanced to amorous meeting, singing,

"Ya ne no hoo wa ne" —

much like our fa sol la, with a deal of Indian coquetry, while the dancers stooped until their heads touched, then straightened with a wild "Lulliloo!" and retreated to do it all over again and again, for hours of passionate abandonment. Through the singing, as their heads touched, they exchanged what confidences they pleased, and the stooping maid who smiled "yes" over her coaxing suitor's two fingers, suggestively placed together to look like one, completed all there was to the marriage ceremony.

Nor had they any feeling of something horribly illegal somewhere. No doubt they considered it vastly fine, a ceremony that held just as thoroughly as the "long as ye both shall live" from the altar rails centuries later, with the bridesmaids giggling behind, and "The Voice that breathed o'er Eden" lifting the roof off, as Kipling says.

And about as fatally easy as Indian marriage was Indian separation. The trial marriage was their cult. If dissatisfied they simply looked around for a new mate and let the other go.

This is told in the journal of Christopher Gist, the friend whom George Washington sent to look into Coshocton lands. As the Indians danced into matrimony, so they danced out of it—then into it again. It was made the occasion of a regular feast. For three days, from early breakfast they danced till evening, feasted, then danced into the night. The men danced while the women watchfully judged; then the women in their turn danced around the fires, as many as three score of them, moving in the figure 8, singing defiance to their former husbands and chanting their intention to choose what man they pleased. And the prospective benedicts critically observed the graces in the dancing line that passed before them in this Indian world of beauty and fashion.

In the evening of the third day the men, a hundred in all, danced in a long string, sometimes in the figure 8, around the whole place, and in and out of the council house. The squaws stood in line for a final scrutiny of the matrimonial eligibles dancing by. When some favored one came along, she who preferred him glided in and joined in the step, talking hold of the man's blanket, and continuing in the dance until the rest of the waiting charmers made their choice, and the dance ended. Thus a new assortment of marriages was made, if not in heaven, at least in Indian style.

Into this primitive life in the cycle of time came the first paleface, a trader from the Allegheny frontier to which the white settlements of the East had already extended. His packhorse was loaded with metal kettles, knives, hatchets, blankets, firearms, ribbons, beads, spangles, and "fire water." These were welcomed by the natives, while the trader returned East with a precious load of fur.

He came again. Other traders came. Some were English; others were French, who by friendly temperament and tolerant policy, fraternized the more easily with the natives. The rivalry between

Frenchmen and Englishmen for the Indian fur trade was an incident in the chronic hostility between France and England. The tempting and fluctuating offers for pelts made by the traders started dissensions which were the first mutterings of the stormy years to come when the English were to fight the French and Indians for the land.

The French would threaten the Indians with the loss of their favor if they continued trading with the English. When Christopher Gist was sent to check the French scheme, he complained strongly that some traders and their British convict attendants were demoralized and demoralizing. Of a different sort, however, was the English officer, George Croghan, acting as messenger and interpreter in constant travels through the wilderness to win the savages to the English side.

Croghan was early on the scene in this region. He was especially qualified for the dangerous diplomacy of the day. He exerted personal influence over the Indian mind, won their confidence by fair and generous treatment, by hospitality, by assimilating with their habits even in dress, and by mastering Indian oratory. In this Englishman the red men saw none of the customary contemptuous hauteur.

Croghan had the English colors flying from the house of the Indian chief as well as from his own when on that December day, 1750, Christopher Gist arrived here. The surveyor represented the newly-formed Ohio Company organized by a dozen Virginians, including George Washington. They had a grant from the King of England for half a million acres along the Ohio. The King had acquired possession under a deed obtained by Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland from some Iroquois chiefs for all the land beyond the mountains —one of those characteristic deeds which for terms that were dark and tricks that were vain showed the heathen mind as somewhat peculiar. The Indian idea of a deed was not a surrender of territory, but an agreement to occupy jointly with the white man.

But to go on with Gist and Croghan: The Friday of the surveyor's arrival in Coshocton he found that, notwithstanding the English flag hoisted on the chief's house, the several hundred Indians of the village were divided in their preference, some siding with the English, some with the French.

Several English traders had been seized by Frenchmen as tres-

passers and taken to Canada as prisoners. Croghan dispatched runners to warn English traders in towns farther down the Muskingum, and to summon them to a meeting in Coshocton. The Indians talked of holding a general council.

Two English traders appeared and reported that ten others had been captured by forty Frenchmen and half as many Indians; that the English captives along with their horses and loads of fur were taken to a French fort near Lake Erie.

The week passed in Coshocton with Gist "talking much of a regulation of trade" and his business with the Indians. On Christmas day he intended to read prayers. A few whites, disinclined and of various persuasions, refused to attend, though urged to do so by Thomas Burney, a blacksmith. Several Indians came, invited by Andrew Montour, a noted guide whose mother was the attractive wife of an Indian chief in the East. The red men of Coshocton, hearkening to Gist, seemed impressed with the white man's religious belief, his explanation of the Christian marriage, and baptism of children. And, the chronicle quaintly continues, they said they would never desire to return to the French, or suffer them to come near; for they loved the English, but had seen little religion among them.

This Christmas there was an incident vividly calculated to emphasize the need for missionary work. A squaw, long held as a prisoner, had escaped, been retaken, and submitted to the typically refined cruelty of these red savages. They turned her loose and when she started running for her life she was pursued and struck down with a blow on the head and an arrow that pierced her to the heart. Her scalp was thrown into the river, and then her head cut off. As that seemed about as far as heathen hatred could go, Barney Curran, a trader who later was with George Washington, obtained from the sullen savages their permission to give the dead a decent burial, which he, his men, and—be it recorded—some Indians, did as darkness mercifully blotted out a day of horror.

Nothing was recorded for a while in Gist's journal. Then appeared this significant entry:

"Saturday, Jan. 12.—Proposed a council; postponed; Indians drunk."

The noble red men apparently survived the effects of French brandy and British rum; for a couple days later a meeting is finally

recorded. Little remains to us descriptive of the picturesque assembly in the council house of Coshocton, and that little is in Gist's notebook. He says Croghan and Montour as interpreters presented four strings of wampum to the chief and council, and informed them that their father had sent under the care of their brother, the governor of Virginia, a large present of goods now landed safe in Virginia, and that the governor had sent Gist to invite them to come and see him and partake of their father's charity to all his children.

A chief laid aside his pipe and slowly rising drew himself erect with the dignity that was purely Indian. He said they thanked their brother, the governor of Virginia, for his care, and Gist for bringing the news, but that they could not give an answer until they had a general council of the several Indian nations next Spring. The chief and council shook hands with Gist, and the next day the surveyor went five miles to a small town on the Walhonding, which is Indian for White Woman.

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There Gist met the white woman. She was the squaw of Eagle Feather, and mother of several children. She remembered her name as Mary Harris, and that she was stolen from her home in New England by Indians when she was little. So much had she become a part of Indian life that nothing of her civilized childhood remained save a recollection that man in New England seemed religious, while out here she wondered at the wickedness of white men that she saw in these woods.

Her wanderings had been those of the tribe of Custaloga, retreating before white frontiersmen until they found new hunting grounds here. She would follow Eagle Feather to buffalo, elk and bear hunts, and when he went off with a war party she mixed his paint and laid it on and plumed him, and put up dried venison and parched corn for his journey. As one narrative relates, she was especially careful to polish with soapstone Eagle Feather's little hatchet, admonishing him not to return without some good long-haired scalps for wigwam parlor ornaments.

In after years it is told that Eagle Feather returned from afar one day, bringing with him another white woman, the "newcomer," as the jealous Mary named her. In the night the sleeping Eagle Feather was tomahawked. Mary screamed the newcomer did it, and the newcomer fled, with warriors in hot pursuit. Miles away they

overtook her and tomahawked her, and the scene of the tragedy has been memorialized in the name of Newcomerstown to this day. Mary Harris took the trail to Sandusky and was heard from no more.

There is a legend of the Walhonding, the tradition of White Woman Rock, and the heroine of it may have been some captive maiden among the hundreds of eastern prisoners in the hands of savages passing through this region on their way to the West. Held in a red beast's arms the struggling beauty suddenly broke from him and flew like an arrow through the forest, tearing through thickets, and leaping over fallen timber, the yelping pursuer fast gaining upon her. Just before her through the trees she saw the river. An instant she hesitated. Better death in the water than a living death in horrible captivity. She could hear him coming nearer. If she could only find a hiding place! She did not want to die. There, looming high on the river's edge, her frantic eyes sighted a huge rock. Its great wall seemed to beckon her to safety. With all her remaining strength she drew herself from ledge to ledge to the topmost height, and lay there prone, panting, trembling, exhausted. The protecting arm of a tree spread its foliage overhead. Beneath flowed the silent river. A stillness suddenly hung over everything. The listening girl, straining to hear the least sound, fearful lest she might be tracked to her refuge, held her hand to her breast to still the wild beating of her heart. Silently the moccasined feet drew nearer, stealthily they crept toward the rock, and the painted face looking upward saw the quarry only partly concealed by the overhanging branches. He dashed up with a yell. Hunter and hunted faced each other for a terrible instant, the prayer froze on her lips, and then before his outstretched hand could seize her she threw herself from the brink into the waters that closed over her forever.

But we left Gist on his tour of this region to locate the best lands and pave the way toward establishing his company's claims to them by following the line of least resistance on the part of the red occupants. From the White Woman his tour extended southward to the Ohio. His effort to get lands for the Ohio Company aroused the French, and thus his trip through these Coshocton valleys was a forerunner of the war that a few years later lost France her principal possessions in America—the whole Ohio and Mississippi wilderness that she had claimed a hundred years since La Salle's explorations;

aye, in all the years since these forest wilds of "New France" were roamed over by the Jesuit priests, winning Indians to their faith.

The Ohio Company's claim to this region rested on a deed from the Iroquois, but Gist found other Indians here to reckon with—the Delawares, once the powerful tribe of Wa-be-nugh-ka that had dwelt on the shores of the Delaware and welcomed William Penn to the new world. For that hospitality to the white man the Delawares were to suffer at the hands of their red brothers. While Penn breathed grateful prayer at sight of the Delawares burying the hatchet, and while the peace belt was scarcely laid across the shoulders of the peacemakers, the Iroquois warriors sneered at the Delawares, contemptuously called them "women," and tomahawks became red with Delaware blood. The sight of ships bringing in more and more white men, premonitions of the coming of the Great Spirit, distracted the Delawares from wreaking vengeance on the Iroquois. The haughty Iroquois posed as the superior nation, and the Atlantic colonies believed. The Delawares were forbidden by the Iroquois to sell land. Soured and embittered against their conquerors the Delawares left their old hunting grounds and drifted westward through the wilderness until they came here.

Even then, deep down in some of those savage hearts, there was likely a growing bitterness toward the English whose colonies were overrunning hunting grounds from the coast to the Alleghenies, a bitterness masked by stolid, impassive countenance in the council at Coshocton as they listened to Gist talk of presents from the white brother in Virginia—presents of the white man who wanted their land.

Something like suspicion in their mind is indicated in the play for time when they told Gist there would be no answer until a general council in the Spring. They held this as their land. The chiefs had in their possession documents and vouchers in writing, and strings and belts of wampum, of all transactions that had taken place between their ancestors and the government of Pennsylvania from the time of William Penn. Once a year had they met in the forest to refresh their memories and to instruct the most promising of their young men in memorizing those records. There would be no surrender of this land without a struggle. And the struggle came with the outbreak of the smouldering fire of hatred toward the English

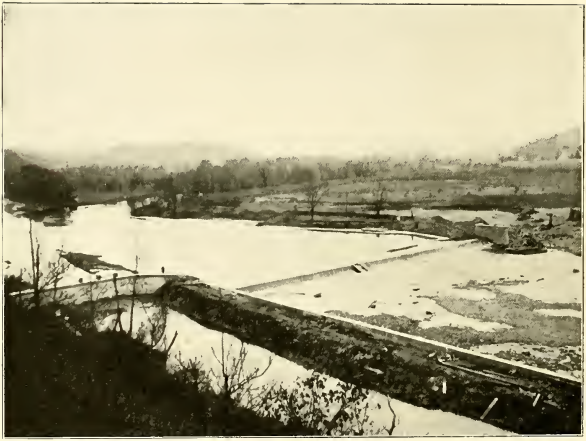
colonists that claimed this land by virtue of cession from the Iroquois who on their part had gained it by conquest. The Delawares and the neighboring Shawanees, having at last recuperated their courage and vigor, denied that the hated Iroquois had any right by conquest or otherwise to deed the land to the English.

So in the end the Delawares joined the tribes that allied with the French in the fight against the English. The prize at stake was the continent, but little the savages at first knew how hopeless to them was the war of the white men whose conflicting schemes, jealousies, intrigues, passions and religious hatreds of the old world burned in the wilderness warfare of the new. For the red men it was to be but a question of under which king.

Through the Indian world in this forest wild the music of the war dance beat like a muffled drum, the weird "he-uh, he-uh" of chanting savages timed to the tatto of the drum-stick. The warriors crouched a few paces, straightened with a hideous yell, stretched their tomahawks towards Virginia, shrieked their hate again, the lust of blood in their painted faces, then wheeled and danced back.

One at a time, with brandishing tomahawk, howled and writhed through his war song to the weird chant of the others—"He-uh, he-uh." As the warrior ended his song he crashed his tomahawk into a post, shouted his war exploits and what he would now do, while the rest howled approval. When they filed away, trailing behind the leader, his traveling song came faintly to the listening squaws, maids and old men long after the breech-clouted figures had disappeared in the forest—

"Hoo kaw tainte heegana! Hoo kaw tainte heegana!"



SIX MILE DAM WITH HEAD GATES AT LEFT TO TURN THE WATER OF THE WALHONDING INTO THE CANAL

CHAPTER IV.

IMPORTANT INCIDENTS IN COSHOCTON INDIAN LIFE WHICH HAVE MADE THIS REGION FAMOUS IN THE COUNTRY'S INDIAN HISTORY.

From the raids and midnight attacks on settlers' log cabins along the Virginia, Pennsylvania and Kentucky border the murderous savages brought back to these valleys the scalps of English colonists by scores. The crude sign of fagots or the hatchet pictured on each reeking scalp grimly told the victim's death at the stake or by the tomahawk.

Sometimes the Indians lost, and the home-coming of the baffled, flying remnant brought only howls and lamentations from the squaws and old men. Then again a successful war party, heralded in advance by runners, would be greeted with yelping joy for its rich plunder, scalps and prisoners.

In the orgies that followed it is curious to note how the squaws were the most hideous in their demonstrations, their taunts, and their tormentings of the prisoners. The victims one by one were forced to run the gauntlet between lines of yelping fiends who stoned them, tripped them, clubbed them, and tomahawked them.

Sometimes a mere caprice decided that a prisoner be spared for adoption. There was a young man eighteen years old captured in Braddock's defeat in 1755 near Pittsburg. He was brought to the Indian village of Tulhillas, where today stands the town of Walhonding, this county, and here the Delawares and the Mohicans adopted him. Colonel James Smith was the prisoner, and his account is described as most graphic and picturesque by Dr. George E. Ellis, president of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

The day after his arrival in the Indian town on the Walhonding, young Smith's thoughts as to what his captors meant to do with him were soon answered. From the group of savages that gathered round the prisoner who was bound hand and foot, one came forward and began to pull the hair out of the captive's head.

"He frequently dipped his fingers in ashes on a piece of bark, in order to take a firmer hold," said the colonel. Only a tuft was left on his crown, and a lock which they wrapped with a narrow beaded garter, and another that they plaited. They bored his nose and ears to insert jewels. He was ordered to strip and put on a breechclout. They painted his head, face and body, hung a wampum belt on his neck, circled his arm and wrists with silver bands, and an old chief led him toward the village center, hallooing:

"Coo wee, coo wee, coo wee."

The populace poured out of wigwams and crowded around the chief, who, holding the captive by the hand, delivered a long speech.

Three Indian maids led the young man into the river, waist deep.

"They made signs for me to plunge myself," he related, "but thinking these young ladies wanted to drown me I did not. All three grasped me, and I opposed them, while the multitude on the bank roared." One of the struggling, almost breathless creatures holding him protested with earnest eyes, "No hurt you," and the captive gracefully surrendered to their washing and rubbing "to remove the white blood from his veins." They led him dripping to the council house, where ruffled shirt, ribboned and beaded leggings, moccasins and beaded garters awaited him. Again his head and face were painted. A bunch of red feathers fastened to his crown with a lock that was spared completed his Indian make-up. They seated him on a bear rug, gave him a tomahawk, a pipe and pouch of tobacco with punk, flint and steel.

"The Indians came in," continues the narrative, "all dressed and painted grandly, and sat in long, profound silence, smoking. The chief finally welcomed me in a speech as one of them. At the evening feast they gave me a bowl and wooden spoon which I carried with me to large brass kettles full of boiled venison and green corn. The chief made a short speech, and all ate. One chief was Tecanyaterighto or Pluggy, another Asallecoa or Mohawk Solomon."

The young man shared the life of the tribe for five years before he reached his home in Pennsylvania, and when we hear of him again it is as guide to Colonel Bouquet's expedition to Coshocton. Afterward Smith was colonel in the Revolution, and subsequently a member of the Kentucky legislature.

The treaty which closed the French and Indian war was a paper agreement on the other side of the ocean. France surrendered to Britain the territory here, but in this wilderness the French, still holding their posts, inflamed the Indians more than ever against the English. The French always were the more liberal with whisky and powder.

So war parties of Delawares and Shawanees from this region continued ravaging the Virginia and Pennsylvania border settlements. These tribes were active agents in the Pontiac conspiracy to annihilate the whites. Colonel Henry Bouquet drove back the tribes in a fight of two days and nights at Bushy Run in western Pennsylvania, and the next year pushed on to Coshocton with the first English military expedition to this region. It was a resolute stroke to overawe the Indians at this central point, a campaign which has made this region famous in the Indian history of the United States.

The sight which met the startled eyes of natives crouching in forest shadows was well calculated to strike consternation. White men fairly swarmed into the heart of this wilderness—so many that they did not move singly over the narrow trail in "Indian file," but marched two and four abreast, the path widened for the cavalcade by companies of axemen that hacked away the bordering thickets and undergrowth and overhanging branches of trees.

As far as the eye could reach it was an unbroken column of English fighters with death-dealing firearms aslant their shoulders. First came the scouting parties and a corps of Virginia volunteers, followed by the axe companies, guarded by companies of light infantry. Following a column of Highlanders came the corps of reserve and the second battalion of Pennsylvania militia; then the officers, several women, and the long train of pack-horses and the longer droves of bawling cattle and bleating sheep, with a company of light horse following. Altogether Bouquet's force was fifteen hundred strong.

Indians began coming to Bouquet, offering excuses for recent border massacres, as usual blaming their young men as the hot-tempered, impetuous ones, and abjectly suing for peace, promising to deliver white prisoners. Bouquet insisted upon deliveries, not promises, and pushed on. Nearing Coshocton the caravan detoured from the Tuscarawas valley in order, apparently, to avoid an Indian

ambuscade along the river, and marched past what is now Ragersville in Tuscarawas County, down the valley past Fiat in Bucks Township, and down White Eyes Creek to south of Chili, in Coshocton County. Bouquet's journal, from this point, runs as follows:

"Thursday, Oct. 25, 1764—Marched six and a half miles to camp in the forks of the Muskingum, as the most central place to receive the prisoners, the principal Indian towns lying around there from seven to twenty miles distant. Four redoubts were built here opposite the four angles of the camp. Ground in front cleared, provision storehouse erected, council house built."

The colonel's journal does not go into particulars regarding highland location of his camp, but his specific record that it was "in" the forks of the Muskingum has directed observation to the nearby Johnson hill, rising above the Basin in the forks to a height which commands today a magnificent view of the three valleys, a scenic panorama that is among the most beautiful pictures in all Ohio. To the south extends for miles the broad valley of the Muskingum. Eastward the eye looks upon the vast distance of the Tuscarawas, and westward is the far-reaching vista of the Walhonding. Thick timber growth in early days would have obstructed the view from this hilltop, but its military value as a strategic point is easily recognized. It is stated that traces of earthwork fortification could still be seen here by pioneer settlers, and that a spring at the foot of the hill on the eastern side supplied water enough for a camp.

Camp Bouquet rising like a tented city in the wilderness, with a population of nearly two thousand, well protected and well supplied, struck dismay to the hearts of the red men. They counciled anxiously among themselves around their campfire on the banks of the Muskingum.

One went as messenger from Chief Custaloga to inform Bouquet that the chief would soon deliver prisoners. The colonel fixed the time, and stared stonily at the red hand held out to him.

"The English," he said coolly, "never take the enemy by the hand before peace."

The eyes blazed in the copper skin as the savage stalked away. Then he remembered Bushy Run and this fighter. Subdued and awed he went back dully enough to his people.

So steadily did Bouquet adhere to his purpose of having every prisoner delivered without ransom before entering upon a truce that he even refused to talk with the Delaware chiefs, Custaloga and Beaver, while a single captive remained among them. Within a fortnight they had brought in all theirs except a dozen, as indicated by twelve small sticks. These they promised to bring within a few days.

The man whose decision and courage compelled the delivery of two hundred and six prisoners was also absolute in his demand for all captives, young or old, whom the Indians avowed had been adopted or married among the tribes. The delivery of these captives was a most dramatic scene, a startling manifestation of white people struggling against a return to civilization. They clung to their Indian friends, repelling the relatives who had come with Bouquet to rescue them. Young women would not give up their Indian husbands. Little ones, remembering nothing of parents and home, drew back from anguished mothers and fathers, and held to their red friends who wept over them. It was necessary to bind some captives hand and foot.

There were still a hundred prisoners that the sullen and haughty Shawanees had not delivered. The excuse was that they were with chiefs absent on distant hunts. Forty Shawanese warriors counciled with Bouquet in the presence of Delaware, Seneca and Caughnawaga chiefs and sixty warriors. Red Hawk spoke for the Shawanees. A translation follows:

"Brother, listen to us, your younger brother. We see something in your eyes that looks like dissatisfaction with us. We now wipe away everything bad between us that you may clearly see."

Bouquet's steady gaze fixed itself upon the speaker who went on with the same mixture of fierce pride and humble submission, while the hundred warriors squatting on the floor regarded them both intently.

"You have heard many bad stories of us," Red Hawk continued. "We clean your ears that you may hear. We remove everything bad from your heart that it may be like the heart of your ancestors when they thought of nothing but good."

As he spoke Red Hawk held out to Bouquet a string of wampum. Near him from the peace pipe the smoke of the calumet floated away in a gauze-like film. The speaker was still talking:

"Brother, when we saw you coming this road you advanced toward us with tomahawk in hand; but we, your younger brothers, take it out of your hands and throw it up to the Great Spirit to dispose of as he pleases, by which we hope never to see it more."

As the buried hatchet of previous peace compacts had been dug up again it is likely Red Hawk's variation of the figure on this occasion was to signify a lasting treaty.

"And now, brother," he finished, extending the string of wampum toward Bouquet, "we beg that you who are a warrior will take hold of this chain of friendship, and receive it from us, who are also warriors, and let us think no more of war, in pity to our old men, women and children."

It was better so. Outside the chill November blast warned Bouquet against winter hardship in the wilderness. The Shawanees had promised to bring the rest of their prisoners to Fort Pitt in the Spring, the Delawares, Senecas and Caughnawagas added their exhortations to the Shawanees to keep faith, and Bouquet took with him Shawanese warriors to hold as hostages. November 18 he broke camp and left the forks of the Muskingum to return to Fort Pitt.

In the years that followed there was no white man disturbing the Indian life of this region until the first faint mutterings of the Revolution were borne to the red man's ears. The question rose whether the Indian would stand neutral or fight for the British. In 1775, the year of the shot fired at Lexington that was heard round the world, the Colonial Congress sent commissioners to Pittsburg to explain to Indian chiefs convened there the dispute between the British and the Americans, and to enlist the Indians on the colonists' side.

There were Delaware chiefs from this region who hearkened to the tax-burdened colonies' grievance told them in this parable:

"Suppose a father had a little son whom he loved and indulged while young, but growing up to be a youth began to think of having some help from him; and making up a small pack he bade him carry it for him. The boy cheerfully takes this pack up. As the boy grows stronger the father makes the pack larger. A hard-hearted adviser tells the father to make the pack heavier still, and the son says, 'Lighten the pack; I am unable to carry this load.' The father threatens to beat him. The son has no other choice than striking back to learn who is the stronger."

Delaware chiefs in the name of their nation declared they would remain neutral in the contest between "parent and son." One who particularly urged that the hatchet be not lifted against the colonists was the mighty and courageous White Eyes.

A haughty Seneca hinted that the Iroquois, the Six Nations, would talk for the Delawares who "had no will of their own." Stung by the sneer, White Eyes rose, while a hush fell on the assembly. The insult stirred every drop of fighting blood in him. He was facing the Seneca.

"You say that you had conquered me, that you had cut off my legs, had put a petticoat on me, giving me a hoe and corn pounder in my hands saying: 'Now, woman, plant and hoe corn and pound it for bread for us men and warriors.'" The chief's face was like a thunder cloud, his eyes blazing lightning, both arms raised. "Look at my legs! If as you say you had cut them off they have grown again! The petticoat I have thrown away. The corn hoe and pounder I have exchanged for these firearms, and I declare that I am a man!" He waved his hand to the west: "And all the country on the other side of the Allegheny is mine!"

Such defiance of the Iroquois by a Delaware was never heard before in an Indian council. The speech was followed by a division in the Delaware nation. That scheming, crafty chief of the Wolf tribe, Captain Pipe, who craved power, poisoned some Delaware minds with the lie that White Eyes was plotting with the colonists to enslave young Indians and enrich himself. Captain Pipe, as cheerful a liar as a modern captain of politics, sneaked about this country with his lie, and when he quit attending councils at the forks, conducted his lying campaign from his village, the present Walhonding.

Hostile Delawares from here joined Shawanees, Wyandots and Senecas in murdering and robbing settlers along the Ohio. The relations of Logan, the Mingo chief, were killed, and savages wreaked swift vengeance. The war of Lord Dunmore and the Virginians began against the Indians. William Robinson was captured by Logan. The chief formed a liking for his young prisoner. Three times murderous savages tied the captive to a stake, but no time was the fire lighted; for Logan, protesting with a power and vigor of speech that foamed the sides of his mouth, had his way, and finally placed the wampum belt on Robinson as the token of adoption.

Robinson was led captive through here in 1774, little dreaming then that twenty-seven years later he would return to make this his home. The Mingoes took him to their town up the Tuscarawas. In a few days Logan asked him to write a message which was tied to a war club and left to be found with the body of a murdered settler near the Ohio. The message was addressed to Captain Cresap, and voiced the feelings of Logan with the eloquence which breathed through his celebrated speech later to Dunmore that has been characterized as challenging whole orations of Demosthenes and Cicero:

"What did you kill my people on Yellow Creek for? The white people killed my kin at Conestoga a great while ago, and I thought nothing of that. But you killed my kin again on Yellow Creek, and took my cousin prisoner. Then I thought I must kill too. And I have been three times to war since. But the Indians are not angry; only myself."

Months afterward Robinson reached his Virginia home.

Meanwhile Netawatwes, as the head of the Turtle tribe of Delawares, abandoned his capital on the Stillwater and with such of his people as remained faithful to him he established the new Delaware capital at Coshocton, or Cush-og-wenk as the Indians called it, Goshochking as the missionary Heckewelder spelled it, and Goschachgunk according to De Schweinetz.

Netawatwes and his grandson, Killbuck, hater of whisky, were like White Eyes in their friendship for the colonists and their efforts to keep the Indians off the war path. Apparently years of carnage had wearied these three. They were drawn to the religion of the missionaries.

Back in the days on the Allegheny Netawatwes had heard David Zeisberger, the Moravian missionary. The chief liked the pious German's preaching so well that he granted him the land on the Muskingum for a mission. Hither Zeisberger came in 1776 with eight families, thirty-five souls in all, including the Rev. John Heckewelder. Two miles south of Coshocton they laid out a town along the river, in the form of a cross with a chapel in the center, and called it Lichtenau, "The Pasture of Light."

Here Netawatwes and Killbuck and a few more Indians came to listen to the gospel of Peace, while off in the forest the smouldering fire of hate burned yet in savage breasts. The missionaries had need

for caution in all things. Heckewelder hid his papers to prevent Indians seeing him write; for there was the ever-present suspicion that the white man's writing meant the taking of the land.

The British were whispering in the ears of such willing listeners as Captain Pipe that the colonists were land thieves who would steal all the Indian had. Against this insidious attack the missionary Zeisberger labored hard and desperately for peace.

The day came that a Wyandot warrior arrived in Coshocton bearing a message from the British governor of Detroit. The message was a hatchet wrapped in a belt of red and white beads. Any tribe refusing to accept it would suffer as an enemy. This was the ultimatum of the British governor conveyed by the Wyandot.

The reds that were squatted in the Coshocton council house smoked in silence. Then Cornstalk rose, noble and commanding. The celebrated Shawanese chief had not long since come from Chillicothe. He said in brief that, while all the Shawanese nation had accepted the hatchet, his tribe had settled at Coshocton in peace, and he advised the Delawares to hold fast to the colonists' chain of friendship.

Three times the Wyandot offered the war belt to the Delawares, and thrice they refused it. Again it was proffered; and to rid themselves of the insistent Wyandot they accepted it at last. He had hardly disappeared in the forest, however, when a Delaware messenger left Coshocton on the Sandusky trail to take back the belt. The messenger was White Eyes.

The British governor at Detroit scowled when the war belt was handed back to him. Then White Eyes took from his pouch a peace belt which he offered to the governor. The Briton in a rage slashed the belt with his sword. The pieces fell at White Eyes' feet. Sorrowfully the Indian came back to Coshocton.

Squads of hostile warriors began coming down the Mohican and the Walhonding in canoes, and hurrying over the eastern trails to scourge the settlements. Word came that Wyandots were on their way to destroy the Moravian mission at Coshocton, and carry to Detroit the scalps of White Eyes, Killbuck and Zeisberger. The Munsey chief, Newalike, had hastened from Sandusky to this region, stealthily keeping out of sight of hostile warriors and brought the warning.

Worse still the deviltry of renegades was afoot. The disappointed Simon Girty, unable to get a captain's commission in the colonial service, with Elliott and McKee, deserters of the American cause, had come from Fort Pitt to Coshocton, followed by a score of other deserters, and these spread terror here with an infamous lie. Washington, they said, had been killed, his army routed, and the colonists, thirsting for revenge, were on their way to massacre the Indians.

It was the bloodthirsty Captain Pipe's opportunity. There was demoralization among the Delawares. Even converts at Lichtenau were wavering.

He called the Delawares to the council house. Addressing them with all the fiery eloquence of his impassioned oratory the fighting chief swayed them to his will. Some were even moved to tears.

In this imminent crisis White Eyes rose to reply, to make one last supreme effort to stay his people from the madness of war. What a battle of orators that was in the wilderness, a mighty plea of peace against the blood lust of war! White Eyes denounced the stories of the renegades as lies and the renegades as liars. Time was all he asked, time to expose the lie. Only a few days, ten at the most, and if word did not come showing those renegades were liars he would himself go to war with his nation.

His eloquence stayed them—but only for the ten days, while the warriors of Coshocton and the whole country round sharpened their tomahawks and overhauled their guns.

Fort Pitt heard of the threatened uprising. There was no time to be lost. Heckewelder, who had been away from Lichtenau and gone east a short time, was on his way back. At Fort Pitt they told him of the crisis in Coshocton. General Hand gave him peace messages and letters to take at once to the Delawares. Though jaded and worn, Heckewelder flung himself on his horse and was off, followed by an attendant.

It was midnight of the second day when their foam-flecked horses galloped into Gnadenhutten. There they learned the ten days had all but expired. Only a night remained. Again they mounted and dashed through the night in the race against time.

The morning sun reddened the eastern hills as Heckewelder neared the end of his wild ride. When he galloped into Coshocton

and reined in his steaming horse, the warriors who faced him were painted and ready for the warpath.

None touched the hand that he held out—none of his old friends of Lichtenau, not even White Eyes, standing grimly by with folded arms.

Heckewelder, bareheaded, the wind blowing his hair, stood in the stirrups, holding the peace letters on high.

"Washington lives!" His voice swept over the town. "The Americans have taken Burgoyne and his British army! The Americans are your friends."

With a flash of the old friendly spirit White Eyes took the hand he had refused a moment before. There was an immediate paw-waw to accept the peace message. The war paint came off. There was no sign of Captain Pipe or the renegades. They had vanished the moment the truth arrived to confront their lies. Pipe and his Munsey band took the Sandusky trail, later to war against colonists for British pay.

The renegade Girty prowled about Coshocton. He had heard of a British price put on the capture of Zeisberger. Girty plotted with eight murderous Mingoes. The plot was overheard by a friend of the missionary. Zeisberger with two guards started from Lichtenau for the Schoenbrunn mission up the Tuscarawas.

They had gone about seven miles when Girty and his Mingoes leaped at them in the forest.

"That's the man! Get him!" yelled Girty, then stopped with a smothered oath.

Two Delaware hunters had suddenly sprung into view, their guns leveled at Girty and his band. The Mingoes, startled and cowed, fled panic-stricken, followed by Girty.

The missionary reached Schoenbrunn. Later his associate, Heckewelder, and other workers with Indian converts left Lichtenau to the hostile Wyandots and Mingoes, and went up the Tuscarawas. So ended the three years' life of the only Moravian mission in Coshocton County. Netawatwes, its first red friend, lived to see the "Pasture of Light" abandoned to heathenism.

White Eyes at Fort Pitt enlisted in the colonial army. The champion of peace had resolved at last to go on the warpath as the only

effective means of compelling peace. On General Lachlan McIntosh's march from Fort Pitt to this region White Eyes died from smallpox. He had guided the white men here to crush those warriors who still gave willing ear to Captain Pipe's bloody intrigues.

Pipe, at Sandusky, heard of White Eyes' death.

"White Eyes," moralized Pipe, "was a great man. But his ways meant the country's ruin, so the Great Spirit took him, in order that the Indian nations might be saved."

While Pipe in Coshocton history figures mostly as a bad Indian, there was another side of him seen in Detroit when Zeisberger, Heckewelder and other missionaries were taken there to be tried on the charge of befriending colonists and opposing the British. Their accusers were Pipe and other Indians. Some of these had once known the Christian kindness and good will of the missionaries, and the memory of those days came back as the red men gazed into their old friends' faces. Mute and dejected, the Indians hung their heads.

The British governor became impatient. Again he demanded, were the stories against these men true? There was no answer. At last Pipe spoke. He exonerated the missionaries, and took the blame on himself. The men were acquitted. They owed it to their Indian friends; for it was true that the missionaries sympathized with the Americans. Colonel Brodhead had written to General Washington and General Gates that news of British movements at Detroit reached him through Indian friends of the missionaries, including Joshua the Mohican spy.

Colonel Daniel Brodhead conducted the colonial military expedition to Coshocton from Fort Pitt, arriving here April 19, 1781. His force of three hundred took the Delaware capital by surprise. Only two score Indians were found here, and these were captured without a shot. Fifteen of the prisoners were taken out of sight of terrified squaws and children, and tomahawked and scalped.

Other Indians had gone across the river and could not be followed because of high water. In the morning an Indian on the opposite shore hallooed to join his people in peace. They told him to come, and as the anxious brave drew himself up the bank he saw too late that relentless foe of his race, Lewis Wetzel. In an instant Wetzel crashed his tomahawk through the Indian's skull.

When Brodhead turned back to Pittsburg naught but dreary waste was left of Coshocton, a few desolate huts, the ruins of the Delaware seat of empire, deserted forever by the red man.

There was desolation throughout this region. Wolves, bears and panthers roamed the lone wilderness. The fruit trees, blooming in the spring, told of the missionary planters who had passed this way. The wild beasts and hissing snakes were the only life save an occasional raiding warrior hurrying along the river trail with reeking scalp.

Although Cornwallis had surrendered at Yorktown the British were yet bent upon gaining the upper hand by inciting the Indians to further ravages of Ohio settlers. The march of colonization had crossed the Alleghanies; settlers' cabins began dotting the Tuscarawas Valley; and soon civilization flung its outpost at Coshocton. The prized hunting grounds of the red men were fast slipping away.

Captain Pipe, Black Hoof, Red Hawk, Little Turtle, Blue Jacket and other chiefs rushed through on fleet horses, blood-stained hatchets in hand, to hold tomahawk title to the land.

Virginia ceded the Ohio territory to the United States in 1784, and the next year there was a treaty with the Delawares and Wyandots moving the Indian boundary from the Ohio River farther back into the wilderness to Coshocton along the Tuscarawas and the Cuyahoga. This surrender of the Ohio River boundary brought a warwhoop from the Shawanees who protested they were cheated and defrauded out of the Muskingum Valley. The Muskingum, which means Moose-Eye, was the favorite elk hunting ground. Oft through the snows of winter had the Shawanees tracked the swift-footed moose, and followed his roaring rush through the forest.

The upshot was that all the Indians renewed their border warfare. Settlers built block houses and surrounded their cabins with the picket stockade, tree trunks set close together and rising fourteen feet high.

After the rout of General St. Clair in Darke County, 1791, the Delawares rushed down from the black forest, yelling the warwhoop along the Mohican and Walhonding and past Coshocton, breechclouted and with buffalo heads drawn over their own, giving them the appearance of horned devils, with the scalps of slaughtered soldiers dangling at their heels. As the red demons urged their horses on-

ward to the South, they shook their stained hatchets at arm's length, screaming, "No white man plant corn in Ohio!"

But "Mad Anthony" Wayne was yet to be heard from. In the last desperate struggle of the red men to resist him in the Miami country the Delawares were in the forefront, Girty with them, and British aid in the background. In the end the Indians were driven still farther westward, forced to retreat more and more. They had made their last stand here. These hunting grounds were lost to them forever.

BOUQUET HILL, A MATCHLESS LANDSCAPE NEAR COSHOCTON

CHAPTER V

PIONEER COSHOCTON, FROM "KING CHARLEY'S" TAVERN WHERE LOUIS PHILIPPE OF FRANCE CLASHED WITH AMERICAN SOVEREIGNTY, DOWN TO THE FORTIES.

In the evening of the Indian life in this region the horseman riding over the lone trail through the woods watched with gun in hand to guard against attack from wild beast or lurking savage skulking behind trees; for Indians were slow to go when new traders and settlers and travelers began arriving. Some natives with human heart and human emotion could not bring themselves to leave forever the graves of those they mourned. Others simply were not yet disposed to abandon their old hunting ground.

In this contact with savagery the vanguard of civilization had need for men of forceful character, of daring and resolution, with a dash of adventure. This frontier, with all its wealth of timbered soil, still had its perils; a frontier life near hostile Indians; a hardy, well-scarred, pioneer life under stern conditions; not, however, without its fascination of forest haunt and rough cabin, and dread of savage attack.

Dr. Joseph Doddridge vividly pictured it. Speaking of "Indian summer," for instance, he assigned to those beautiful days in autumn a terrible significance instead of the romantic suggestion conveyed by the term. The frontier settlers, explained the doctor, had no peace from Indian alarms and attacks except in winter. During spring and summer there was constant need for watching. It was only with winter's approach that relief came. But after the first days of cold there came warm, smoky, hazy weather to tempt the Indians to renewed incursions on the frontier—an "Indian summer" for blood and mischief.

Foremost among the frontiersmen and recorded as the first white

settler in what is now Coshocton County was the bluff, hearty, hail-fellow-well-met Charley Williams, roving from Virginia and locating here in 1799. The date is from his autobiographical sketch, the original manuscript of which passed into the possession of Joseph Miser of Keene. Mr. Williams' writing and his private ideas of spelling were deciphered by Mr. James R. Johnston. The document by Mr. Williams is dated August 25, 1831, and his notation therein regarding thirty-two years' residence in Coshocton would indicate his arrival here in 1799. This incident of the date has its bearing on a subsequent historical experience of a French king in Coshocton.

"I ben a man of strong mind but no larnen and fought it to the last," Williams declared with engaging frankness. According to his own account early life on the border was a round of "injin" killing, whisky trading, fur-selling, and high living, dancing, card-playing, horse-racing and spending money as fast as it was made. Speaking of his fiancee, Miss Susanna Carpenter, he wrote:

"I had to steel hur a way and wee was poor onable to get lisens for want of mony but all Cam right thar was a jestes of the pes in virginy and hee agread to mary mee for a buckskin and wee went over the river in Ohio thar wee got mared on a big rock in the woodes." The narrative continues that some of the wedding guests went barefooted, and that at the dance afterward "som bar footed."

When at thirty-five Williams came up the Muskingum with his wife and two children, they camped for a season in an open spot in the wilderness, named after its eastern owner, Denman's prairie, a few miles up the Walhonding. The following year they came down to the forks, selecting the same bank of the Muskingum where the Delaware capital had stood. Williams started a salt works.

Other settlers were coming. The woodman's ax rang through the forest. Log cabins rose in little clearings here and there over this region. The bear-killing, deer-killing, pone-eating life of the white man had begun, mixed with much corn planting, cattle raising, whisky trading, and some Indian killing.

For travelers passing this way there were tavern accommodations in the rambling log cabin of Charley Williams, under whose hospitable roof the lively-spirited made merry over cup and song, while the dancing few shuffled over the rough floor to the tremulous strains of the fiddle and

"First couple right; ladies swing out;
Gents swing in, swing out and promenade.
Doe, doe, gents, slow;
Doe, ce, ladies, don't you know!"

Shuffle-shuffle went the feet. The back-woodsmen put in all their fancy steps, Charley Williams most frolicsome of all. The pace was hot. The skirts of the pioneer daughters swished through the air to the vibrant music and

"Balance the next; three hands round;
Ladies swing out; and gents swing in;
Three hands out and go it ag'in;
Gents swing out and go it ag'in."

In the breathing spell one night while the "gents" smiled and breathed hard and the ladies looked moist and happy the tavern door was flung open. All eyes turned to the stranger on the threshold.

He was dressed in black from head to foot. A fold of his long cloak was held back by the gauntleted hand resting on his hip. Though he had but one attendant the man in black wore an air of consequence as though he boasted a train of courtly followers. His manner jarred on the democratic simplicty of the landlord.

"Supper," the stranger ordered curtly.

While the guest was served, the landlord's aversion, formed instinctively, did not diminish. Nor was the dislike one-sided. The stranger, haughtily disdaining any condescension to commonplace conversation, steadfastly held aloof. But soon his caustic comment on the accommodations of the tavern reached Williams, and the blood of the southerner rose. There was a short, sharp exchange of hot words. The man in black rose abruptly, nearly overturning the table.

"Plebian!" he sneered. "I'll not bandy words with you."

"This is my house," bristled Williams. "If you don't like it thar's the door."

The stranger looked him over, head to foot, and shrugged his contempt.

"Bah!" was his only comment.

Williams came closer.

"I don't care what devilish trash you are," and the knuckles of his fist whitened. "I'll not be attacked by every stinkin' upstart that comes to our country!"

The onlookers were expectant. The stranger rested his contemptuous gaze on the landlord, then shifted it to the guests as he announced coolly:

"I am Louis Philippe—the heir to the French throne."

Whatever of surprise the exiled prince of singular vicissitudes may have expected to follow his announcement there was one hearer who refused to be nonplussed or impressed.

"King of France—what of it?" Williams retorted. "We're all kings here! And I'll show you."

With that he threw open the door. There was no mistaking the hint. The royal visitor from France saw there was no alternative. With another shrug he passed out of the tavern. It is even said, in the brief chronicle from which this account has been somewhat embellished, that the royal exit was assisted by the toe of "King Charley's" boot, while the sovereigns looking on cheered.

There has been some skepticism over the visit of Louis Philippe to Coshocton. It is known that the prince sailed from New York for England just before 1800, the year which some have recorded as the date of Charley Williams' arrival in this region. However, accepting the earlier date of 1799 as the year of "King Charley's" coming, it requires no stretch of the imagination to view his tavern in full blast on the banks of the Muskingum at the time of the titled Frenchman's travels through the American wilderness.

Whether or not the prince's Coshocton experience with democratic sovereignty instilled any of those ideas of advanced political liberalism which he afterward took with him to the throne is perhaps open to speculation. But that the king cherished some resentment toward the keeper of a tavern at the forks was told in after years by George W. Silliman, one-time lawyer of Coshocton, who went abroad as the bearer of dispatches when his grandfather, Major Cass, was in the diplomatic service. Silliman said that, in conversation with Louis Philippe, the king recalled that he had been "shabbily treated" at the tavern which from the description given was believed to be Williams' inn at Coshocton.

No more picturesque stage setting presents itself in all the drama of pioneer Coshocton than the inns which greeted travelers in those early years. It was not long until houses of public entertainment appeared every few miles along the new highways and at river ferries. One was "The Blue Ball" on the Cadiz road in what is now Oxford Township. Another in that direction held forth at the sign of George Washington on a white charger. "The Black Horse" inn was in Franklin Township on the road from Zanesville. There were several on the road along the Walhonding.

"King Charley's" tavern at the forks was the social and political center, and the nearest approach to a newspaper. Genial, whole-souled Charley Williams was popular, even more so after the episode of the French king. Conscious always of his own deficiencies he learned what reading and writing he could from William Whitten. This blacksmith-tutor was elected the first justice of the peace. The election was characteristic. The settlement here had risen to the need of some government. A dozen men met in the tavern at "King Charley's" invitation. Nobody could buy. It was the "king's" treat. They toasted him and severally toasted one another. When all were in a highly receptive mood for the consideration of candidates the host nominated his choice and the guests whooped unanimous approval.

"You call that an election!" exclaimed Richard Fowler, who had been looking on.

"It's good enough for them," grinned Williams.

This region was originally included in Washington County, which embraced eastern Ohio in the territorial days. Later Washington was divided into numerous counties. One was Muskingum which included this.

April 1, 1811, Coshocton County was organized by the Legislature then in session at Zanesville. It included a part of what is now Holmes until that county organized thirteen years afterward.

Concerning the meaning of the name Coshocton this interesting contribution is offered by Thomas H. Johnson, chief consulting engineer of the Pennsylvania Lines: In the Delaware tongue "Cush" is bear; "Cush-og" black bear and "Wenk" is town. In Central Pennsylvania the word survives in the names of several streams in the following forms: Cush Creek, Bear Creek; Cushian Creek, Cub Creek; Cush-Cushian, Bear and Cub Creek. The terminal "Wenk" was An-

glicized by the early settlers, and the place became known as Cush-og-town, from which is derived the later form, Coshocton.

The United States government awarded tracts of land in Ohio to soldiers of the Revolution. Some tracts remaining were ordered sold by Congress. Coshocton County was in the military land district. Among the earliest settlers were soldiers of the Revolution.

Title to the land here is traced back three hundred years, through copies of the earliest documents on record, by Solomon Mercer, abstractor, whose desk incidentally with a separate drawer for each township is a map of Coshocton County. Mr. Mercer's records covering this county begin with the first charter of Virginia, 1606, and continue through the treaty between Great Britain and the United States, 1783, with George III's relinquishment of all claims to the States; the cession from Virginia to the United States, 1784; the Land Ordinance; the act of Congress, 1796, regulating the granting of land for military service and for the Society of the United Brethren "for propagating the gospel among the heathen."

Four thousand acres at the forks were granted in 1800 to Elijah Backus of Marietta. President John Adams signed the deed. Backus sold the tract in 1801 to those well-known surveyors, John Matthews and Ebenezer Buckingham, Jr., for $10,000. These early residents, April 30, 1802, laid out on paper the town lots and streets for the place growing around "King Charley's" tavern. They named it Tuscarawa. The Legislature changed the name to Coshocton, January 30, 1811, when the plan of the town was established.

Williams' tavern stood in what is now Water Street, at the northeast corner of Chestnut. It faced the river, its friendly light guiding the ferryman in the night. In time a two-story frame addition was built to the log house, and the long, rambling structure was still standing until twenty years ago.

Williams was accompanied here by his brothers-in-law, the Carpenters, and William and Samuel Morrison who went to Holmes County. A brother of Williams was also early on the ground, along with Isaac and Henry Hoagland, with their families; Buckingham's father and sister; William Scritchfield and daughter who married George McCullough, probably the first pioneer wedding here.

Primitive Coshocton started bravely to justify the faith of its founders. Back in Philadelphia at the time of the military land rush

when Elijah Backus drew this prize the surveyors bought it from him as the best town site in the district.

A flourishing town rose on this flourishing frontier, instinct with the spirit of Americanism, the new life challenging the old, the new land of men and women who could dare and do, the new Coshocton with no Yesterday, only Today and the promise of Tomorrow. The game of civilization was on. The optimism of the hour rang from the anvil and blazed from the iron under every swing of Asher Hart's strong arm. It echoed in Tom Evans' shoe shop, Zebedee Baker's saddler shop, Abe Sells' furniture shop, and Joe Neff's tailor shop. It bustled in Jim Calder's store, hummed in J. Fulton's mill, and smelled to high heaven in Andy Lybarger's tannery. It paraded in Wilson McGowan's gold-headed cane and pig-tailed wig, and rustled in the law papers of Aaron Church and Wright Warner. It quick-stepped in Adam Johnston, that hustler of them all, the storekeeper and postmaster who married "King Charley's" daughter, became the county's first recorder and clerk of courts, and served as all-round official; his son, William A. Johnston, saw marvelous changes in eighty-five years until the end in 1908; his grandson, Paul B. Johnston, is lieutenant of police in Coshocton.

A thing unknown today was early Coshocton's experience with a malarial condition. There was an ague epidemic, and half the town had chills and fever. Wherefore the arrival of Dr. Samuel Lee in 1811 was welcomed.

The country round began changing from howling wilderness to cultivated acres. The story of first families was the story of log-cabin life. Among those near town were the Cantwells, Fultons, Moores, J. Workman, and the ferrymen John Noble and Benjamin Fry. Before them Isaac and Henry Evans, Charles and Esaias Baker were the first white men to plant corn along the Tuscarawas about 1801, at what is now Orange. Seth and Thomas McClain were in Lafayette Township, 1804, also Thomas Wiggins, and in 1806 George Miller.

On what is now the Haight farm near Roscoe, Henry Miller, a soldier of the Revolution, located with six sons in 1806.

In nearby Franklin Township was a dash of the Virginia spirit which radiated southern hospitality and good cheer. That was in the home of Major William Robinson, who had been led captive through here by Logan twenty-seven years before. When he came to Franklin

Township in 1801 his son Benjamin accompanied him. Later came three other sons and six daughters. More 1801 pioneers in the neighborhood were Michael Miller and his family.

On Denman's "prairie" in Bethlehem Township were James Craig and Ira Kimberly in 1801. John Bantham, a Marylander in the Revolution, and Henry Carr reached that section in 1806. Other early settlers were William Speaks who served in the Revolution, Samuel Rea and Andrew Wilson in the War of 1812, Joseph Burrell and Adam Markley.

Virginia's representation among first families included the Darlings in the Walhonding Valley, 1806, whose neighbors were the Butlers, the Merediths, the Giffens, Duncans, Elys, Pigmans, Johns, Coxes and John Elder.

Two Virginians, Garrett Moore and James Oglesby, were early in Keene Township, preceding the New Englanders. East of Canal Lewisville was the home of the McGuires.

Along Wills Creek in 1806 were the Miskimens, the McCunes of Revolutionary stock, and the Addys, contemporaneous with the Oxford Township pioneers: the Wolfes, the Leighningers, the Waggoners, Mulvains and Loos family.

About the same time the McCoys, Wrights, Norrises and Tiltons were in Virginia Township; the Ashcrafts, Hardestys, Chalfants and Croys in the southwest; and the Drapers of Virginia in the northwest.

Early in the nineteenth century the Wolfords, the Haines and James families arrived in Bedford Township; while in Adams Township, then a part of Oxford, were Robert Corbit, William Norris, Robert McFarland and John Baker, founder of Bakersville.

But it means pages to name the county's early settlers, so elsewhere between these covers the ancestral roll has a place of its own. They were the earliest of the wilderness conquerors, men in a world of new-found freedom. Theirs was the fighting chance: the chains of British bondage had been broken; here as freemen they were to prove themselves empire-builders in the heart of the forest, by sheer strength of might.

The militant spirit found vent in militia organization. Very soon after their arrival they formed companies. Colonel Charles Williams was in command. In 1809 there were first and second battalions of the second regiment, fourth brigade, third division of the Ohio militia.

When these were on parade we may well believe all Coshocton and his Wife and his Daughter were there to see and admire the lines "Forward right—Quick MARCH—Oblique left—Halt—Dress!" and to applaud as the battalion wheeled, right-about faced, and charged the mimic enemy on the run. Of course, as there always has been in military drill and ever will be, they had their awkward squads and the raw recruit who would stare straight ahead at a pretty face while a purple-faced commander shrieked "Eyes left!" Something of a despairing pang that he never could master the intricacies of the back step, side step, change step, or support—ARMS! runs through the statement of David Wolgamot in the record: "I do hereby resign my commission as lieutenant because I am too big a fool in the military."

Generally speaking our early Coshoctonian was a good shot, liked the dance, had his social glass, and relished sport. They went in for horse racing, and over a straightaway course, now Fifth Street, Peter Casey's "Whistle Jacket" and "Highflyer" and Colonel Williams' "Medley" made the dirt fly.

The first court in the county was held in 1811 on the second floor of "King Charley's" tavern. Doubtless, after the court had "taken in" evidence at the bar below, the judicial ascent up the outdoor stairs was attended with becoming gravity. By grace of the Legislature and the old constitution, three citizens served as associate judges on the common pleas bench in those days, along with the president judge who was the only one expected to know the law. He was absent the first session in Coshocton. The three associates were there—Peter Casey, Isaac Evans and William Mitchell. Their commissions from the Legislature were there, bedizened with all the impressive verbiage of legal ponderosity. Adam Johnston was there, and they forthwith appointed him clerk. Notwithstanding all the machinery of the law there, the temple of justice was without a case. Some one discovered the court could order elections for justices of the peace, which solemn duty was painstakingly performed, and court adjourned.

Later that year, at the second term, the docket swelled with three cases. Two were dismissed. One was continued, proof that even in those times justice was initiated into the law's delays. Thomas L. Rue was appointed temporary clerk. The first grand jury was impaneled as follows: James Tanner, foreman, James Craig, Benjamin Fry, Samuel Clark, Samuel Hardesty, John Hanson, Isaac Workman,

Charles Miller, Michael Miller, Philip Waggoner, W. Miller, Francis McGuire, Henry Miller and John Mills. These fourteen men good and true reported "No business." Court appointed William Lockard county surveyor, and adjourned.

At the December term there was a suit for $9.56 by Charles Williams against Adam Markley. "King Charley" retained Zanesville counsel, Lewis Cass, who won the verdict of the county's first petit jury—John D. Moore, Frederick Wolford, William Beard, John Hanson, John G. Pigman, H. Ballentine, Philip Wolfe, George Smith, John Bantham, W. Miller, John McKearn and Elijah Moore. Court appointed Wright Warner prosecuting attorney for the county. Fights and slander suits were filling the docket.

The whipping-post was here. Passing counterfeit money cost one man thirty-nine lashes across his bare back, besides $20 fine and thirty days in jail. This jail of oak logs was built by Adam Johnston where the present courthouse stands. Cornelius P. Van Kirk was the first sheriff.

Whatever of religious observance there was in those first years little survived in the public memory and nothing at all in current chronicles, save that an occasional traveling minister gave a talk at a home meeting. "There was not a praying family in the town in 1810," wrote the Rev. Mr. Calhoun. For a while after that, the Rev. Timothy Harris, a Congregationalist, held occasional meetings in people's cabins.

The schoolmaster arrived early. Israel H. Baker taught in Franklin Township in 1806. About that time boys and girls up the Walhonding were writing with a quill and spelling through a reader. Joseph Harris was teaching near the Evans settlement up the Tuscarawas. "King Charley" sent his daughter up there. She was a girl of dash and spirit who liked a swift gallop over the Indian trail through the forest. She knew the saddle before she was in her teens. It was her mission, before Coshocton had a mill, to ride six miles into the country for a sack of grain and take it to Zanesville. When Adam Johnston won her for his bride, her schoolmaster came here from the country to sharpen the quills and intellect of young Coshocton.

A benevolent joke wandered into town from the East one day, his head topped with a tin can, Happy Hooligan style, his eager desire

BASS FISHING IN MIDDLE BASIN, COSHOCTON

to help humanity beaming large as the patch on his knee. As Happy would express it he "wouldn't hoit a fly." He carried apple seeds found around Pennsylvania cider presses, and planted them here and there along his route through the wilderness. He planted a nursery in New Castle Township and Tiverton Township, returning at intervals from long trips to care for the young trees and sell them to settlers. "Johnny Appleseed" they called him. But back in the East he had been John Chapman, which was a time he wanted to forget along with a romance and a disappointment.

And the pioneer life moved on, the new country in the making—a victory of peace wrested from the forest by stout hands that cracked and crinkled and brave hearts that knew no despair. Then a shadow darkened the cabin homes. Grave-faced men gathered at "King Charley's" tavern and counciled over news of war.

Their old enemy's hand was raised against them. British intrigues among the Indians to strangle the young republic and yoke it again to the king's dominion were aggravated by British searching of ships to capture American citizens. The war of 1812 found volunteers in plenty from Coshocton County.

At that day hostile Delawares and Shawanees had gone westward to the Maumee country where Tecumseh was inciting them to recover lands lost by the Wayne treaty, but Harrison dealt them a finishing stroke in the battle of Tippecanoe on the Wabash.

A camp of Delawares and Mohawks near Mansfield was ordered to move. The Indians protested against leaving their home. Colonel Williams and his Coshocton troops were on their way to the front. An Indian was killed. A few days afterward eight settlers were tomahawked.

"Johnny Appleseed" rushed from Mansfield down the Walhonding Valley through Coshocton County to warn the settlers. The tin can fell off his head unheeded. A bareheaded, barefooted Paul Revere he was now, on a day and night run. He pounded on cabin doors, panting and almost breathless, calling out with gasping pauses between words, "Fly!—Fly for your lives!—Indians are murdering and scalping—at Mansfield!" Then away he dashed. Yet the incident had its grotesque features, painfully serious as it was. Families fled precipitately from cabins to block-houses, peering cautiously

around corners and waiting with leveled guns for the enemy that never came.

Colonel Williams' command was detailed to protect the Mansfield frontier. The "Washingtonian Yellow Jacket Riflemen" they were called, and in their white-fringed, yellow hunting shirts, with knapsacks and rifles slung over shoulders, and powder horns filled from the saltpetre caves near Roscoe, they marched to the music of fife and drum. Captain Isaac Meredith commanded a company, Captain Tanner another, Captain Beard a third, and the fourth mustered as follows—the only roll preserved:

ADAM JOHNSTON, CAPTAIN.
WILLIAM MORRISON, Lieutenant
ABRAHAM MILLER, Ensign
THOMAS FOSTER, First Sergeant
JOHN M. MILLER, Second Sergeant
FREDERICK MARKLEY, Third Sergeant
ROBERT CULBERTSON, Fourth Sergeant
JOHN H. MILLER, First Corporal
ZEBEDEE BAKER, Second Corporal
JOHN M. BANTHAM, Third Corporal
JOHN D. MOORE, Fourth Corporal

PRIVATES

SAMUEL MORRISON	JAMES WINDERS
EDWARD MILLER	JOHN McKEARN
ISAAC M. MILLER	WINDLE MILLER
MICHAEL MILLER	JOHN MILLER
ISAAC HOAGLAND	ISAAC MILLER
GEORGE ARNOLD	GEORGE McCULLOUGH
JAMES BUCKLEW	DANIEL MILLER
JOHN BAKER	JOSEPH McFARLAND
MATTHEW BONAR	ANDREW LYBARGER
JOSEPH NEFF	HENRY CARR
ALLEN MOORE	MATTHEW WILLIAMS
BENJAMIN WORKMAN	JOHN STEERMAN

THOMAS L. RUE, Sutler
DR. S. LEE, Mustering-in Surgeon

Fragmentary information regarding men who served from this county supplies the following names of

OTHER SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF 1812

RICHARD FOWLER
PETER MOORE
CHARLES MILLER
THOMAS JOHNSON
RICHARD JOHNSON
ANDREW McCLAIN
SAMUEL ELSON
FRANCIS SMITH
W. R. CLARK
BASIL BAKER
SAMUEL BANKS
ELI O. H. SHYHOCK
JAMES WILEY
ROBERT CORBIT
JAMES BIGGS
JOHN G. PIGMAN
ANDREW WILSON
JAMES LAURIE
ROBERT PLATT
JAMES McCUNE
JOHN GLENN
JAMES WILLIAMS
LEVI MAGNESS
GEORGE MAGNESS
JOHN PORTMESS
DUGAN PATTERSON
REASON BAKER
RICHARD HAWK
ISAAC SHAMBAUGH
JAMES OGLESBY
ELIJAH NEWCOMB
PETER RAMBO
ABRAHAM MARLATT
JAMES BUTLER
JOSEPH SEVERNS
SAMUEL REA
LAKEN WELLS
WILLIAM HUDSON
ROBERT HARBISON, SR.

At the outset a Coshocton County company had joined General Hull's forces that marched to defeat on the Maumee. Following Hull's surrender there to the British the Coshocton company was permitted to come home on parole.

A company that Isaac Evans organized had reported to General Harrison, and worked on the construction of Fort Meigs on the Maumee. There in 1813 the Americans were attacked by the British and Indians, and the result added one more victory to the chain of victories on land and water which finally vanquished the British. The Coshocton company at Fort Meigs had seen six months' service when it came home. Colonel Williams' command returned from Mansfield after serving a month. Again the ax of the pioneer rang through the forest.

In 1814 Colonel Williams was sent to the State Legislature from this county. To quote his original orthography: "I was elected to lagater and my elexon was countested and sent hom cam hom and was sent back."

There were about three hundred voters, and most of them ever ready to argue politics. Colonel Williams fervently led the partisans of Jefferson and stoutly upheld the simplicity of the sage of Monticello who preferred pantaloons to knee breeches, hated even the title of Mister, and was opposed to taxing whisky. The declining Federalist party, with its national leaders that stood aloof and made no attempt to gain the people's confidence, had its followers in Coshocton County who were of the elements that subsequently formed the Whig party. These congregated at a tavern conducted by the quietly persuasive Wilson McGowan in Second Street, now the Farmers' Hotel. Here the talk was directed against the incipient doctrine of "State sovereignty," the thing which had been growing ever since men wanted each State to take care of its own war debt instead of being called upon to help pay other States. The company in McGowan's tavern listened approvingly to the argument that the colonies had not fought each for its own independence, but each for the independence of all, and that the sovereignty acquired in that struggle was a national sovereignty raised by the common fight for liberty.

Colonel Williams, well aware of his limitations in statecraft and speechmaking, maintained his political prestige by giving picnics and dances, a practice which has its modern counterpart in Tammany Hall clambakes and free outings provided by metropolitan politicians. The colonel by this time rejoiced in the affectionate designation of "Old" Charley Williams, the usual mark of social esteem.

At times there were political discussions in which the argument of the fist altered some face if it didn't change any opinion. Although dueling was never in fashion here there were numerous fistic meetings by agreement to settle differences, or prove who was the "best" man by beating the other fellow to a palpitating pulp.

Election day, 1816, was stained with murder. John Markley was stabbed to death in Coshocton by George Arnold, who escaped.

After the war of 1812 the steady growth, which ever since has been a distinguishing feature of Coshocton, advanced the riverside hamlet to a fair-sized village. Abraham Wisecarver, hatter, was there. John Crowley, carpenter, came in 1815; for a while he ferried, and eight years later was elected sheriff. John Darnes, carpenter, and Richard Stafford, wagon-maker and later justice of the peace, arrived from Virginia. Albert Torry, blacksmith, came from Maine. James

Renfrew, Sr., started a new store here. Samuel Burns, hatter and justice of the peace, came from Philadelphia, 1816. More newcomers included Otho and Daniel Cresap, Hezekiah Robinson, William Carhart, John McCullough, Sanford Madden, John Forrest, John Smeltzer, and members of the houses of Boyd, Gault, Thompson, Squires, Roderick, Slaughter, Neldon, Borden, Luke, Heslip, Powelson, Ravenscraft, Winklepleck, McNabb, Lemert, Mulford ——

But why extend the list when the pioneer story of our county is the story of all who came in the earliest decades of its first century; and these are listed elsewhere as the honored grandsires in whose names their descendants today find ancestral pride—the colonists who blazed the path for civilization through this wilderness.

Coshocton was yet the only town in the county, but in its early stage there was much the same color which after villages took on. There was Benjamin Ricketts' store in Second Street, nearly a hundred years ago, and the store of Robert Hay and James Renfrew, with the atmosphere of tobacco, groceries, powder, lead, crockery, scythes, china, tinware, chains, bridles, whips, hats, flints, knives, cambric, bombazet and iron. The goods came by boat from Pittsburg down the Ohio and up the Muskingum to Coshocton.

Daybook and ledger accounts of Benjamin Ricketts have been preserved and are in the possession of W. S. Hutchinson, whose wife is a granddaughter of Coshocton's early storekeeper. From the books comes a story of prices. The farmer's wife bringing eggs to the store got eight cents a dozen, and for her butter twelve and a half cents a pound. She paid for coffee fifty cents a pound, sugar twelve and a half cents, calico fifty cents a yard, a paper of pins twenty-five cents. Tea cost two dollars a pound.

Wheat in 1818 sold at seventy-five cents a bushel in this county, dropped to fifty cents in the next few years, and in 1823 fell as low as thirty cents. At the same time corn went from thirty-three cents down to twenty. Oats was thirty-three a bushel.

Whisky cost thirty-seven cents a gallon. One hundred cigars, thirty-seven and a half cents—the book calls them cigars. What local-tanned leather could do toward cheapening footwear is shown in the price of shoes, ranging from a dollar and a quarter to two dollars thirty-seven and a half cents a pair.

Accounts were settled frequently in grain, maple sugar and livestock. Occasionally there was an entry of ferriage for wagon, twenty-five cents—not an inconsiderable item of expense which stared the shopper in the face every time he would cross the river to trade within our gates.

There is an entry of "a half-gallon of whisky when fishing," which indicates that a fisherman in those days went into action with what Grover Cleveland has since called a properly stimulated mental equipment.

A farmer on the Tuscarawas—"up the Skarwas," as some styled it—came to town on a December day in 1821 with a drove of eleven hogs for which he got $3.75 a head.

Mail came by horseback. A letter from Philadelphia was twenty-five days on the road; postage, twenty-five cents.

While riding through the woods on the road to Coshocton the postboy, William Cartwell, was shot, and the mailbag rifled. Farmer Johnson happened near and caught a glimpse of the murderer. When Johnson reported the crime at New Philadelphia, the law held the witness until three hundred men had been summoned and lined up in the street. Johnson looked searchingly into the faces. Suddenly he pointed an accusing finger at John Funston, with "That's the man!" Funston, white to the lips, retorted "You're a liar!" but he was jailed, and afterward he confessed. In the close of 1825, four months after the murder, people from Coshocton County joined a throng of thousands in Tuscarawas that saw the murderer swing from the gallows.

Wild beasts were killing so many sheep, hogs and calves that the State put a premium of $2.40 on every wolf scalp, and $1.50 on panther and wildcat scalps, which resulted in some lessening of the forest terrors.

Travel in the north was saved the dangerous fording of the Killbuck by Adam Johnston building a toll-bridge in 1818. A toll-bridge was thrown across Wills Creek by Thomas Johnston, associated with others.

There was scheming to draw new county boundary lines. A county seat was elaborately laid out on paper by Jonathan Clark in the southwestern corner of Coshocton County. Clarksville had two lots for a courthouse, one for a stone market house, two for an

academy, and ninety-five private lots—all on paper. Wide avenues rejoiced in such names as Main, Pearl, Walnut, Market, Cedar and Broad.

Another lost town was Millsville, mapped out by John Mills on the banks of the Tuscarawas "at the great bend" near the present Orange. It also had its public square and Main and Walnut streets—on paper.

While the county still included part of Holmes, there was agitation to locate the capital where Keene now is because it was more central. The separation of the Holmes portion from the county ended courthouse expectations at Keene.

Those who know the average American farm of today may have some faint conception of the pioneer life and its struggles to clear the way through the wilderness here, to cut down forests, to "grub" over hills of tangled brush, and to heave out great heaps of rocks. Pioneers worked hard—too hard. Theirs was the hardship and privation of the farm, theirs the years of struggle, toiling from sunrise to sunset. Dreary enough had been the trip into the forest, but drearier and more appalling still was the prospect which faced the pioneer's family upon reaching the lone spot in the wilderness that was to be their home. The nearest neighbor was miles away. The dismal silence of night was broken only by the hoot of an owl or the howl of a wolf.

Theirs was the courage, the strength, the faith and the will that filled hearts in the making of the country. While they were not readers of Shakespeare, they had the soul to appreciate the beautiful in nature, hanging finer landscapes before their eyes than any paintings on palace walls, but they were also conscious of other things than poetry. This was usually at such God-forsaken season when the heel of winter stuck in muddy hills and bottoms, and spring was nowhere except in the green-covered almanac hanging on the wall.

There was no poetry in being routed out of a warm feather-bed before daylight on a raw, chilly morning to go out into the cold world and a colder kitchen. Many a winter morning the pioneer cracked the ice in the water bucket to fill the washpan and went outdoors to do his spluttering. It seemed warmer there with the faint dawn just streaking the darkness over the hills.

Not the least pinch in those pinching times was the kind of morning when the frost was just out of the ground, and he reckoned while

grinding his face with the towel that he'd plow the clearing that day soon as they were through milking, though there was snow on the ground and he would walk in a cold, wet furrow and in a mighty hard row of stumps.

He could see his wife coaxing the flint spark to light the kindling, and then hover over the feebly burning flicker, the while she wrapped her cold hands in her apron, and pranced a queer little warming-up prance, and tried to smile while her teeth chattered.

There is a cherished picture of the pioneer's pretty daughter at her spinning wheel which we would a deal rather hang on memory's wall than the one painted here, but simple candor compels closer inspection. Those candlestick, tallow-dip days appear decorative only when drawn by an artist. Grim reality saw them as part of a life that was a bare existence, deprived of reasonable comforts and conveniences, and reduced to the elemental necessities of food and shelter. The wife and the daughter often worked in the field.

Nor did such days pass with the passing of the pioneer. They came to succeeding generations, and much of the hardness has never yet quite left the farm, even in the comforts of later times, bought with years of rigorous self-denial. Those who know farming know the farmer's story. Dreamers never can; they dream the dream of independence on the farm; they sing the song of statistical prosperity; their pet theory is that all the farmer needs is the scientific wisdom handed down by the silk-hat agriculturists who compose crop reports.

Aye, give the farmer the scientific wisdom to harness the clouds and hold back floods; scientific wisdom to sprinkle gentle, growing showers in time of parching drought; scientific wisdom to comprehend the joyous independence of those years when he has gotten less for his grain than it cost to raise. Not to digress too far, but talking with Thad Haight about book farming:

"Those fellows make me mad sometimes," the "Granger" said. "A paper farmer tells how to take care of hay when it's cut, saying not to leave it lay in the field but go around with a fork and turn it over and over to get it nice and dry and have a pretty crop of hay. He never thinks when a thundering big rain's coming a man's got to hurry in his hay almighty sudden. But every fellow thinks he knows how to make a farm pay. A fellow bangs out agricultural ideas on a

typewriter and makes more money selling them to the papers than I can carrying out his farm hints."

As our pioneers gradually chopped out a destiny in the forest, and figuratively as well as literally were able to come out of the woods, the log church was built. Besides the regular religious services there were camp meetings attended by the whole countryside.

Chalfant's meeting-house, built by the Methodists in Washington Township, 1811, is recorded as the oldest in the county. The Methodist church at West Bedford was organized several years later. Presbyterian ministers preached in Coshocton as early as 1812. The Elliotts and others in Millcreek Township, 1821, "deeply sensible of the importance and necessity of true religion, and earnestly desirous of promoting its influence," organized the congregation of St. Mark's parish in communion with the Protestant Episcopal church. Baptist preachers were heard in the county in its earliest years, and in 1825 a Baptist congregation met in homes and schoolhouses in Oxford and Lafayette townships. These were the forerunners of organized religious work in the county. What grew from them and what crowned the labors of denominations that came afterward will be considered in a separate chapter.

After James Calder went to the wall in Coshocton he crossed the river to start a new town, 1816, and called it Caldersburg. Later it was named Roscoe, after an English author. There was a tavern, a long, rambling log structure, and mine host was William Barcus. Occasionally a traveling preacher would hold a meeting in the dining room of this roadhouse. The hymn, prayer and sermon heard here offered a new feature in tavern life by way of contrast to that at the other end of the ferry where "King Charley's" roadhouse reveled in dance, court and election.

With the capital acquired by making salt at three dollars a bushel James LeRetilley started a store in Roscoe in 1825 in partnership with William Wood and afterward George Bagnall. At this time a new era dawned in pioneer life—the building of the Ohio Canal.

The engineers brought the $5,000,000 waterway along the west shore of the Muskingum to reduce the expense. This was Coshocton's disadvantage and Roscoe's opportunity. Much of the enormous wheat crop from the cleared forest land that was shipped by canal was loaded

at Roscoe, and the town bounded to the front, one of the leading shipping points along the whole canal from Portsmouth to Cleveland.

It had been a brave undertaking to dig the waterway of commerce through the wilderness and around towering hills. Those were the times when the country had no outlet for its produce except by few river floats and jolting, corkscrew mires called wagon roads. With the coming of the canal, wheat climbed to a dollar a bushel, and potatoes for the first time began to have a price—forty cents a bushel. There were farmers who had opposed giving right of way through the land—the usual opposition to progress; but canal prosperity converted them.

Crops were finding markets and dollars. The peopling of the wilderness began in earnest. The canal was making Ohio famous. The country was awakened to new commercial importance, and Roscoe was a booming center.

The town stirred with shipping life and scenes. There were the fleets of freighters that moved commerce between the Ohio River and Lake Erie. There was the passenger packet, the sight of which involved uneasy speculations concerning the disposal of passengers in the fiddle-case cabin. There was the confusion of the towpath, the tangle of long ropes, the teams—and their drivers, puffy-faced with mule talk, picturesque profanity, how-de-do and whistling the balance. Here, too, the barefoot Garfield drove the towpath mule, the canal-boy stage of that historic life which ended in the White House.

Roscoe doors opened as near to the water's edge as they could, in hospitable welcome to canal travelers. A center of grain traffic was LeRetilley's big warehouse towering above the canal boats. At night the tavern lights beamed cheerfully upon the scene.

"The Renfrew," one of the first boats on the canal, was built in the Roscoe yard. There were half a dozen stores, several mills, and the famous distillery begun by William Renfrew and Robert Hay and continued by Love & Hay; this was lost by fire and afterward established in Coshocton where its product attained such reputation that forty thousand gallons once went in a single shipment to California.

The water power of the rivers harnessed at Roscoe turned the wheels of her mills. Altogether the outlook for a flourishing town seemed propitious. Early investors in Roscoe's real estate future

THE WALHONDING—OLD HUNTING GROUNDS OF THE INDIAN CHIEF, CAPTAIN PIPE.

were Leander Ransom, engineer on the canal construction, and Noah H. Swayne, then practicing law in Coshocton and afterward justice in the supreme court of the United States.

The Walhonding Canal, feeding the main waterway at Roscoe with enormous wheat shipments from the Walhonding valley and adjacent territory, was building a busy town in Tiverton Township—Rochester. The roads leading to the canal terminal were covered for miles with wagons bringing wheat from as far as Mt. Vernon. But with the passing of canal transportation Rochester vanished—and today has risen again in Cavallo on the Mohican.

Looking back upon the picture of our county in the canal era the landscape for the most part was just emerging from forest solitude with signs of civilization. At lengthened intervals the log cabin, with its space of cleared land about it, sending its thread of blue smoke curling up into the sky; stumps everywhere; sometimes the felled trees lying yet upon the soil; saw mills and corn-crackers along the creeks, with little whisky mills grinding corn; and pigs in all directions.

Townships had then begun their story of early settlers, and several towns had their first doctors, teachers, preachers, storekeepers, blacksmiths, wagonmakers, shoemakers, postmasters—a marvelous transformation from the wilderness which "Old Charley" Williams could remember. He lived to see the canal era and the dawn of "the roaring forties."

"As I remember," he commented, and the spelling is his, "wee was the hapest pepel in the world ontill our countery was fild with spahlen davels—thay get between the pepel—then it was a grat thout to get every man what hee could—oppose one another—geten werse—tha plarsh thar fais with religen now makes them werse." He died in 1840 and was laid beside his wife, the first grave to the left as you enter Oak Ridge Cemetery.

In the picture of those days was the mail coach with puffy sides of shining red, rolling joyfully past corn fields and fields of wheat and stumps, past rail fences and through woods, stopping to water at the sign of "The Blue Ball" or "The Black Horse," and rattling gaily into town scattering pigs before it.

The press had arrived in Coshocton, where Dr. William Maxwell began in 1827 the publication of "The Republican" at uncertain

intervals. This sheet of handbill size and others that came later have their story in the newspaper chapter.

Over the western hills where Eli Nichols owned much of New Castle Township the hamlet of New Castle, planned by Robert Giffen, advanced from its solitary log-cabin and tavern state into a merger with its rival, West Liberty, affluent with half a dozen houses including one of brick. A few miles away, on the old site of Captain Pipe's Indian village, Walhonding was just springing up with the canal, and coming so fast that a bill was introduced into the legislature to form a new county, making Walhonding the seat, but the bill lost by one vote. Mount Airy was on a ridge with some cabins, a blacksmith forge and a log school with a schoolmarm, wife of Parson Alsach; but the place rose only to vanish with other lost towns of the county.

Southward, in Pike Township, there was the flourishing village of West Carlisle with its two churches, three stores, tavern, tannery and the shops of blacksmiths, wheelwrights, carpenters, shoemakers, tailor and hatter. There also was the home of William Brown who kept store, served as postmaster under Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson and Van Buren, was a sure shot, a good horseman, and a Christian gentleman.

In Perry Township rose Dr. E. G. Lee's New Guilford, and nearby John Conway's Claysville, afterward consolidating as East Union, with two-score houses and several shops where the sound of hammer and saw and anvil swelled the chorus of peace.

West Bedford, or Heaton's Town in those days, had grown from a road house of 1817 to log-house stores, blacksmith shop and tannery. Washington Township was clearing her fine farms. In Virginia the Scotts, of good old stock and well esteemed, were developing much land; a store was beginning the future New Moscow.

Franklin Township had Frew's Mill, now Wills Creek. Linton Township, when it couldn't ford the creek, ferried at Jacobsport, now Plainfield, then the home of a tannery. A toll bridge succeeded the ferry. There was a ferry at Linton Mills. A mill was the beginning of Bacon Run. Maysville flickered about a blacksmith's forge, then flickered out. Folks in that section were digging deep wells, and from every sixty gallons of water pumped up they extracted a bushel of salt.

In the north Monroe Township went to the tavern and store

called Van Buren, which has grown since into Spring Mountain. Millcreek Township, then as now, had no town lot, and was farming; likewise Bethlehem, rafting logs of oak, walnut, poplar and sycamore down the Killbuck to Roscoe and Coshocton.

In Clark Township Eli Fox's mill was grinding at Helmick. Blissfield was unknown yet, and where Bloomfield stands today, partly in this county and partly in Holmes, there were in the forties a few log cabins with the county line running between them.

A tavern and straggling cabins in the wilderness started New Bedford in Crawford Township, with Chili growing later out of a blacksmith shop.

In Adams Township Bakersville was in a grist-mill stage; in White Eyes William M. Boyd's mill was the forerunner of Jacktown, afterward Avondale, now Fresno.

Keene had emerged from Jesse Beal's forest as a little leaky log-cabin school, and advanced to tavern and stores. West Lafayette was in its roadhouse cradle. On the Walhonding Canal Warsaw grew into a flourishing grain center where shortly before only a tavern had stood. Along the Ohio Canal the immense grain shipping started Canal Lewisville with three warehouses, while struggling young Newport, nearby was lost. Evansburg, afterward Orange, flourished as a canal port with warehouse, tannery, tavern and store.

PIONEERS OF COSHOCTON COUNTY

THE COLONISTS OF THE EARLIEST DECADES IN THE COUNTY'S FIRST CENTURY, INCLUDING THOSE WHO CUT THE PATH FOR CIVILIZATION THROUGH THE WILDERNESS, WHO HEARD THE HISS OF THE SNAKE ON THE CABIN FLOOR, AND THE HOWL OF THE WOLF AT THE DOOR; THEIR'S WAS THE COURAGE, THE STRENGTH, THE FAITH, AND THE WILL THAT FILLED HEARTS IN THE MAKING OF THE COUNTRY.

Ackline, Alexander
Adams, Beall
Adams, Calvin
Adams, Seth
Adams, William
Addy, Hugh
Addy, James
Addy, Robert
Addy, Thomas
Albert, Catherine
Albert, John
Allison, William
Ammon, Jacob
Amory, Elizabeth
Amory, George
Anderson, William
Andrews, John
Anspaugh, George
Arbuckle, John
Archer, William
Arnold, Samuel
Arnold, William
Ash, David
Ashcraft, Daniel
Ashcraft, Jonathan
Ault, Peter

Babcock, Labina
Babcock, Richard
Babcock, Ruannah
Babcock, Zebina
Bagnall, George
Bahmer, Valentine
Bailey, George
Baker, Basil
Baker, Benjamin
Baker, Charles
Baker, Edward
Baker, James
Baker, Esaias

Baker, John
Baker, Lake
Baker, Nathan
Baker, Reason
Baker, Zebedee
Ballentine, Hugh
Bamfield, William
Bantham, John
Bantham, John M.
Bantham, Morgan
Bantham, Perry
Barcus, William
Barker, Lyman
Barkhurst, William
Barnes, Henry
Barr, Eleazer
Barrett, Hugh
Bartoe, Hannah
Bartoe, John
Bassett, Nicholas
Bates, Nicholas
Beach, Joseph
Beal, Jesse
Beam, David
Beard, George
Beard, William
Beatty, Robert
Beatty, Seavy
Beaver, George
Beckwith, Joseph
Bell, Samuel
Bell, William
Bennington, Oliver
Berry, John
Bible, George
Biggs, John
Biggs, William
Billman, Anderson
Billman, Edward
Bird, William
Blair, John
Boggs, William
Bonar, Matthew
Booklas, David
Booklas, William
Booth, Daniel
Borden, Thomas
Bowen, Constant
Boyd, John
Boyd, Robert
Bradford, Peter
Bradley, Elijah S.
Brewer, Elias
Brillhart, Samuel
Brown, Jonas
Brown, Joseph
Brown, Samuel
Brown, William
Browner, Bennett
Browner, Ignatius
Bryson, Benjamin
Buckalew, James
Buckalew, John
Buckalew, Parker
Buckalew, Samuel
Buckingham, Garret
Buckingham, Joseph
Buckingham, Jr., Ebenezer
Buckmaster, Peter
Buker, Caleb
Buker, Israel H.
Burger, David
Burns, John
Burns, Joseph
Burns, Samuel
Burrell, Sr., Archibald

Burrell, Jr., Archibald
Burrell, Benjamin
Burrell, Sr., Joseph
Burrell, Samuel
Burris, Elisha
Burris, John
Burt, John G.
Burton, John
Butler, Isaac
Butler, Jonathan
Butler, Joseph
Butler, Thomas
Byers, Samuel
Byron, Moses

Cain, Abel
Cain, Arnold
Cain, Joshua
Cain, Kitty
Cain, Polly
Cain, Susan
Calder, James
Calder, John
Calhoun, George
Campbell, David
Campbell, James
Campbell, William
Cannon, Robert
Cantwell, Barney
Cantwell, James
Cantwell, Samuel
Cantwell, Sr., Thomas
Cantwell, Jr., Thomas
Carhartt, John
Carhartt, William G.
Carnahan, Adam
Carnahan, Andrew
Carnahan, Eleanor
Carnahan, Eliza
Carnahan, Hugh
Carnahan, James
Carnahan, John
Carnahan, Nancy
Carnahan, Thompson
Carnahan, William
Carnes, John
Carpenter, George
Carpenter, Thomas
Carpenter, Sr., William
Carpenter, Jr., William
Carr, Henry
Carroll, Joseph
Cartwell, John
Cartwell, Nathaniel
Casey, Archibald
Casey, Peter
Cass, George
Cassingham, George F.
Castor, John
Clark, Archibald
Clark, Gabriel
Clark, James
Clark, John
Clark, Payne
Clark, Richard
Clark, Sr., William
Clark, Jr., William
Clark, Samuel
Crawford, John
Crawford, Robert
Cox, David
Cox, Martin
Cox, Michael
Cox, Thomas
Craig, Andrew
Craig, Jacob

Craig, John
Cresap, Daniel
Cresap, Otho
Cresap, Thomas
Courtright, Abraham
Courtright, Fanny
Courtright, Jacob
Crowley, John
Crager, David
Crager, Jacob
Crager, John
Culbertson, Robert
Cotton, James
Cleonple, William
Chalfant, Mordecai
Corbin, Robert
Corbit, Robert
Cessna, Charles
Conner, James
Conner, John
Crowe, William
Cochran, Edward
Cochran, Joshua
Chance, Benjamin
Chance, Joshua
Cline, George
Cline, John
Cline, Philip
Coulter, William
Coleman, Ebenezer
Coleman, Niles
Cullison, Elijah
Cunningham, Arthur
Cunningham, Jesse
Cosner, David
Cosner, Philip
Cosner, Henry
Caton, Robert

Corson, Thomas
Cosler, William
Courtney, John
Coulter, William
Cordray, Isaac
Church, Aaron M.
Conkle, John
Cook, Henry
Chaney, James
Chaney, Seth
Chambers, Matthew
Collins, Elizabeth
Crosier, Martin
Critchfield, William
Cutbush, William
Craft, Jesse
Colver, John
Crissman, Henry
Cypher, Isaac
Coffin, James
Conway, John

Daniel, George
Darling, Abraham
Darling, Isaac
Darling, Jonathan
Darling, Patience
Darling, Robert
Darling, Thomas
Darling, William
Darnes, John
Darnes, Peter H.
Davids, James
Davidson, Elias
Davidson, George
Davidson, Lewis
Davidson, Obadiah
Davidson, Robert

Davidson, William
Davis, Abner
Davis, Matthew
Davis, Robert
Davis, Sarah
Davis, William
Dayton, James
Dayton, John
Dayton, William
Dean, Enos
Dean, James
Dean, John
Dean, Samuel
Deed, Jacob
Deed, John
DeLong, Edward
Demoss, John
Devore, Daniel
DeWitt, Paul
Dial, George
Dickerson, Isaac
Dickerson, John
Dickerson, William
Dillon, Peter
Dillon, William
Doak, William
Dorland, Cornelius
Daugherty, Andrew
Daugherty, S. M.
Douglas, David
Douglas, James
Downing, Benjamin
Downs, George H.
Draper, Isaac
Draper, Isaias
Dubbs, John
Duling, Collin
Duling, Edmund
Duling, John
Duncan, John
Duncan, Matthew
Durbin, William

Eager, James
Earlewine, Adam
Edgar, James
Edgar, Joseph
Edwards, Jacob
Elder, John
Elder, Robert
Elliott, Andrew
Elliott, Elisha
Elliott, Finlay
Elliott, Moses
Elliott, John
Elliott, George
Elliott, Thomas
Elliott, William
Elliott, James
Elliott, Charles
Ellis, Elias
Elson, Archibald
Elson, John
Elson, Samuel
Emerson, Brown
Emerson, Jacob
Emerson, Timothy
Emery, George
Emery, Van
Emery, William
Endsley, Thomas
Estap, William
Evans, Gabriel
Evans, Henry
Evans, Isaac
Evans, Robert

STANDING ROCK ON HIGH CREST AT JUNCTION OF TWO TOWNSHIPS NEAR CHILI.

Evans, Thomas
Evans, William
Everhart, David

Facenbaker, John
Farquhar, Benjamin
Farquhar, Daniel
Farquhar, Enoch
Farquhar, William
Farwell, Robert
Farver, William
Ferguson, Andrew
Ferguson, Matthew
Fernsler, John
Fernsler, Philip
Fetrow, Daniel
Fetrow, Jeremiah
Finley, Josiah
Fletcher, Thomas
Forby, Benjamin
Forrest, John
Foster, Andrew
Foster, Benjamin
Foster, David
Foster, James
Foster, Moses
Foster, Samuel
Foster, Thomas
Foster, William
Fowler, Richard
Fox, Eli
Frazer, John
Frazer, Thomas
Frew, John
Freshwater, George
Fry, Abraham
Fry, Christian
Fry, Gabriel
Fry, Sr., Isaac
Fry, Jr., Isaac
Fry, Rachel
Frock, Michael
Fulton, Jesse
Fulton, John
Fulton, William
Fuller, John
Futhey, Isaac

Gain, Sr., John
Gain, Jr., John
Gault, Adam
Glover, Joel
Glover, William B.
Giffen, Robert
Griffith, William
Graham, James
Graham, William
Graham, John
Graham, Alexander
Graham, Thomas
Glassford, Samuel
Glassner, John
Gibson, Alexander
Gruwell, John
Graves, Daniel
Graves, John
Gilloway, Thomas
Gay, Dr.
Gilliam, Samuel
Gross, John
Good, Isaac
Grimes, John
Ginn, Charles
Gugery, William
Glassby, Henry
Gilliland, John

Gillam, Samuel
Gregor, Jacob
Gonnar, David
Gow, William
Gurwell, Jacob L.
Guiberson, Samuel
Grimm, David
Grimm, Henry
Gotshall, George
Gotshall, William

Haines, Daniel
Haines, David
Haines, Elizabeth
Haines, Henry
Haines, John
Hoagland, George
Hoagland, Isaac
Heaton, Machijah
Hoagland, John
Hall, Reuben S.
Hay, Robert
Higby, Joseph C.
Hershman, John
Hershman, Jacob
Hershman, Philip
Hart, Asher
Hutchinson, John
Hunt, Austin
Harcum, Thomas
Hill, Calvin
Hill, John
Hill, Samuel
Hays, Nancy
Hartman, Joseph
Holmes, Jacob
Heter, John
Harris, Joseph

Humrickhouse, Peter
Hammond, Samuel
Harmon, John
Haney, Frederick
Hoagland, Michael
Hankins, William
Henderson, Andrew
Hunter, James
Hankins, John
Hankins, Sr., Daniel
Hankins, Jr., Daniel
Hankins, T.
Hankins, Betsy
Hankins, G. W.
Hebbel, John
Hook, Henry
Humphrey, William
Humphrey, Squire
Haskins, Thomas
Haskins, William
High, Jacob
Hook, John
Havill, John
Henderson, George
Henderson, John
Harper, Joseph
Horton, David
Hootman, Henry
Harding, James
Hawkins, General
Hardesty, John
Hardesty, Thomas
Hardesty, Samuel
Higar, Martin
Henderson, James
Heslip, Joseph
Halsey, Silas
Helms, Nicholas

Hare, Joseph
Hedley, Gabriel
Henderson, William
Hedley, Benjamin
Hahn, John
Hays, William
Hanson, David
Hibbits, John
Henry, Enoch F.
Hedge, Aaron
Hedge, Hiram
Hull, Edith
Hull, William
Hawk, Leonard
Hawk, Richard
Hawk, Robert
Highshoe, Jacob
Harris, Rev. Timothy
Havens, Benjamin
Havens, James
Hostler, John
Holloway, Isaac
Horton, Thomas
Henlion, John
Hartley, John
Hide, Thomas
Hollinback, Clark
Houston, Alexander
Houston, John A. L.
Henry, Aaron
Henry, Daniel
Hang, Frederick
Holt, John
Highgo, Martin
Heighart, Samuel
Harkins, Jonathan
Hayney, Frederick
Huffman, Joseph

Hirt, Matthew
Hirt, William

Ireland, William

James, Elias
James, Ann
James, Thomas P.
Johnston, Adam
Jones, Thomas
Jones, Elias
Jones, Malchia
Jones, James
Jones, Jesse
Jones, Joseph
Jones, William
Jewett, Henry
Jennings, Benjamin
Jennings, Nathaniel
Johnston, William
Johnston, Robert
Jackson, Jacob
Juel, Gilbert
Jeffries, William
Jeffries, James
Johnson, Adam
Johnson, Thomas
Johnston, Andrew
Jeffries, Mary
Jeffries, Betsy
Johnston, David
Johnston, Valentine
Junkins, David
Junkins, John
Johnson, Richard
Johnson, John
Jenkins, John
Jolly, William

John, David
John, Thomas

Kilborn, Benjamin
Kelly, Eli
King, James
Kay, John
Kinner, Hannah
Kimberley, Ira
Knoff, John
Kerr, Polly
Kelly, John
Kinney, John
Knight, Nicholas
Keg, John
Knowles, Sr., James
Knowles, Jr., James
Kesler, John
Kerr, William
Knowles, John
Kerr, Peter
Kerr, Joseph
Knight, Michael
Kugar, Jacob
Korn, Jacob
Keith, Francis
Kimball, Abner

Lee, Dr. Samuel
Livingston, William
Littic, George
Leighninger, George
Loos, Jacob
Lemasters, Isaac
Lee, Elial J.
Lemasters, Benjamin
Loos, George
Lynch, William
Little, George P.
Lane, Mathias
Lemert, Joshua
Loos, Christian
Lewis, Thomas B.
Lyons, Robert
Loos, John
Lesk, James
Livingston, John
Litchfield, Chauncey
Lybarger, Andrew
LeRetilley, James
Lee, Dr. E. G.
Lockard, William
Lockard, John
Lugus, William
Laylin, William
Lawrence, John
Lennon, John
Luke, John
Luke, George
Luke, Jacob
Leavengood, John
Lockard, Andrew
Lash, Peter
Loveless, S. H.
Leach, Archibald
Lower, Benjamin
Lower, Daniel
Lutz, Jacob

Miller, Sr., John
Miller, Jr., John
Miller, George
Miller, Michael
Miller, Thomas H.
Miller, Daniel
Miller, Patrick

Miller, Jr., Thomas
Magness, Levi
McMillen, James
McGowan, Wilson
Miller, Michael H.
Morris, Jacob
Madden, James W.
Miller, Charles
Miller, Edward
Miller, Abraham
Marsh, Cyrus
Musgrove, John
Musgrove, Moses
Metzler, Peter
Majors, William
Miller, Nicholas
Monroe, Barnabas
Markley, David
Madden, Sanford
Moore, Allen
McBride, Walter
McCullough, George
Montour, Montgomery
Marsh, Lemuel
Miller, Sr., James
McHenry, David
McCaskey, George
McPherson, John
Myser, Jacob
Myser, John
Myser, Philip
Mizer, Jacob
Miller, Michael P.
Miller, John
McDonald, William
McArthur, Dr.
Moore, Elijah
Marlatt, Abraham
Markley, Adam
Markley, William
Markley, John
Means, Thomas
McDonald, Stephen
Morris, Jacob T.
Miller, Sr., Henry
McCune, Seth
McCune, James
McCune, George
McCune, Sr., John
McCune, Jr., John
Miller, Christian
Moore, Charles
McFarland, Andrew
Miller, Isaac
Macaulay, Alexander
Moreat, John
Miller, John M.
Mills, John
Morgetto, John
Mulford, James
Munchel, Enoch
Mattox, David
Mattox, Jacob
Meredith, Isaac
Meredith, Job
McCormick, Richard
Meredith, Stephen
Meredith, Abner
Meredith, Obed
McIlvain, Robert
Morgan, Moses
Morgan, John
Morgan, Stryker
McCullough, Catherine
Morrison, Samuel
Moore, John D.

Moore, Peter
McClain, Samuel
McClain, Thomas
McClain, Andrew
McClain, David
McClain, Daniel
Merrihew, John
McFarland, Samuel
Miller, Sr., Thomas
Morrison, William
Madden, Thomas
Meek, Ann
Meek, David
Meek, George
McNeal, Archibald
Moore, Thomas
Marshall, Ira
Mast, David
McCarey, Anthony
McKee, Abner
Mitchell, Joseph
McCormick, Samuel W.
Metzler, Peter
Munson, Jr., Isaac
Munson, Henry
Moore, Gabriel
McCoy, Edmund
McCoy, Joseph
McCurdy, Daniel
McCurdy, James
McCurdy, William
Mitchell, John
Medberry, Arnold
McQuestion, Thomas
McGuire, Francis
Miller, John G.
Mossman, Robert C.
Markley, Benjamin
Markley, Frederick
Markley, Martin
McCullough, John
McCoy, William
Markley, Abraham
Magness, George
Maple, David
Maple, Jacob
Monroe, Joseph F.
Mervin, Henry
McBride, William
Miller, Wendell
Miller, John G.
Miller, John H.
Miller, John W.
Miller, David
Miller, Thomas G.
Miller, Thomas H.
Murphy, William
Mizer, Frederick
Mowery, Henry
McCleary, George
McNabb, John
Mulholland, John
Madden, James W.
Miller, Edward
Minton, William
Matthews, John
Marshall, Thomas
McKearn, John
Mitchell, William
Meredith, David
Mason, George
Miller, Stephen
Miskimen, James
Miskimen, William
McFarland, Ezekiel
McFarland, Samuel

Mills, Stephen
Mulvain, John
Mulvain, Joseph
Mulvain, William
Moore, Jared
McBride, John
McFarland, Robert
McVey, Henry
Middleton, Nathaniel
Miller, Jacob

Norris, Daniel
Norris, Joseph
Norris, Samuel
Norris, William
Neff, Joseph
Newcomb, Elijah
Nelson, Nathaniel
Neighbor, John
Nelson, John
Nelson, Elijah
Norris, John
Norman, Benjamin
Norman, George
Noble, John
Norman, Daniel
Norman, Icleus
Newcomb, Charity
Neal, Andrew
Neldon, John
Neldon, Henry
Nichols, Eli
Nichols, Thomas
Newcomb, Moses
Nelson, Benjamin
Norman, Jabus
Norman, John
Nolan, Pierre
Northrup, Henry
Newell, Thomas
Nash, David
Nash, Uriah
Nighart, Jacob

O'Donald, James
O'Donald, William
Ogg, Richard
Ogle, Joseph
Ogle, Thomas
Oglesby, James
Oliver, Robert
Orr, Josiah
Orr, Matthew
Osler, John
Overholt, Joseph

Pain, Solomon
Piatt, Peter
Pingree, John
Putman, David
Parks, David
Parks, Joseph
Pigman, John G.
Pigman, John P.
Parue, John
Pigman, Joseph W.
Philips, Theophilus
Price, Geoffrey
Pinkerton, Benjamin
Pinkerton, Thomas
Pierce, Isaac
Preston, Henry
Pritchard, John
Powelson, Lewis
Powelson, William
Pew, James

Parker, Ezekiel
Parker, George
Parker, John
Parker, Joshua
Parker, Zebulan
Pitzer, Anthony
Powelson, Conrad
Pingree, Oliver
Partalow, William
Poland, Andrew
Pilar, John
Parkinson, Jonathan
Pigman, John
Priest, James L.
Peterson, John
Peterson, John G.
Pigman, Rev. William
Pigman, Daniel C.
Perry, Dr. Samuel I.
Payall, Peter
Pearson, James
Parker, Elijah
Peachey, Moses
Pigman, Rev. Joseph W.
Pierce, Daniel
Parkinson, Grant
Pancake, William
Perkins, Samuel
Pierpont, William
Pritchard, Rev. John
Powell, Thomas
Parrish, Joseph
Patterson, Benjamin
Purdy, Isaac

Robinson, Benjamin
Robinson, John
Richards, William
Roberts, Elizabeth
Robinson, James
Ravenscraft, Sarah
Ravenscraft, John
Ravenscraft, William
Ravenscraft, James
Renfrew, Alexander
Renfrew, James
Renfrew, William
Rue, Thomas L.
Rue, Joseph W.
Reed, Jacob
Roderick, Levi
Rader, John
Randles, Abraham
Robinson, William J.
Robinson, Hezekiah
Robey, M.
Ricketts, Benjamin
Ricketts, Joshua
Roderick, Lewis
Roderick, Benjamin
Riley, Nicholas
Russell, Thomas
Richcreek, Jasper
Ridgely, Westall
Russell, Cornelius
Roberts, Eli
Roberts, William
Robinson, John M.
Robinson, Major William
Richards, Jacob
Reasoner, Peter
Rees, Jonathan
Rice, Andrew
Robertson, William
Rollins, William
Rea, Nicholas

Rea, Samuel
Rowley, Samuel
Roof, Jacob
Remington, Peter
Reikle, Henry
Rambo, Peter
Russell, John
Raiff, Dr. Alexander A.
Randall, Beal A.
Ryan, Charles
Rine, Henry
Rine, John
Rose, Samuel
Rinehart, Jacob

Seward, Ebenezer
Seward, Eli
Seward, James
Steerman, John
Steerman, Richard
Simpson, Henry
Simpson, Josiah
Stafford, Richard A.
Smith, Sr., John
Smith, Jr., John
Smith, Francis
Smith, William
Smith, Reuben
Smith, Silas
Smith, Thomas
Smith, Daniel
Sells, Abraham
Sells, David
Sells, Franklin
Sells, Jonathan
Shaw, Elijah
Shaw, Levi
Shaw, Ann

Shaw, Enos
Shaw, John
Shaw, Robert
Shaw, James
Spencer, Nathan
Stowe, Abijah
Spencer, Phineas
Spencer, William
Speaks, William
Sheperd, William
Saunders, Edward
Sible, Peter
Shane, Abraham
Stafford, Francis A.
Shambaugh, Isaac
Stogdon, John C.
Starker, George
Severns, I. John
Severns, Joseph
Shannon, John
Simmons, Casper
Simmons, Jasper
Simmons, William
Smith, Joseph B.
Smith, James
Stonehocker, Jacob
Stonehocker, Michael
Shults, Content
Stephenson, Samuel
Shitton, Richard
Shamblin, T. S.
Stootzman, Jonas
Stootzman, Powell
Sweitzer, Jacob
Sweitzer, Samuel
Shea, John
Shipley, James
Shrimplin, A.

Shrimplin, Samuel
Shealy, Joseph
Stout, George
Spiker, Samuel
Spangler, David
Smeltzer, John
Shaffer, John
Silliman, G. W.
Silliman, Willis
Silliman, L. S.
Scales, William
Stillwell, Stephen
Shauweker,
Slaughter, Alexander
Slaughter, Henry
Slagle, John
Shuck, John
Squires, Bradley
Squires, Samuel
Severns, John S.
Severns, Absolom
Severns, Samuel
Stephens, Matthew
Stover, Michael
Stover, Matthias
Sloane, Joseph
Sheldon, Richard
Scott, Alexander
Scott, Joseph
Scott, Matthew
Scott, James
Scott, John
Strait, Isaac C.
Stringer, George
Stringer, Moses H.
Skinner, George
Springer, Amos
Sampson, Henry
Stanberry, Jonas
Stall, William
Salisbury, Daniel
Stackhouse, Amos
Snow, Darius
Starkey, William
Stone, Samuel

Thompson, Patience
Thomson, Moses
Thompson, Jonathan
Thompson, Samuel
Thompson, William
Thompson, James
Thompson, Joshua
Thompson, John
Thompson, Isaac
Titus, George
Torry, Albert
Thayer, Ephraim
Thayer, Bartholomew
Tipton, Samuel
Tipton, Solomon
Tipton, Thomas
Treadway, Thomas
Taylor, Samuel
Taylor, John
Taylor, William
Troyer, David
Troyer, Jacob
Truit, Walter
Truit, Solomon
Tanner, James
Tilton, Elijah
Timmons, Peter
Tush, John
Titus, Francis
Trimble, Josiah

Trimble, Matthew
Thatcher, Isaac
Thomas, John

Uhill, Charles
Underhill, Isaac
Upson, Jesse
Usher, John

Vankirk, Cornelius P.
Vanderwert, Elizabeth
Vail, Lewis
Vail, Samuel
Vail, Solomon
Vail, Joseph
Vail, Jefferson
Vail, Jonathan
Vail, John
Vulgamore, Jacob
Vansky, Moses
Vickers, Taliafero

Winders, James M.
Whitten, William
Williams, Colonel Charles
Williams, Matthew
Williams, John
Williams, James
Williams, Clark
Williams, Richard
Williams, Sharon
Williams, Abraham
Williams, William G.
Wamsley, Catherine
Wamsley, Robinson
Wood, Joshua
Wood, Peter
Wood, Jonathan
Wood, Solomon
Wood, Richard
Wood, William
Whealan, John
Wogan, Daniel
Williamson, Piatt
Waggoner, John
Waggoner, David
Waggoner, Philip
Waggoner, Edward
Waggoner, Jacob
Weaver, Samuel
Workman, Benjamin
Witherow, James
Witherow, Charles
West, Jonathan
Wright, John
Wiggins, Charity
Wiggins, Thomas
Wiggins, Edward
Wayman, John
Wamsley, Mary
Wolfe, John
Wolfe, Philip
Walters, Joseph
Wilson, John
Wilson, John P.
Wilson, Samuel
Wilson, William
Wilson, Thomas
Wilson, James
Wheeling, George
Workman, Rebecca
Wolford, Jeremiah
Wolford, Moses
Wilson, Potter
Wilson, Andrew
Whittaker, Reuben B.

Whittaker, James
Wright, Dr. Hiram
Wiley, Samuel
Winklepleck, A.
Welch, James
Wells, John
Willis, Richard
Workman, Thomas
Wynn, Richard
Whitesell, John
Wiggins, Francis
Wells, Benjamin
Willis, William
Willis, James
Wolford, John
Wright, Joseph
Welker, Abraham
Workman, Isaac
Wells, William
Williams, William
Williams, Benjamin
Wynn, James
Wise, Christopher
Warner, Wright
Wisecarver, Abraham
Wolgamot, David
Wolgamot, Edward
Wolgamot, Joseph
Wolgamot, Jacob
Wolgamot, Henry
Worth, Richard
Walker, Joseph
Warden, Benjamin
Wallace, Thomas
Ware, Joseph
Willer, James
White, Augustine
White, John
Weatherwax, Andrew
Young, Cornelius
Young, Ephraim
Youther, Christian

STATION ON THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD BUILT ABOUT 1851 AND OCCUPIED BY THOMAS POWELL.

CHAPTER VI

THE SICKLE AND CRADLE DAYS—BARREL AND TIN CUP TEMPERANCE—THE COSHOCTON COUNTY LINE OF THE "UNDERGROUND RAILROAD" FROM SLAVERY TO FREEDOM—"ALL ABOARD FOR MEXICO!"

In those days when Coshocton County was compelled to harvest wheat by main strength instead of by machinery the workers were stimulated by the ever-present beverage from the bottle on the table, the jug in the field, or the barrel in the cellar. Nor is there any evidence that drunkenness cursed the community when whisky was plenty and pure and not paying millions of taxes to the government. That the privilege was abused is probable, as all privileges have been abused from time immemorial. But condemnation was directed toward the abuse, not toward temperate drinking, and there are those who retain the belief that the barrel and tin cup hospitality of our pioneers was nearer true temperance than the sneaking, hypocritical drinking behind the door.

The farmers in those early times started from home before daylight to help a neighbor cut his wheat. They toiled under burning skies, reaping their slow way with the hand sickle, their stooped figures bowed by the weight of drudging years. And to thrash the grain they pounded it with a flail on the barn floor.

In time came the cradle, and the first step in harvest progress. The strong-armed pioneer swung the cradle with mighty sweep, cutting in one day acres of grain where the sickle had cut sheaves.

Meanwhile there was a cloud growing, at first "no bigger than a man's hand," but it spread until it darkened the land to break in the storm of '61. Through the canal years slaves were escaping from the South, and friendly abolitionists were helping them along the way through Ohio to Canada. Coshocton County was on one of Ohio's many lines of the "underground railroad" from slavery to freedom.

While there was on the part of some people here a certain tacit

tolerance of slavery, many having brought with them the Virginia notion of the South's peculiar institution, there were others in Coshocton County with whom New England ideas prevailed. Their aggressive stand against slavery promoted a sentiment ready to support the fleeing slave.

There has been a list compiled by Professor Siebert in Ohio State University naming the Coshocton County operators of the "underground railroad"—abolitionists who threw open their doors to the fleeing black man and braved the existing laws protecting the slaveholder's claim of ownership. These were the conductors who helped along the fugitives passing through this county, providing them with food, shelter and raiment:

Boyd, James
Boyd, Luther
Boyd, William Miller
Campbell, Alexander
Elliott, William
Foster, Prior
Lawrence, Solon
Nichols, Eli
Powell, Thomas
Seward, Ebenezer
Shannon, Isaac
Shannon, J. P.
White, Benjamin
Wier, Samuel

Despite the efforts of the Whigs to keep the slavery question out of politics, it rose persistently. Some, who were not inclined to go the full limit of abolitionists, gave up the idea of abolishing slavery in southern states, but would "draw a ring of fire around them." These Free-Soilers had their followers in Coshocton County.

The South was scheming to maintain its system of slavery by controlling Congress. To offset the creation of free States in the North, the South worked to extend slave territory in the Southwest. There was emigration to the Rio Grande country, then part of Mexico, and they called it Texas. The day came that General Sam Houston and his seven hundred Texans routed Santa Anna and his five thousand Mexicans on the San Jacinto, and Texas was freed from Mexico. When the young Republic of Texas with her slave-holding tendency applied to Congress for annexation, the question whether or not to admit her became the burning issue in the presidential campaign of 1844—an issue that was stormily debated in taverns and stores of Coshocton County.

Here as elsewhere men's hats were thrown high for the peerless Henry Clay, that prince of compromisers whom the Whigs nominated for president, and who was supposed to be against the annexation of Texas. But Polk, the Democratic candidate who favored annexation, was elected, partly by reason of the votes thrown away on the Free Soil nominee. Polk's election was taken as a sign of popular approval of annexation, and Congress admitted Texas.

Mexico claimed the rich valley of the Rio Grande and insisted on a boundary farther east. General Zachary Taylor advanced to the Rio Grande, and on a spring day in 1846 the news came to Coshocton County that the Mexicans had fired upon our flag.

At the call for troops Coshocton sons came to the front as the county's fathers did in 1812 with a full quota of defenders, and more. They exceeded a hundred and ten, those young volunteers, among them several who were destined yet to serve their country in another war, including the corporal, B. F. Sells, who as captain led a valiant company in the Rebellion, and for years was one of only two Coshocton survivors of the Mexican War. The last is Joseph Sawyer.

In June, 1846, the Coshocton County volunteers started south. There was a throng to see them off, such a throng as had never assembled here before: people from the homes that the boys were leaving; women and girls forcing a cheerful goodby through tears. They crowded down the Roscoe shore to the canal boats to keep the boys in sight to the last minute. "All aboard for Mexico!" The boats drew away, the crowd cheered, there was an answering roar from the troops, and they were off. This is the official roster of the volunteers:

Company B

Jesse Meredith, Captain.

J. M. Love, First Lieutenant, afterward Captain
S. B. Crowley, Second Lieutenant
J. D. Workman, Lieutenant
Corbin Darnes, Sergeant
Rolla Banks, Lieutenant
J. B. Crowley, Sergeant
Peter Shuck, Sergeant
Richard McClain, Sergeant
B. F. Sells, Corporal
John Patterson, Corporal
James Dickson, Corporal
Robert Harrison, Musician
Charles Conley, Sergeant
A. J. Darling, Corporal
John Hubert, Corporal
Gresham Davis, Musician
Obed Meredith, Musician

Privates.

Alexander, Samuel
Aunspaugh, Moses
Bartraim, Charles
Bartraim, Frederick
Brown, Henry
Burns, Samuel
Burt, Richard W.
Burt, Benjamin
Butler, Robert
Cooper, James
Cressup, Van Orin
Day, Lewis
Darnes, John
Deviney, Jacob
Dillon, John
Felver, Lyman
Fenton, Richard
Fisk, Jonathan
Foster, Crispen
Fulks, James M.
Gardner, Adam B.
Goodwin, Samuel M.
Griffith, James
Harbison, Robert
Hattery, Charles
Hazlett, William
Hoover, Jonas S.
Hunt, Jacob S.
Jennings, Robert
Johnson, Edward D.
Jones, Levi
Kitchen, George
Kitchen, Armstead M.
Kline, Frederick A.
Kline, Julius J.
Lowry, John
McKee, Shakespeare
McClain, Thomas
McMichael, Jacob
Madden, Thomas
Miller, Cannon
Miller, H. W.
Miller, Samuel
Moore, Edward
Morrow, Elisha W.
Morgan, Absalom L.
Neff, J. Franklin
O'Harra, Francis W.
Osterhould, D. F.
Parker, Joseph
Ross, Absalom P. C.
Sawyer, Joseph
Scott, James
Shannon, Thomas
Shaw, Albert
Shaw, John
Shaw, Daniel
Smith, Henry
Stizer, David
Taylor, William
Van Dusen, Nathaniel
Van Horn, Robert
Williams, James H.
Woods, William M.
Wright, William
Wright, Charles

Going to war by canal boat was not quick business. It took two days to reach Zanesville. There the Coshocton boys boarded a steamer and within a week were camped near Cincinnati. A month after leaving home they were on a New Orleans steamer, equipped

with arms and ammunition as Company B of the Third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. They camped on the memorable battlefield of "Old Hickory" Jackson near New Orleans. A stormy voyage of a week took them to Brazos, Santiago, where they started on the march to the Rio Grande. Three deaths had occurred: George Kitchens, John Darnes and Samuel Miller.

In August the Third Ohio garrisoned the city of Matamoras. In In the fall and winter the Coshocton company lost by sickness: A. J. Darling, William Gardner, Henry Brown, Charles Wright and Joseph Parker. Captain Meredith resigned to return home.

The sunny days of the Mexico February saw our boys at Fort Camargo on the San Juan where the government supplies were kept for General Taylor's army. In March came the order to go to Monterey. Their route lay under the skirmish fire of General Urea's Mexicans. March 16th our troops routed the enemy and gave hot chase as far as Caderaeda. A week later they joined General Taylor's forces and camped on the battlefield of Buena Vista until May, when the regiment was ordered to the gulf. Robert Harbison, another of our Coshocton soldiers, rests in a grave at Mear. His company, mustered out upon the return to New Orleans, had seen a year's service, and Coshocton welcomed back her sons.

While they were returning home another company, partly recruited from this county and led by James Irvine, a Coshocton lawyer, was on its way to Mexico as Company G of the Fourth Ohio. These troops did garrison duty at Matamoras until ordered in September to Vera Cruz which had surrendered to Scott earlier in the year.

At this point the Fourth Ohio was assigned to General Joe Lane's brigade in the division under command of General Robert Patterson. On the march to the City of Mexico the Coshocton volunteers went through the "baptism of fire" at the National Bridge. They came upon Major Lally and his plucky four hundred holding the position against Mexican thousands. The Fourth Ohio, as advance guard, went to the major's assistance. When the Mexicans were driven back it was found that Coshocton boys had been severely wounded.

In an engagement at Huamantla the Fourth Ohio had charge of prisoners, much to the relief of Iturbide. The son of the Mexican emperor, when brought with a troop of prisoners to the rear guard,

asked Captain Irvine what troops guarded the prisoners. He looked his gratitude when he learned who they were and that he was safe from the vengeance of the Texas rangers whose gallant, daredevil leader, the famous Captain Walker, had fallen that day.

Continuing the march, General Lane's brigade consigned superfluous baggage to flames at Jalapa, and by forced march hurried to Pueblo, arriving at the crucial moment to rescue from Mexican vengeance eighteen hundred sick and wounded American soldiers lying in Pueblo hospitals. These had become the object of Santa Ana's hatred in the maddening hour when one after another of Mexico's strongholds had fallen—when in a few minutes six thousand Mexicans were routed from the Contreras gateway to the capital city—when San Antonio fell—when the citadel of Chapultepec itself was carried by storm and the conquering forces swept into the city. No Mexicans could stand before the tumultous onslaught of the Americans rushing upon batteries and breastworks, and hacking their way through in hand to hand fighting, swinging rifles like clubs and mowing down resistance with bayonet and sword. Santa Ana fled in the night and with a force stole upon the Pueblo hospitals to wreak vengeance.

It was then that Lane's troops with the Coshocton boys among them hurled themselves upon Santa Ana. The brigade was in three attacking columns, one headed by the Fourth Ohio. Up the streets of Pueblo they fought their way, driving back the Mexicans who made their last stand in the plaza, the public square in the heart of the town.

The firing, the clashing of swords, the cursing, the groans of the wounded and dying reached the sickbeds in the hospitals where hearts beat high with fever of anxiety. In the plaza, men flung themselves panting against the walls; some toppled over the shrubbery at the fountain, and the water reddened. Santa Ana's force was finally overcome. The struggle left Coshocton boys in the hospitals. When the Fourth Ohio finally marched from Pueblo it was to return home.

JOE SAWYER, LAST MEXICAN WAR SURVIVOR IN COSHOCTON COUNTY.

CHAPTER VII.

THE FASTER PACE SET BY THE RAILROAD — LAST OF THE STAGE COACH—COUNTY POLITICS BOILING—MEDILL AND HIS "HUNKER" EDITORIALS—FROM COSHOCTON PUBLISHER TO CHICAGO MILLIONAIRE.

It was the time when people here were marveling over stories of the railroad built in the East. The road destined to run through this region was still in a pigeon-hole in a city desk. Life moved leisurely with the canal and the stage coach. No one was in a rush then. James K. Johnston recalls that in the presidential campaign of 1848 the news of Taylor's election was unknown in Coshocton for two weeks.

About the liveliest thing was county politics, and it was boiling. It boiled in the Republican which was then edited by J. Medill who years afterward owned the Chicago Tribune and became a millionaire ten times over.

Mr. Medill called the opposition a party of "hunkers," and affectionately referred to his esteemed contemporary as "the brazen-faced runt." He denounced the caucus system as rotten, and advocated the popular vote, giving to every man an equal voice in selecting the ticket. He was applauded in the county by those who opposed an "invisible purgatory established by the wire pullers about Coshocton, through which a man was compelled to pass if he would aspire to the honors of a candidate."

Those were days too when a candidate's knowledge of German especially recommended him because of the difficulty under which Germans labored in transacting business at the courthouse. There was a courthouse, two stories high, which supplanted the old tavern arrangement. It rose in 1824, and for half a century was a general meeting place. The bell which rang to pioneer Coshocton is the same that tolls the hours in today's courthouse.

A considerable part of the county was settled by Germans, particularly the northeastern townships, and they were among the thriftiest, most industrious citizens. Their ministers preached to them in their native language, and their boys and girls studied the German testament in school. The "Pennsylvania Dutch" dialect was spoken; all their thinking was in it; all life outside the schoolroom was discussed in that German dialect, so it could scarcely be otherwise than that generations grew up almost as thoroughly German as those who first came to the county in the early thirties.

In the fifties Coshocton wheat was down to sixty-two cents and flour $4.50 a barrel, but there dwelt in the land a spirit of peace and plenty. Rollicking young blades went forth New Year's nights to shoot a thundering blunderbuss near the window of ye lady fair until she opened the door and welcomed them to the midnight glass and cake. Those were the joyful young days of our grandfathers and grandmothers, when they laughed and drank to the toast:

Corn in the big crib and money in the pocket,
Baby in the cradle and pretty wife to rock it.

The bridging of the Tuscarawas and the Walhonding between Coshocton and Roscoe marked the passing of the picturesque ferry. In time came a curious caravan over the wagon-road across country—the pioneer circus, whose resplendent features even in that primitive stage were much like the familiar sight of after days. There, in the grand parade which marked the entree into Coshocton, were the elephants, advertised to stand on their heads; the girl bareback rider in all the stern-faced glory of her "youth, beauty and talent;" the wonderful "Human Fly" who would walk a plank with head hanging down; the festive clowns with donkey and trained zebra; and the free show of tight-wire balancing by Mademoiselle Isabelle. It was dazzling and thrilling—a pulse-quickening change from such amusements as the singing school, the spelling bee, the quilting, the corn husking, the house warming, the shooting match, the fox hunt, and the wax-figure show.

And as the amusement side of life was undergoing a subtle change, the whole scheme of civilization was about to be revolutionized by the great engine of progress, the railroad. There was to be a new pace, a faster pace set in life. And that was little more than fifty years ago.

The railroad route straight through the middle of the valley touched Coshocton, and marvelous was the transformation from a trading center around Second Street to the beginning of today's city.

In that time of railroad building is when those scenes were enacted which Robert Louis Stevenson vividly pictures—the roaring camp life springing up at each stage of construction and then dying away again, an epical turmoil conducted by amiable gentlemen in frock coats, with a view to a fortune and a subsequent visit to Paris. And after the line was surveyed, and every foot of grading, cutting and bridge-building had been done through every section, hilly and level, and the first train went shrieking on its way, the speed of the thing excited the breathless wonder of the multitude. Mother Robinson, whose home is with her daughter, Mrs. McCabe, in Walnut Street, was among those that saw the first train here.

Money to help build the road had been raised by the county and the townships along the route, in response to pleasing and persuasive speakers sent through the country by the promoters to interest the farmers. The county took $100,000 of the railroad stock, Lafayette Township $20,000, Tuscarawas $30,000, Franklin $15,000, and Virginia $15,000. To raise the money, bonds were sold bearing seven per cent interest. "This debt," Charles Robinson says, speaking of Virginia Township, "being as a millstone about the neck of the farmers for years. Then land in the hills was valued higher than the bottom land. Land that today on the bottoms near Adams Mills would bring $75 an acre, in 1850 to 1860 was considered valueless. It was covered with drift and frog ponds, a vast amount of clearing was going on, and at every freshet the river became loaded with logs and drift, which was deposited on all low lands. But with time conditions greatly change. This waste land has been cleared and in the last decade has become very productive and valuable; and on the other hand the hill land with extensive farming and washing has depreciated in productiveness and in value. Fifty-five years ago the farmers in the hills paid the bulk of the taxes and hence the bulk of this bonded indebtedness."

The Coshocton holdings in the road were subsequently swallowed in receivership proceedings. The Steubenville & Indiana in course of time became the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, more familiarly the "Panhandle" of the Pennsylvania Lines.

For years William K. Johnson and later his brother, Joseph K. Johnson, served from this county on the board of directors.

The railroad brought Coshocton into direct touch with the industrial centers of America. Busy Main Street presented a sharp contrast to the village roadway of the long ago. The business center had shifted from Second Street toward the railroad. The last of the stage coach was seen.

In a newspaper time-table it was advertised that "The Lightning Express runs through from Coshocton to Columbus in two hours and eighty-five minutes." Those eighty-five minutes must have sounded quicker.

The early railroad days, strangely enough, saw little mining development. The Coshocton County hills past which the S. & I. spiked its rails had not yet begun to yield their coal riches. As late as 1856 the Coshocton Democrat deplored the lack of attention given to coal development.

That paper then reveled in type that was fringed with whiskers, shrieking about the Age's personal abuse, meanness and slander, and defending Democratic commissioners against charges of extravagance. Reporting a slavery debate in a New Castle church the paper said "Farmer Waters of Tiverton and of plain, blunt speech enriched by a Scotch brogue, talked for an hour about the black Republican party. Eli Nichols and his four sons sung out for proofs, and a red-headed skeezic got up and kicked around, making an awful noise, all to confuse the eloquent farmer who made old Eli grunt at every lick. Eli then got up and howled."

The newspapers of that period were marred by a vulgarity that will not be repeated here. As a slight indication, toned down for today's reader, the Democrat said of a speaker at a Canal Lewisville meeting that he made use of the words "constitution" and "constitutional" just three hundred and sixty-five times, scratched his head with one hand, and the seat of his pants with the other, and caved in, evidently out of material.

The paper charged ballot-box frauds, declaring that non-resident railroad workers and other transients voted in the county, all of which reminds us that in the frauds and tricks that go to make up the worst form of practical politics, the "good old days" were always the equal of ours politically and often superior.

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE IN STONE, THE OLD HOME OF ELI NICHOLS, ERECTED IN THE FOREST NEAR NEW CASTLE.

CHAPTER VIII.

BREAKING OF OLD PARTY LINES—PASSING OF THE WHIG—BRIEF SUPREMACY OF THE "KNOW-NOTHINGS"—THE COUNTY TREASURY ROBBERY.—THE CRISIS OF '61.

Changing politics throughout the land had sounded the knell of the Whig in the fifties, but here and there he still held on. This was the case in Coshocton County. The party no longer had its local organ, the Democratic Whig being supplanted by the Republican under Medill. The Whigs were slipping fast when they reached for the last chance thoughtfully held out by the publisher of the Democrat, who let them have a column or two in his paper to talk to the people.

The Whigs in the end had been powerless to keep the question of slavery out of politics. All along the Whigs of the North had known that opposition to slavery meant breaking with the Whigs of the South who were for slavery above everything else. The annexation of Texas foreshadowed the importance that slavery was soon to assume. With the passing of the Whig, those elements in this county that still avoided the subject of slavery joined a movement which grew out of a secret, oath-bound organization, said to have been called "The Sons of '76," or "The Order of the Star-Spangled Banner."

Members that had not been admitted to the higher degrees were for a while kept in ignorance of the name and purpose of the organization, and their answer of "I don't know" to questions regarding the society gave them the title of "Know-Nothings." The party held secret meetings. It drew voters tired of slavery agitation, and ultimately revealed itself as opposed to foreigners and the Catholic church. What fleeting power it attained in Coshocton County is told in the memoir of Captain B. F. Sells.

By way of preliminary the captain's brief portrayal of his early years gives an insight into the life of the times: young Coshocton then had little time for play; a round of wood-chopping, corn planting, hoeing, driving cows, picking brush in clearings, raking after the cradle in the harvest field, and getting three months' tuition in school at two dollars. The girls helped pick brush in the clearing, milked and churned, ran the spinning wheel, worked at quilting and sewing, while the mothers managed the loom, making linsey for coats and trousers, and flannel for dresses.

It was after young Sells returned from the Mexican War that the Democrats nominated him for county auditor, and he went from the furniture store to the courthouse. Two years later, 1854, he was renominated.

"By that time," the captain relates, "a new political party, known as the Know-Nothing party, had secretly sprung into existence, and at the election defeated the whole Democratic ticket, not only in Ohio but throughout the country. Our whole county ticket went down in the landslide."

The son of Coshocton's first cabinetmaker went back to the furniture shop and undertaking business. Gradually the "Know-Nothing" or American party lost its identity in the general drift of northern Whigs, Free-Soilers, Abolitionists and others toward the new organization rallying round the campaign cry, "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men and Fremont"—the cradle of the Republican party which was rocked by many a hand in Coshocton County; the party destined thenceforth to oppose the Democratic party that now included the southern Whigs.

In this year, 1856, the Rev. William E. Hunt came to the Presbyterian church in Coshocton. The frame building, almost hidden by the foliage on the Public Square, stood opposite the present Park Hotel, and was the first church building erected here. The parsonage faced it, across the street.

The pastor, witnessing the scenes in the swiftly-moving panorama then just unfolding in Coshocton life, conferred a public service a score of years later by writing his "Historical Collections of Coshocton County." Most of those interesting pages were reproduced in the compilation by N. N. Hill, Jr., for Graham's history of the county. Mr. Hunt's work appeared in Howe's "Historical Collections of

Ohio" and the "Magazine of Western History." To his record of the county special appreciation is due for data included in the Centennial History.

Annals of the county's achievements may well forego extended reference to criminal records. Murder trials and other court proceedings, while important as news in the day's paper and living in public memory as noted achievements of the local bar, are not within the scope of general history, excepting incidents bearing upon official and political conditions.

On a January day in 1859 the county was startled by the robbery of the treasury. It was after midnight when Hiram Taylor, passing through Court Square, heard a muffled call of "Help!" from the treasurer's office. There was a general alarm, the sheriff and others forced open the door, and came upon Treasurer Ketchum, bound hand and foot and with a gag partly covering his mouth.

To the roomful which hurriedly gathered at the call of the courthouse bell he told this story: He had stayed in the office to accommodate witnesses with their fees before they left for home after a trial that evening. Two strangers came into the office and asked about a delinquent tax. He was examining the books when suddenly a shawl enveloped his head, and he was bound and gagged. About eighteen thousand dollars was taken from the safe.

It was not until years afterward that the real story came out. As Shakespeare hath it—

Foul deeds will rise,
Though all the earth o'erwhelm them, to men's eyes.

In a country home along Riverside Drive, with a fine lawn and a grove of pines, lived a principal actor in this rather melodramatic episode. James M. Brown had money. Men who had gone to him to borrow told about it to others that needed money. Dire extremity pays dearly. Brown quietly added to his fortune. Had he chosen to run for office, he might have posed as a benefactor of the community, and found men who paid him well ready to declare no office too good for him.

Though not himself in politics there came a day when a politician turned to him. Samuel Ketchum, county treasurer, had been privately

speculating and losing. His accounts were heavily overdrawn. He wanted a loan from Brown to tide him over. He got it. While the treasurer put the money into the county strong box with something of relief, Brown carefully folded away a note for eighteen thousand dollars and thought unutterable things.

From time to time the treasurer made payments on the note. Where the money came from was not apparently of particular moment. Brown may have known, or he may have suspected. Nothing in any of his recorded financial transactions ever indicated any question on that score. Tainted money aroused no delicate compunction. Just so it was money.

Knowing the county treasurer and his affairs as intimately as he did Brown called at intervals for money—and got it from the nervous hand of the treasurer, becoming more nervous with repeated helping from county funds. The strain was beginning to tell on Ketchum. He could not nerve himself to defy the other. Yet to go on meant ruin and worse.

The situation was made acute by the approaching examination of the treasurer's accounts by the commissioners. On the eve of the examination Brown came to the office of the troubled official. There was a way out of the mess, simple and easy: a sham robbery to cover the whole thing.

The treasurer thought it all over. As things were, he knew he stood in the shadow of the penitentiary; that certain exposure stared him in the face tomorrow unless he adopted the expedient that was offered. Before assenting to the plot there was one thing he demanded: Brown must give back the notes that he held against him, including one secured by the mortgaged home in West Lafayette. But Brown hadn't the paper with him; he would give it all back later, along with a share of the night's loot from the treasury.

And so Ketchum handed over the keys, and Brown bound and gagged him in the most approved burglar style; then carried away every dollar. Following the mysterious robbery people sympathized with the treasurer, and there was much hunting by old sleuth and young sleuth, but no one looked in the courthouse.

By degrees suspicion was directed toward the man on the river road. He had presented a package of stained and musty currency to a Cadiz bank for redemption. He was seen with unusually large

rolls of money and told of getting it from Kentucky people, but inquiry revealed none such.

The net was tightening. Action was brought against him. Whether or not he suspected betrayal, he turned on Ketchum with a suit for four thousand dollars which was alleged to be due on a note. Then Ketchum told the story as outlined here, and he and Brown were tried.

The celebrated case was fought two years and carried to the Supreme Court. Ketchum's attorneys were Voorhees and Campbell, Brown's were Nicholas and James, and the State counsel included Spangler, Dimmock and Sample. It was a decade after the robbery when the prisoners were sentenced to five years. Ketchum's health broke, he was pardoned and came to his home in West Lafayette to die. Brown was pardoned later. His property was sold, but court expenses swallowed the proceeds, and the treasury never got back its own.

Meanwhile the mind and heart of the county knew deeper trouble. The shadow of the black slave was clouding the destiny of men. Fremont had lost, but the cause lived and grew and elected Abraham Lincoln president on the Republican platform against slavery, and for a protective tariff, and condemning threats of secession. The South seceded, and the nation faced the crisis of '61.

CHAPTER IX.

COSHOCTON COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR—TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED WHO SERVED THE COUNTRY—HONORS WON ON THE BATTLEFIELD—WOMAN'S PART IN THE STRUGGLE.

Strike—for your altars and your fires;
Strike—for the green graves of your sires,
God and your native land.

In all the land no hearts responded quicker to this stirring appeal of Fitz-Greene Halleck's lines than did our boys of Coshocton County. Two thousand five hundred strong—that is the impressive showing of troops enlisted from here in defense of the Union. At this writing, 1909, forty-four years since Lee surrendered at Appomattox, there are four hundred of the boys in our county, the last of the two thousand five hundred who wore the good old blue.

Every Memorial Day, from farm, shop, store and office, come those of the four hundred, strong enough to march to the graves of their comrades. Every year is thinning the ranks of the survivors of the world's greatest tragedy. The wavering line is a reminder of all that was done for this country. For the boys in blue the Nation can never do too much.

And may our people never forget the graves in our cemeteries marked by the shield and flag—"On Fame's eternal camping ground their silent tents are spread; and glory guards with every round the bivouac of the dead."

In the ranks of the living are those who knew torturing marches, the fever camps, the swarming hospitals, the screeching shells, the roaring cannon, the racking agony of a thousand ordeals, and some even who survived the horrors of Andersonville and other rebel prisons where thousands starved and rotted.

Within forty-eight hours from President Lincoln's call for troops men met in Coshocton to summon volunteers of the county to the

MUSKINGUM BRIDGE, CONESVILLE, A TYPE OF BY-GONE DAYS.

courthouse. And the volunteers came—a historic assembly that sent up mighty cheer on cheer for the earnest eloquence of John D. Nicholas and Josiah Given and Richard Lanning.

Enrolling was quick work. Judge R. M. Voorhees of the Circuit Court, who is among the few in the county today that went through those memorable hours when history was warm in the making, was first to sign. N. R. Tidball was already commissioned to raise a company. A. M. Williams headed a paper with a hundred dollars for the maintenance of volunteers' families, and two thousand dollars was subscribed. In the homes needles were flying to make clothing for the volunteers. The daughters of Roscoe gave their soldiers blankets.

Coshocton resounded with martial music. An unprecedented gathering in Main Street saw the first volunteers march from Court Square to the station. A silk flag, the gift of women, was presented to the boys. The band struck up as the train rolled in. Roaring, thundering cheers rose from the crowd surging round. The boys reached down from the car steps for the last clasp of hands raised to them. Women's handkerchiefs fluttered as the train drew out, and then hid eyes that no longer held back the tears.

Coshocton's first troops became part of the Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry—the "Carrington Guards" as they were called after the Adjutant General. They preceded the other Sixteenth Ohio that enlisted for three years' service. The roll here is from the official roster of Ohio soldiers given by the State Commission.

Among those first to respond to their country's call and who won honor on the battlefield is Dr. Jesse McClain's father, Richard W. McClain, who served in the Mexican War. From Captain of Co. D in the Sixteenth he became Major, then Lieutenant Colonel, and in 1863 Colonel of the fighting Fifty-first. In the battle of Chickamauga he was taken prisoner fighting on the line with a musket. His captors demanded that he surrender his sword. The Colonel flatly refused to give it up except to an officer of his own rank. They threatened to shoot him, but his iron will was unshaken by the sight of the rebel guns leveled at him. The prisoner's admirable courage triumphed. His life was spared, and they held him in Libby prison until an exchange was effected. He returned to his regiment and conducted

it through the Atlanta campaign. When his commission expired in 1864 he came home to his farm.

The Sixteenth Ohio, as part of McClellan's army, was moved across the Ohio to guard the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in West Virginia, where the enemy burned bridges and killed citizens at Farmington and Fairmount. The Coshocton boys were actively engaged before Phillippi in June, 1861, and a week later in the expedition of Romney, engagements making for the successful issue of the West Virginia campaign. Colonel James Irvine of Coshocton commanded the regiment.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT, O. V. I.

Three Months' Service.

Company A.

Mustered in April 27, 1861. Mustered out August 18, 1861.

In this company were volunteers who afterward re-enlisted in other companies, which see:

John D. Nicholas, Captain.

David W. Marshall, First Lieutenant—Appointed Adjutant.

James M. McClintock, First Lieutenant—Promoted from Second Lieutenant.

Nicholas R. Tidball, Second Lieutenant—Promoted from First Sergeant.

Richard M. Voorhees, First Sergeant—Promoted from Corporal appointed First Lieutenant, Company F, Sixty-fifth O. V. I., promoted to Captain; wounded in battle of Stone River, 1862; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps; detailed as judge advocate and member of court martial.

Charles Donley, Sergeant

Luther L. Cantwell, Sergeant

William H. Coe, Sergeant

William Torrey, Sergeant

John M. Carhartt, Sergeant—Appointed Lieutenant Company M, Ninth O. V. C.

Thomas J. Roney, Corporal

Alonzo Barton, Corporal

Lester P. Emerson, Corporal

Carl Mosher, Corporal

George W. Smailes, Musician

Privates

Akeroyd, Joseph B.
Bamford, James
Bassett, Warren W.
Beardsley, Robert B.
Brelsford, Hiram W.
Broas, Richard M. C.
Carnahan, James C.
Carnahan, John
Carnes, Thomas J.
Catherwood, David W.
Compton, Samuel
Cooper, James P.
Cooper, Joseph
Cowee, Merrel E.
Cox, George W.
Davis, Singleton W.
Davis, William
Decker, Harrison H.
Dimmock, John H. P.
Dougherty, Patrick S.
Doyle, William
Easton, James
Edwards, Thomas J.
Ellis, Sylvester A.
Farmer, Francis H.
Gadden, Josiah
Grundish, George
Hackinson, Robert
Hagelbarger, Henry
Harper, Sidney
Hay, James H.
Hay, William
Humphrey, Christopher
Hutchinson, Thomas C.
Jack, George F.
Lawbaugh, Alfred P.
Whalen, John Wier, John H.
Loder, John W.
Longshore, Jonathan S.
Lynch, John
McClure, James
McMath, Adonis
McMichael, Charles
McNabb, Solomon
McPherson, Jesse
Madden, Simon B.
Miller, Peter
Mills, John
Moffatt, George
Morris, Amos
Newell, Thomas
Nicholas, William
Norris, Harmon
North, John
Patton, John
Patton, William
Pike, Charles
Porter, John
Raymond, Marvin P.
Richards, William H. H.
Richardson, Robert S.
Robinson, W. H.
Roney, Hamilton
Ross, John D.
Shaffer, George
Simmons, John M.
Stallard, David W.
Stevenson, Benjamin A.
Stonehocker, James
Suitt, Julian
Sykes, George
Vanhorn, George
Welling, James
Winn, Isaac N. Wrey, James

Company D

Mustered in April 27, 1861. Mustered out August 18, 1861.

In this company were volunteers who afterward re-enlisted in other companies, which see.

Richard W. McClain, Captain
Willis C. Workman, First Lieutenant
Albert Shaw, Second Lieutenant
William Moore, First Sergeant
John Humphrey, Sergeant
Sampson McNeal, Sergeant
James R. Johnson, Sergeant
Thomas B. Ferren, Corporal
William Ringwalt, Corporal
Thomas J. Cook, Corporal
Henry Forest, Corporal
Benjamin F. Ingraham, Musician

Privates

Baird, George W.
Baker, Isaiah
Barth, Frederick C.
Bassett, Jesse
Bassett, Nicholas H.
Bible, Harrison
Bird, Henry
Bird, Thomas B.
Blaser, Frederick
Bonts, John
Brown, Robert
Bryant, William H.
Campbell, Edward N.
Carnahan, Nathan S.
Clark, Charles
Cochran, James M.
Cochran, Joseph P.
Cochran, Matthew D.
Cochran, Washington L.
Copeland, John
Coterel, Franklin
Cox, Richard
Coy, William H.
Crooks, James M.
Crooks, John
Crooks, Lewis
Davis, James
Davis, John
Derr, William
Dobson, Thomas
Ellis, Leroy
Ellis, Simeon H.
Ely, Abraham
Ely, Isaac
Evans, Jacob H.
Foster, John
Goff, Thomas
Haynes, Francis D.
Henderson, J. Nelson
Hoobler, Samuel

House, William R.
Johnson, George W.
Jones, Benjamin
Lahr, Jacob
Lamma, Andrew J.
Latham, George W.
McConnell, John
McCune, James M.
McElfresh, Zachariah
McFadden, Simpson
Mack, Reuben A.
Martin, John H.
Matheny, Henry
Matson, George
Miller, John
Miller, Joseph T.
Miller, William T.
Milligan, John C.
Morgan, Marcellus
Myers, John
Newel, Franklin
Ogle, John
Parrish, John
Phillips, Joseph
Pierce, Robert
Platt, Allen H.
Plummer, John W.
Poland, Ezekiel
Porter, Levi
Richardson, Osborn
Richardson, Thomas
Rogers, Thomas
Seres, James
Sherer, Anthony W.
Shuck, William
Sipes, James M.
Snell, Michael
Snyder, Alfred
Snyder, Morgan
Steel, Basil
Stephens, Samuel
Sternburgh, Jacob
Stricker, Jacob
Sturtiss, Dennison
Thacker, Palestine
Thomas, Eli W.
Tislen, Charles W.
Wiggins, Edward
Williams, Alexander
Wilson, Adias N.
Wilson, James B.
Wilson, John W.
Zimmerman, Harvey
Zook, James A.

With the expiration of their ninety days' enlistment the volunteers came back to Coshocton and were welcomed by many at the station. Everything was given up to war. The country had come to realize this rebellion was not to be put down in three months. Trainload after trainload of troops were on their way through Coshocton to the front. More volunteers were enlisting in the county. Young women proclaimed through the local press that they would marry no home guard.

Josiah Given began organizing a company while the first Coshocton volunteers were fighting in the enemy's country. His distinguished service at the front in after years won the high appreciation

of General Johnson. From Captain of Company K, Twenty-fourth Ohio, he ranked as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Eighteenth Ohio, and was promoted to Colonel of the Seventy-fourth Ohio, the regiment which he commanded in the historic battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge. For more than three months in the Atlanta campaign his regiment was under fire almost daily. The Seventy-fourth stormed the rebel strongholds at Buzzard Roost and Resaca, and took part in the engagements at Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie River, Peach Tree Creek, and in front of Atlanta. The Colonel led the regiment in charge after charge on the strongly intrenched double line at Jonesboro, breaking through swamp and thicket under the murderous fire of troops celebrated as most obstinate fighters in the rebel army. But the enemy was driven out of his works. After the war Colonel Given went to Iowa.

The Twenty-fourth Ohio, assigned to Tenth Brigade, Fourth Division, Army of the Ohio, was in these battles:

Cheat Mountain, W. Va., September 12 and 13, 1861.
Greenbrier, W. Va., October 3, 1861.
Shiloh, Tenn., April 6 and 7, 1862.
Occupation of Corinth, Miss., May 30, 1862.
Perrysville, Ky., October 8, 1862.
Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862; January 1 and 2, 1863.
Woodbury, Tenn., January 24, 1863.
Tullahoma Campaign, Tenn., June 23-30, 1863.
Chickamauga, Ga., September 19-20, 1863.
Lookout Mountain, Tenn., November 24, 1863.
Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863.
Ringgold, Ga. (Taylor's Ridge), November 27, 1863.
Buzzard Roost, Ga. (Rocky Face Ridge), February 25-27, 1864.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT, O. V. I.

Three Years' Service.

Company K

Mustered in June 13, 1861. Mustered out June 23, 1864.

Josiah Given, Captain—Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, Eighteenth Ohio, and to Colonel Seventy-fourth Ohio.

James R. Inskeep, First Lieutenant.

A. J. Garrison, First Lieutenant—Promoted from Sergeant and Second Lieutenant.

Gabriel B. Stitt, Second Lieutenant.

Andrew Davis, Sergeant.

George McConnell, Sergeant—Died at Manchester, Tenn., 1863.

George B. Johnson, Sergeant.

William B. Knowldon, Sergeant.

Robert A. Campbell, Sergeant—Promoted from Corporal; transferred to Signal Corps.

John Cox, Sergeant—Promoted from Corporal.

William Darnes, Sergeant—Promoted from Private.

Jacob Evans, Sergeant—Promoted from Private and Corporal.

Edward Wells, Sergeant—Promoted from Private and Corporal.

David Horton, Corporal—Died at Nashville, Tenn., 1862.

Jacob Stricker, Corporal—Died at Camp Dennison, Ohio, from wounds received in battle of Shiloh, Tenn.; interred in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

Joseph Wier, Corporal—Killed in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.

Edward Sterman, Corporal.

Robert H. Chapman, Corporal.

A. D. Green, Corporal.

James G. Butler, Corporal—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, 1864.

Alonzo C. Pocock, Corporal—Promoted to Sergeant.

John C. Almack, Corporal—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, 1863.

David Hagans, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

John N. Johnson, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

John C. Jennings, Corporal—Promoted from Private; captured in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.; died in Rebel Prison at Andersonville, Ga.

Martin S. Neighbor, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

David R. Norris, Musician.

John Wier, Wagoner.

Privates.

Adams, Michael—Wounded in battle of Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., 1864.

Almack, Joseph P.—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Babcock, John—Captured in battle of Chickamauga, Ga.

Bigelow, Francis.

Boggs, Thomas

Baker, Charles—Died from wounds received in battle of Shiloh, Tenn., 1862.

Barnes, Daniel B.

Bryan, Edward E.

Campbell, Matthew—Died at Nashville, Tenn., 1865.

Campbell, Albert B.

Clark, George G.—Detached 1864 in band, Third Brigade, First Division, Fourth Army Corps.

Clute, William H.

Cunning, Thomas J.

Carpenter, Joseph—Died at Nashville, Tenn., 1863.

Carpenter, Reuben—Died at Nashville, Tenn., 1862.

Cochran, Jacob—Fatally wounded in railroad accident, 1862.

Carpenter, George—Wounded in battle of Cheat Mountain, W. Va., 1861.

Corbit, John.

Curtis, Archibald—Transferred to Fourth U. S. Calvary.

Cooper, P. L.—Promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant.

Dunlap, John W.

Douglass, William—Wounded in battle of Shiloh, Tenn., 1862.

DeCamp, Samuel—Wounded in battle of Shiloh, Tenn.

Endermshley, John—Captured in battle of Chickamauga; died in Rebel Prison at Andersonville, Ga.

Fox, Robert R.—Detailed in hospital at Nashville, 1862.

Farquhar, Samuel.

Fessenden, Linneus

Gardner, Robert C.

Gunder, Conrad.

Guenther, Philip—Transferred to Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

Hooker, John H.

Hagans, Joseph K.

House, Samuel—Promoted to Hospital Steward.

Johnson, Leroy.

Johnson, William A.—Wounded in battle of Chickamauga, Ga., 1863.

Johnson, Charles.
Johnson, Robert L.
Kiggins, Francis—Died 1863 from wounds received in battle of Stone River, Tenn., 1862.
King, John B.
Lovitt, Reason.
Leavitt, Gideon.
Lent, Lewis.
Mardis, Robinson.
Martter, Francis.
Miller, John—Wounded in battle of Stone River.
Mayhew, George.
Mang, Michael—Died at Nashville, 1862.
Musgrove, Adolphus—Died at Nashville, 1862.
Mordis, Amos.
Powell, Joseph F.
Plummer, Griffith.
Rose, Thomas B.
Richard, William R.
Sills, William H.
Schorth, Barnhart—Died 1863 from wounds received in battle of Stone River, Tennessee, 1862.
Stricker, Joseph—Died at Camp Wickliff, Kentucky, 1862.
Smith, Hamilton.
Schoonover, Isaac.
Schoonover, William F.
Shaw, Joseph H.
Salyards, Samuel H.
Trott, John A.
Trimble, Chauncey—Detached in Pioneer Corps.
Timmons, Rolla.
Thompson, John N.
Tumblin, Reuben G.—Died at St. Louis, Mo., 1862.
Trott, James.
Trainer, Daniel.
Vankirk, John—Died at St. Louis, Mo., 1862.
Vansickle, Andrew.

White, William A.—Wounded in battle of Stone River, Tennessee.

Watson, William.

Wiggins, John E.

Wackerly, Joseph.

Zook, John.

In the foregoing appears the first of our Chickamauga loss, met all too often in succeeding pages of the Coshocton County roster. Our greatest loss is recorded at Stone River, the victory that cost heavily. Next to that in the record of Coshocton boys who fought their last fight comes Kenesaw Mountain; then Mission Ridge.

As soon as Company K of the Twenty-fourth left Coshocton another was organized by Wilson M. Stanley of Newcastle Township, which became Company K of the Thirty-second Ohio, and served under Fremont in the Shenandoah Valley. It assisted in the defense of Harper's Ferry. There the whole command was unaccountably surrendered, for which Colonel Thomas H. Ford was arrested and dismissed. Many of the regiment, paroled at Camp Douglas, Chicago, left for home. Colonel Potts brought the men together, summarily dismissed officers for inciting revolt, and the regiment reported to General Grant who assigned it to Third Division, Seventeenth Army Corps, in Sherman's advance against Atlanta. The splendid courage of the soldiers in this regiment won exceptional praise from Brigadier-General Leggett. Only half the regiment was left at the muster out.

The Thirty-second Ohio was in the following engagements:

Greenbrier, W. Va., Oct. 3, 1861.

Camp Allegheny, W. Va., Dec. 13, 1861.

McDowell, Va., May 8, 1862.

Cross Keys, Va., June 8, 1862.

Port Republic, Va., June 9, 1862.

Harper's Ferry, Va., Sept. 12-15, 1862.

Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863.

Raymond, Miss., May 12, 1863.

Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863.

Champion Hills, Miss., May 16, 1863.

Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., May 18 to July 4, 1863.

Baker's Creek, Miss., Feb. 4, 1864.

Clinton, Miss., Feb. 5, 1864.
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9 to 30, 1864.
Nickajack Creek, Ga., July 6-10, 1864.
Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.
Atlanta, Ga., Hood's first sortie and through the siege, July 22 to Sept. 4, 1864.
Siege of Savannah, Ga., Dec. 10 to 21, 1864.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 13, 1865.
Bentonville, N. C., March 19-21, 1865.

THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT, O. V. I.

Company K

Mustered in August 31, 1861. Mustered out July 20, 1865.

Wilson M. Stanley, Captain—Resigned at Beverly, W. Va., 1862.

E. W. James, Captain—Promoted from Sergeant, Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant; resigned 1864.

E. Z. Hays, Captain—Promoted from Private, Second and First Lieutenant; captured at Cross Keys, Va.

Clarkson C. Nichols, First Lieutenant—Resigned at Beverly, W. Va., 1862.

John W. Stanton, First Lieutenant—Promoted from Corporal; appointed Adjutant, 1863; captured at Harper's Ferry; paroled and sent to Camp Douglas, Chicago.

George Jack, Second Lieutenant—Resigned at Beverly, W. Va., 1862.

John Thompson, Second Lieutenant—Appointed from Private and Sergeant; promoted to First Lieutenant, Co. C.

John Porter, Second Lieutenant—Promoted from Private and Sergeant.

James H. Pigman, First Sergeant—Promoted from Private; wounded at McDowell, Va.; captured at Harper's Ferry; paroled.

William H. H. Jennings, First Sergeant—Promoted from Private; captured at Harper's Ferry; paroled.

Cornelius P. Vankirk, Sergeant—Appointed from Corporal.

James W. Sipes, Sergeant—Appointed from Corporal.

C. P. Crawford, Sergeant—Appointed from Corporal.

R. Marshman, Sergeant—Appointed from Corporal.

Adam Morgan, Sergeant—Appointed from Corporal.

John N. Beall, Sergeant—Promoted from Private; died from wounds received in action near Atlanta, 1864.

John McDonald, Sergeant—Promoted to Second Lieutenant.

Jacob A. Matticks, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

John D. Cooper, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

Piatt Williamson, Corporal—Promoted from Private

Levi Porter, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

Joshua Musser, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

Robert Leavitt, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

William Wise, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

Cornelius Austin, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

Edward Campbell, Corporal—Promoted from Private; detached in recruiting service, 1863.

William McNabb, Corporal—Appointed from Fifer.

Samuel Campbell, Corporal—Appointed from Private.

Zachariah McElfresh, Corporal—Promoted from Private; killed on picket near Atlanta, 1864.

William Coggins, Corporal.

Edward N. Campbell, Musician.

Joseph C. Taylor, Musician.

Privates

Arney, John—Died at Cheat Mountain, W. Va., 1861.

Bassett, W. W.—Detailed in Quartermaster Department.

Barrett, Edward.

Barcroft, R. L.

Bailey, Alfred—Died at Cheat Mountain, W. Va., 1861.

Bassett, Henry G.—Died at Vicksburg, Miss., 1863, from wounds received in action at Harper's Ferry.

Berry, Joseph R.

Carnes, T. J.—Transferred to Signal Corps.

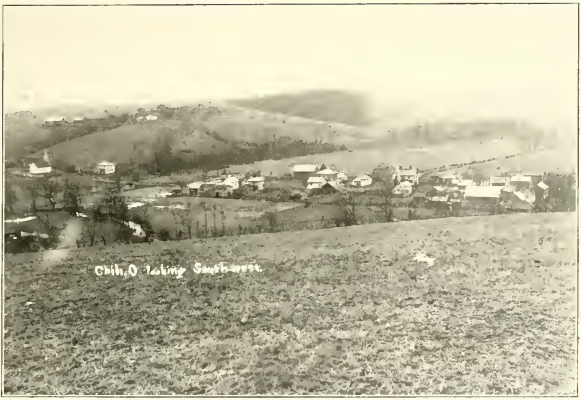
Crawford, Samuel—Killed in battle of Atlanta, 1864.

Carnes, Adam—Detached as Scout; piloted the steamer Moderator past the blockade of Vicksburg, Miss., and Grand Gulf.

Conley, John W.—Detailed in Quartermaster's Department as teamster.

Courtright, Richard—Detailed in Division Quartermaster's Department.

Croft, Hiram.



CHILI.

Carnes, James.

Cochran, Matthew D.—Wounded in action at Harper's Ferry.

Crago, William—Wounded in action at Harper's Ferry.

Crago, Jesse D.—Wounded in battle of McDowell, Va., 1862.

Cochran, Thomas J.—Promoted in 9th O. V. Cavalry.

Cox, William—Died 1862 from wounds received in battle of McDowell, Va.

Carr, Nelson C.

Clark, Samuel.

Dusenberry, William.

Davis, James.

Derringer, David.

Derringer, William C.

Ellis, Alexander C.—Wounded in battle of McDowell, Va., 1862.

Felver, Morgan.

Fisher, Henry.

Gonder, John C.—Died at Dresden, O., 1862.

Gonder, Daniel A.

Hays, John T.—Detailed in Quartermaster's Department.

Hess, Thomas K.—Wounded in battle of Camp Allegheny, W. Va., 1861.

Hogle, Webster.

Jack, Andrew.

Jones, Benjamin—Died at Mohawk, O., 1863.

Kitchen, Joseph—Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., 1864, from wounds received in action near Atlanta.

Lynch, John J.—Killed in action in rear of Vicksburg, Miss., 1863.

Lindsey, Jerome B.—Died from wounds received in action on Maryland Heights, 1862.

Matheny, Henry.

McQuiston, John W.

McClain, Sylvester H.—Detailed in artillery service.

Mathias, William—Detailed in Quartermaster's Department.

Murray, Charles.

McComber, John B.—Transferred to Signal Corps.

Norris, Francis—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

O'Brien, Patrick.

Porter, James.

Pierce, George W.
Robertson, James.
Ririe, John.
Smith, Hamilton.
Sondles, John.
Schoonover, Daniel.
Shulty, Martin.
Smith, Washington.
Stricker, Absalom B.
Shaw, Warren W.

Seward, Thomas C.—Drowned in the Mississippi at Grand Gulf, 1863.

Seward, George W.—Transferred to Signal Corps.

Solinger, James H.—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Tracy, David W.—Died 1864 from wounds received in action.

Tubbs, James.

Tompkins, Johnson—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Tuttle, George—Died at Vicksburg, Miss., 1863, from typhoid fever.

Utter, William.

Wells, Wilson.

Welling, William D.

Woods, Edward—Died at Keene, O., 1864, from smallpox.

Welling, Samuel D.
Welling, David.

All the summer of '61 Coshocton County was astir with organization of troops. There were meetings attended by thousands. The daughters of Keene, Columbia gowned with waists of starry blue and striped skirts in red and white, gave color to a great Union meeting in Chili grove.

The county organized five companies for the Fifty-first Ohio. This regiment, the half of it Coshocton, won high honor for its courageous part in famous battles. A look through the roster shows where our boys fought—shows who fell on the bloody field of Stone River, in the terrible fight at Chickamauga, the gallant charge on Mission Ridge.

When Colonel McClain was captured, the command devolved upon Second Lieutenant E. J. Pocock of Company F, who had been promoted from Sergeant of Company H. He commanded at Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge, was wounded at Resaca, and was appointed Brigade Quartermaster in 1865.

The story of the battles in which our boys fought fills intensely interesting pages of general history. It is not within the scope of this local work to go into fields so fully covered by Whitelaw Reid's

"Ohio in the War," the "Military History of Ohio," and countless other chronicles of the years from Sumter to Appomattox. To give complete individual representation by naming the soldiers of Coshocton County is the most that can be undertaken within the allotted space; and the compilation herein is the result of the combined contributions of men who went through those historic days—John M. Compton, W. H. King, A. H. Thomson, Joseph Love, T. H. Glover—amplified by the records of the State Roster Commission and the last county returns canvassed by Auditor C. R. Randles. A few enlistments from Tuscarawas and other adjoining counties are retained in the company rosters.

The Fifty-first Ohio bore honorable part in these engagements:

Dobson's Ferry, Tenn., Dec. 9, 1862 (Cos. D, F and I.)

Stone River, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862, to Jan. 2, 1863.

Rosecrans' Campaign from Murfreesboro to Tullahoma, Tenn., June 23 to 30, 1863.

Ringgold, Ga., Sept. 11, 1863.

Chickamauga, Ga., Sept. 19-20, 1863.

Lookout Mountain, Tenn., Nov. 24, 1863.

Mission Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863.

Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., May 7, 1864.

Resaca, Ga., May 13 to 16, 1864.

New Hope Church, Ga., June 2, 1864.

Big Shanty, Ga., June 11, 1864.

Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9 to 30, 1864.

Smyrna Camp Ground, Ga., July 2 to 5, 1864.

Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

Jonesboro, Ga., Aug. 31 to Sept. 1, 1864.

Franklin, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1864.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15-16, 1864.

On the Atlanta campaign from Resaca to Jonesboro the Fifty-first was almost daily under fire. One of the regiments sent back to drive Hood out of Tennessee it fought at Spring Hill, was in reserve at Franklin, engaged in both days' fighting at Nashville, and pursued Hood's retreat, knee deep in mud and water, to Lexington, Ala., then camped at Huntsville, Ala., went by rail to Strawberry Plains, and returned to Nashville. The regiment was assigned to duty at Victoria, Tex., until mustered out.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT, O. V. I.

Company C

Mustered in Sept. 17, 1861. Mustered out Oct. 3, 1865.

Benjamin F. Heskett, Captain—Died from wounds received in battle of Stone River, Tenn., 1863; grave in Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Philip Everhart, Captain—Promoted from Sergeant, Second and First Lieutenant.

Sampson McNeal, First Lieutenant—Transferred from Co. I; promoted from Second Lieutenant; captured in battle of Chickamauga; escaped from Rebel Prison, Andersonville.

Allen Gaskill, First Lieutenant—Promoted to Captain Co. I.

Benjamin F. Jones, Second Lieutenant—Promoted from First Sergeant, Co. D.

James Stonehocker, Second Lieutenant—Promoted to First Lieutenant, Co. G.

Albert Dent, Second Lieutenant—Promoted from Private and Sergeant.

John Winklepleck, First Sergeant—Died from wounds received in battle of Stone River, Tenn., 1863; grave in Nashville.

John Carruthers, First Sergeant—Appointed from Private; promoted to Second Lieutenant, Co. K.

Francis H. Wolfe, First Sergeant—Appointed from Private and Corporal.

Lester P. Emerson, Sergeant—Died at Nashville, 1862.

William H. Lyons, Sergeant.

Thomas Rogers, Sergeant—Captured in battle of Chickamauga, Ga., and died in Rebel Prison, Andersonville, 1864; grave 3,400.

William C. Hawk, Sergeant—Appointed from Corporal; wounded at Stone River.

Charles W. Birch, Sergeant—Promoted from Private; missing in battle of Chickamauga.

John B. Ginther, Sergeant—Appointed from Corporal.

Lemuel J. Simmers, Sergeant—Promoted from Private and Corporal.

Jesse Riggle, Sergeant—Promoted from Corporal; wounded at Chickamauga.

William Stonebrook, Corporal.

William J. Norris, Corporal.

Wesley Barge, Corporal.

Isaac W. Sayers, Corporal—Died at Cleveland, Tenn., 1864; grave in Chattanooga.

Moses Whittemore, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

Ezekiel Grewell, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

Joseph A. Carr, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

William Engle, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

Peter Dickey, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

Chapman Burr, Musician—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

James M. Emerson, Musician.

Privates

Babcock, Arnold—Wounded and captured at Stone River; three months in Libby Prison.

Berkshire, Thomas.

Bremer, John W.

Burr, Milton.

Carnahan, Alexander.

Carnahan, David—Died at Camp Wickliffe, Ky., 1862; grave in London, Ky.

Carr, J. P.

Caton, Everhart—Died at Camp Wickliffe, Ky., 1862; grave in London, Ky.

Chandler, D. J.

Childs, S. M.—Enlisted in 5th U. S. Artillery, 1862.

Cosgrave, Thomas.

Cosgrave, Andrew H.

Croghan, William.

Cutshall, Emanuel.

Davis, William H.—Wounded in action.

De Walt, Robert—Died at Nashville, 1862.

Emerson, Sewell S.

Ferrell, Joseph.

Ferrell, Isaac.

Ford, Robert B.

Ford, Harvey.

Goodhue, James.

Graham, Abner.

Gray, Joseph M.

Grewell, Daniel.
Hahn, John J.
Hahn, James H.
Hardy, William H.—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Harbold, Jacob.
Higbee, Lewis M.
Holliday, Milton.
Hevalow, Benjamin—Missing in battle of Chickamauga, 1863.
Honald, Jesse A.
Hursey, George—Died at Nashville, 1862.
Huston, George—Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., 1862.
Landers, Nicholas—Killed in action near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., 1864; grave 351, Sec. G, Marietta, Ga.
Long, John—Wounded in battle of Stone River, Tenn., 1863.
Long, George W.—Transferred to Co. F.
McFee, William.
Miller, Jacob—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Miller, Samuel.
Mouder, Isaac—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Nargney, Martin V.—Died at Nashville, 1862.
Neighbor, Jacob W.—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Norris, Marquis—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps..
Norris, Joseph B.
Norris, William C.
Norris, Isaiah—Died at Coshocton, 1864.
Norris, Isaac—Detailed teamster and blacksmith.
Olinger, David—Captured in battle of Chickamauga; died in Rebel Prison, Andersonville, Ga., 1864; grave 1,569.
Powers, Henry.
Ripley, James A.
Robinson, Alexander M.—Transferrel to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Rosenbaugh, J. G.—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Scott, Absalom—Killed in battle of Stone River, Tenn., 1863; grave 13, Sec. D, Murfreesboro, Tenn.
Scott, Robert—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Sells, George W.—Transferred to Co. K.
Shannon, Thomas.
Smith, Moses—Died at Nashville, 1862; grave 321.

Simmers, John T.—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Snyder, George.
Sondles, David.
Sourbrey, Charles.
Spalding, Thomas—Died at Nashville, 1862.
Spalding, Freeman—Died at Nashville, 1862.
Spears, Samuel H.—Killed in action near Kenesaw Mountain, 1864, grave 352, Sec. G, Marietta, Ga.
Steffy, Leonard—Enlisted in 5th U. S. Artillery.
Stewart, Clark—Died from wounds received in battle of Stone River, Tenn., 1863.
Stonehocker, Jacob D.—Transferred to Co. F.
Stonehocker, William.
Stonehocker, Robert.
Timmerman, Clark—Transferred to Signal Corps.
Williamson, E.
Wise, George.
Wolfe, W. H.
Wolfe, John.
Wood, David L. C.—Wounded at Kenesaw Mountain.

COMPANY C RECRUITS, 51st O. V. I.

With Date of Entering Service.

John Corbitt, Corporal—1864, missing in action near Resaca, Ga.
George W. Bradshaw, Corporal—1864, killed in action near Dallas, Ga., 1864; grave at Marietta, Ga.
Philip Hawk, Musician—1864.
Beas, Philip—1865.
Beatenhead, Peter—1864.
Beavers, Isaac—1864.
Benedick, Levi—1864.
Cain, David—1864.
Carruthers, Robert—1862.
Carruthers, Lemuel—1862, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., 1863; grave 315, Sec. E.
Chance, Jonathan—1864.
Corbit, William—1864.

Crawford, Hillary—1864, died in 1st Division Hospital, Central District of Texas, 1865, grave at Galveston.

Cutshall, Jacob—1864.

Elson, David M.—1864.

Fisher, Isaiah—1864.

Frew, Robert J.—1864.

Gorsline, Samuel—1864.

Hedge, Aaron G.—1865.

Hedge, Porter—1865.

Heffling, John W.—1865.

Hinds, Elisha—1864.

Holsworth, Ernst—1864.

Hothem, John—1864.

Howard, John L.—1864, died at Chattanooga from wounds received in action.

Huff, Benjamin—1865.

Kist, Thomas J.—1864.

Knowles, John S.—1864.

Kughler, John—1864.

Lawson, Samuel S.—1864.

Lee, William M.—1864.

Lembel, Jacob—1864.

Long, Albert—1864.

McClain, William C.—1864, died on Hospital Train near Chattanooga, grave 257, Sec. L.

McCormick, Frederick—1864, died at Chattanooga, grave 224, Sec. E.

McFarland, David—1864.

McFee, William, No. 2—1864.

McPeek, William—1864, transferred to Co. E and A.

Mardis, Francis—1864.

Maugherman, Adam—1864.

Meadly, Elisha—1864, transferred from Co. E.

Miller, Samuel, No. 2—1864.

Milligan, Thomas—1864.

Moore, Isaiah—1864, from Co. E.

Neighbor, Richard—1864.

Neighbor, Jacob—1864.

Newton, Charles R.—1864.

Palmer, Leander—1864.

Philabaum, George—1864.

Pinkerton, Lafayette—1864, died at Nashville; grave 314, Sec. J.

Richmond, James J.—1865, died at Green Lake, Tex., grave at Victoria, Tex.

Ringer, James—1862.

Robinson, James D.—1864.

Roller, Jacob—1862.

Schoonover, John—1864, wounded at Peach Tree Creek.

Schwab, Daniel—1864.

Shafer, George—1864.

Shanks, Ezra—1865.

Shannon, Samuel—1864, died from wounds received in action near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., grave 1,034, Sec. A, Marietta, Ga.

Shepperd, John C.—1864.

Shultz, William—1864, from Co. E, died at Huntsville, Ala., 1865, grave 612, Sec. L, Chattanooga.

Smith, Alexander—1864, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Simmers, Daniel W.—1864.

Sondles, Freeman—1864.

Spalding, Lyman—1864, died at Chattanooga, grave 423, Sec. F.

Stevenson, Isaac—1864.

Stewart, Perry—1864.

Stitt, Gabriel—1864, died at Nashville, grave 200, Sec. E, Chattanooga.

Stonehocker, Thompson—1864, died at Tullahoma, Tenn., grave at Murfreesboro.

Straits, John—1864.

Sullivan, George L.—1864, from Co. E.

Suydam, George L.—1864.

Tulford, David—1864, died at Nashville, 1865.

Wier, Mathias—1864.

Wilson, James—1864.

Wolfe, David—1864, died at Nashville, grave 336.

Wolfe, Philip H.—1864, died in hospital at Chattanooga, Tenn.; grave 342, Sec. N, Stone River Cemetery, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

COMPANY D

Mustered in Sept. 17, 1861. Mustered out Oct. 3, 1865.

William Patton, Captain—Died at Nashville, 1862.

John North, Captain—Promoted from First Lieutenant.

John E. Smith, Captain—Promoted from Corporal, Sergeant, Second and First Lieutenant; appointed Adjutant.

Samuel Stephens, Second Lieutenant—Promoted to First Lieutenant, Co. H.

Edmund C. Conn, First Sergeant—Died at Nashville from wounds received in battle of Stone River, Tenn., 1863.

William C. Thomas, First Sergeant—Promoted from Corporal.

Benjamin F. Jones, First Sergeant—Appointed from Corporal; promoted to Second Lieutenant, Co. C.

E. Randles, First Sergeant—Promoted from Corporal.

Thomas A. Reed, Sergeant—Died 1865 from wounds received in battle of Nashville, 1864.

Clark M. Bell, Sergeant—Promoted from Corporal.

William W. Griffee, Sergeant—Promoted from Corporal; died at Nashville, 1864.

John C. Norris, Sergeant—Promoted from Corporal.

John Q. Ogan, Sergeant—Promoted from Corporal.

Thomas Wright, Sergeant—Promoted from Private and Corporal.

John W. Graves, Corporal.

Jonathan Phillips, Corporal—Enlisted in 5th U. S. Artillery.

Samuel Bagnall, Corporal—Promoted from Private; died at Camp Wickliffe, Ky., 1862.

Joseph W. Stanford, Corporal—Promoted from Private; wounded in battle of Stone River, Tenn., 1863.

Laban Ogle, Corporal—Promoted from Private; died at McMinnville, Tenn., 1863; grave 458, Sec. I, Murfreesboro.

Martin Roberts, Corporal—Promoted from Private; died at Nashville, 1862.

Sidney M. Brown, Corporal—Promoted from Private; killed in battle of Stone River, Tenn., 1863.

Nathaniel Everson, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

Van Buren Fulks, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

John W. Chalfant, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

Martin Randles, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

BANCROFT SCHOOL, COSHOCTON.

Privates

Burkhart, John W. F.—Reduced from Corporal at his own request; wounded in action at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., 1864; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Bell, George W.—Promoted to Hospital Steward.

Blackford, James.

Blackford, William R.—Died at Columbus, O., 1863.

Brown, John T.—Died at Camp Rosecrans, Tenn., 1862.

Bryant, W. H.

Carter, Sanford—Died at Nelson's Furnace, Ky., 1862; grave in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Ky.

Corder, Joseph N.—Died in Rebel Prison, Richmond, Va., 1864.

Corder, Joseph—Died at Nashville, 1863.

De Moss, John—Captured at battle of Chickamauga, Ga., 1863; prisoner at Belle Isle, Danville and Andersonville; exchanged, 1865; was on board steamer Sultana at time of explosion near Memphis, 1865; escaped unhurt, reaching shore on a plank.

Dickerson, Thomas.

Dickerson, Joshua C.

Dickerson, William H.—Killed at battle of Chickamauga; grave in Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dougherty, John T.

Dusenberry, L.—Injured at Lookout Mountain.

Dusenberry, J.—Wounded in battle of Stone River, Tenn., 1863; left arm amputated.

Evans, David—Wounded in action near Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., 1864; left arm amputated.

Fulks, Jacob—Died at Nashville, 1862.

Gibson, Robert.

Giffin, Asa H.

Guilliams, Laban.

Howell, William H.

Irwin, William.

Jones, William.

Kimble, William—Died in camp near Murfreesboro, Tenn., 1863; grave in Stone River Cemetery.

Kincaid, Gabriel—Accidentally killed near Perryville, Ky., 1862; grave at Camp Nelson, Ky.

Lash, David L.—Died at Nashville, 1862.

Latier, Martin.

McCoy, Samuel—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

McCoy, John.

McGuinn, Philip.

McIver, Arthur.

Mack, Daniel F.

Mains, Stanton.

Mansfield, Jacob.

Markley, Frederick A.—Enlisted in 5th U. S. Artillery.

Middleton, Isaac.

Mills, John.

Nixon, John W.—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Norris, John W.—Died at Nashville, 1862.

Ogle, William—Died at Nashville, 1862; grave 292.

Ott, Christopher—Captured in battle of Chickamauga; died in Rebel Prison, Andersonville, 1864; grave 2,422.

Owen, Evan—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Parrish, John—Wounded at Pumpkinvine Creek, Ga.; detailed in artillery.

Patton, John—Enlisted in 5th U. S. Artillery.

Passmore, Anderson—Died at Nashville, 1863, from wounds received in battle of Stone River.

Passmore, Josiah.

Payne, Samuel—Died at Nashville, 1863.

Phillips, William—Captured in battle of Chickamauga; exchanged 1865; was on board steamer Sultana at time of explosion near Memphis, 1865; escaped unhurt.

Phillips, Peter L.

Pierce, James—Died at Nashville, 1862; grave 76, section J.

Peoples, James M.—Transferred to 1st U. S. Volunteer Engineer Corps.

Pomeroy, Madison.

Reed, John—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Rice, Charles—Died at Louisville, Ky., 1862; interred in grave 26, Cave Hill Cemetery.

Richards, Eli.

Richcreek, John.

Rosan, Benjamin.

Settles, Gaton A.

Smailes, Thomas—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Smith, William S.—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Smith, William R.—Captured in battle of Chickamauga; paroled 1865; perished by explosion of steamer Sultana near Memphis, 1865.

Stephens, James—Died at Nashville, 1862.

Thacker, Martin.

Thacker, Palestine M.

Titus, Thomas.

Weaver, David—Died at Nashville, 1862.

Williams, Levi—Killed in action near Kenesaw Mountain, 1864; grave 240, Sec. E, Chattanooga.

Young, John A.

COMPANY D RECRUITS, 51st O. V. I.

With Date of Entering Service.

Allen, Robert B.—1864, from Co. I.

Aten, George—1864, from Co. I, drafted.

Baker, Alfred—1864, drafted.

Barnes, Israel—1864, from Co. I, died at Shield's Mills, Tenn., 1865, grave at Knoxville.

Boroff, Lewis—1864, drafted.

Brooks, John—1864, from Co. I, drafted.

Burns, John—1864, drafted.

Crooks, Andrew—1864, died in Coshocton County, 1865, grave at Spring Mountain.

Cunningham, James—1864, from Co. I, drafted.

Deberry, William—1862, drafted.

Fox, James—1864.

Greenbank, William—1864, from Co. I, drafted.

Grumley, Frank—1864, drafted, died at Louisville, Ky., 1865.

Haas, John—1864, drafted.

Hardesty, Archibald—1864, drafted, died at Nashville, grave 18, Sec. G.

Harker, Daniel—1864, drafted.

Harper, William—1864, drafted.

Haught, Samuel—1864, from Co. I, drafted.

Herbert, Joseph K.—1864, drafted.
Hohenstott, John—1864, drafted.
Hood, Alexander—1864, drafted.
Hood, David—1864, drafted.
Kelly, Patrick—1864, drafted.
Knapp, Wilson L.—1864, from Co. I, drafted.
Loder, John—1864.
Lutes, Jacob B.—1864, from Co. I.
McFadden, Harrison—1864, from Co. I.
Maranda, John—1864, drafted.
Reed, Alonzo L.—1864.
Robbins, Charles—1864, from Co. I.
Robert, Henry C.—1864, drafted.
Robertson, Joseph R.—1864, from Co. I.
Rowell, Wilson—1863, from Co. B, 6th O. V. I.
Sissons, John—1864, from Co. I.
Snider, George W.—1864, from Co. I.
Stockstill, Henry I.—1864, drafted.
Stone, James L.—1864, from Co. I.
Tealing, Nathaniel—1864, from Co. I.
Thompson, Arthur—1864, drafted.
Tullis, Jasper—1864, drafted.
Turner, George W.—1864, from Co. I, drafted, wounded in action.
Wagers, John—1864, drafted, died at Victoria, Tex., 1865, grave at Galveston.
Webb, Jonathan L.—1864, died at Chattanooga, grave 273, Sec. F.
Woodburn, John T.—1864, from Co. I, drafted.
Yarger, Henry—1864, drafted, died at Nashville, grave 2,937.

COMPANY F

Mustered in Oct. 3, 1861. Mustered out Oct. 3, 1865.

David W. Marshall, Captain—Promoted to Major and Lieutenant Colonel, 51st O. V. I.

John M. Frew, Captain—Appointed from Second and First Lieutenant; promoted to Major.

James M. McClintock, First Lieutenant—Detailed in U. S. Signal Service; promoted to Captain Co. E.; transferred to Co. H, G and K.

William Le Retilley, First Lieutenant—Promoted from Corporal, Sergeant and Second Lieutenant; wounded in battle of Stone River, 1863; promoted to First Lieutenant Co. H; captured in battle of Chickamauga; escaped, 1864; promoted to Captain, 1865.

Isaiah D. Luke, First Lieutenant—Promoted from Private, Sergeant Major and Second Lieutenant; transferred to Co. H.

Charles C. Welty, First Lieutenant—Promoted from Sergeant and Second Lieutenant; detailed as Acting Regt. Quartermaster.

Edgar J. Pocock, Second Lieutenant—Appointed from First Sergeant Co. H; promoted to First Lieutenant Co. C; wounded at Resaca, Ga.

Israel A. Correll, Second Lieutenant—Promoted from Sergeant.

Robert Hackinson, First Sergeant—Promoted to Second Lieutenant, Co. D.

William H. King, First Sergeant—Promoted from Private.

Charles McMichael, Sergeant—Promoted from Private.

James H. Hay, Sergeant—Promoted from Private.

Charles M. Belknap, Sergeant—Promoted from Corporal; captured in battle of Chickamauga; paroled; perished by explosion of steamer Sultana, 1865.

George V. Ferguson, Sergeant—Promoted from Corporal.

Allen H. Platt, Sergeant—Promoted from Corporal.

Samuel Barclay, Sergeant—Appointed from Corporal; promoted to Sergeant Major.

Abraham S. Hoagland, Sergeant—Promoted from Private; transferred from Co. I.

Marcellus Morgan, Sergeant — Promoted from Private and Corporal.

Frederick Barth, Sergeant—Promoted from Private and Corporal; wounded in battle of Stone River.

David W. Stallard, Corporal—Killed in action near Kenesaw Mountain; grave 353, Marietta, Ga.

John W. Wilson, Corporal—Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., 1863; grave in Stone River Cemetery.

Sidney S. Harper, Corporal.

Nicholas H. Bassett, Corporal.

George Murphy, Corporal—Promoted from Private; killed in battle of Stone River.

William F. Batty, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

George Matson, Corporal—Promoted from Private; died, 1863, from wounds received in battle of Chickamauga; grave at Chattanooga.

Oliver Browning, Corporal—Promoted from Private; captured at Stone River.

James Banford, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

Frederick Blaser, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

Ralph McClintock, Musician—Promoted to Principal Musician.

Noah Van Horn, Musician.

Privates

Agnew, James M.—Enlisted in 5th U. S. Artillery.

Arnold, Jesse P.—Transferred to U. S. Engineer Corps.

Beardsley, Robert B.

Bell, Edwin M.

Bible, Harrison—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Blaser, Franklin—Died from wounds received in battle of Dobson's Ferry, Tenn., 1862; grave in Nashville.

Brown, John E.

Bryan, William B.

Carr, William.

Courtright, Leander—Captured in battle of Chickamauga; died in Rebel Prison, Andersonville.

Crater, Mathias.

Davis, Presley—Died at Camp Wickliffe, Ky., 1862; grave at London, Ky.

Davis, Walter E.—Killed in battle of Stone River; grave 6, Sec. D, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Davis, James H.

Duling, David.

Duling, Joab—Died at Camp Wickliffe, Ky., 1862; grave at London, Ky.

Eckert, Charles.

Ellis, Sylvester A.

Finney, Isaac B.—Transferred to U. S. Engineer Corps.

Flynn, Robert—Killed in battle of Stone River; grave 9, Sec. E, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Flynn, John.

Foster, John.

Fox, John G.—Died from wounds received in battle of Stone River; grave 180, Sec. B, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Gertsch, Samuel.

Hart, Martin—Missing in battle of Chickamauga.

Harbaugh, Lucien.

Heslip, Thomas—Killed in battle of Stone River.

Hilliker, John.

Hopp, Charles—Died at Bardstown, Ky., 1862; grave at Lebanon, Ky.

Huston, David—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Johnson, Peter.

Lahr, Jacob—Captured in battle of Chickamauga; paroled at Vicksburg; perished in explosion of steamer Sultana on the Mississippi.

Layton, Albert—Enlisted in 5th U. S. Artillery.

Lenhart, Jacob.

Loringo, Euphemio.

McMichael, Levi.

McMichael, James H.—Died at Camp Wickliffe, Ky., 1862; grave at London, Ky.

Meek, Christian S.—Killed in battle of Stone River.

Meek, Thomas.

Miller, George W.

Montgomery, John.

Morrison, Isaac.

Mosher, Carl—Enlisted in 5th U. S. Artillery.

Mowry, John W.—Died at Camp Wickliffe, Ky., 1862; grave at London, Ky.

Minick, David—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Minick, Ezra—Died at Camp Wickliffe, Ky., 1862; grave at London, Ky.

Rhineman, Lloyd.

Rossiter, Martin.

Sellers, Asa M.

Sibley, Ryan L.

Sipes, George M.

Smailes, John.

Smith, Nathaniel H.

Smith, William.

Southwell, Thomas A.

Starkey, William H.—Died at Nashville, 1862; grave 250.

Stonehocker, Jacob D.—Captured in battle of Chickamauga; imprisoned at Libby; died in Rebel Prison, Andersonville; grave 10,576.

Stucker, Samuel—Died at Nashville, 1862.

Thomas, Eli W.

Ury, James.

Vance, Hiram J.

Van Horn, George.

Wales, William A.—Died from wounds received in battle of Stone River.

Welch, William—Died at Covington, Ky., from wounds received in battle of Stone River.

Weir, Robert.

Weir, John—Wounded in action at Kenesaw Mountain.

Williams, Alexander M.—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Wilson, Dias N.

Wilson, Charles W.

Wright, Reuben D.

COMPANY F RECRUITS, 51st O. V. I.

With date of entering service.

Bates, Joseph—1864.

Beebe, James E.—1865.

Brannan, Henry.

Bumbarger, Jacob—1864, drafted, transferred from Co. E.

Carr, John—1864, transferred from 101st O. V. I.

Cashbaugh, Philip—1864, died from wounds received in action at Kenesaw Mountain; grave 296, Sec. E, Chattanooga.

Chamberlin, Peter—1864, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Cullison, Benvah—1864, died at Victoria, Tex., grave at Galveston.

Cutshaw, Thomas B.—1864, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Davis, Daniel—1864, transferred from Co. E to Veteran Reserve Corps.

THE PATH OF SIGHS TO THE COURTHOUSE—CORNER OF JAIL IN LEFT FOREGROUND.

Davis, David (Plainfield)—1864.

Dole, George—1864.

Grundish, George H.—1864.

Harris, George—1864.

Johnson, Richard—1864, drafted, transferred from Co. E, died at Huntsville, Ala., 1865, grave at Chattanooga.

King, Amos—1864, drafted, transferred from Co. E.

Lanning, David—1863.

Leavengood, Andrew—1864.

Littick, Samuel—1864.

Miller, Peter J.—1864.

Miller, Samuel—1864.

Miller, John—1864.

Mitchell, Benjamin—1864.

Murray, Marion L.—1864, drafted, transferred from Co. E.

Newell, Gilbert—1864.

Philabaum, John—1864, drafted.

Rannels, Charles S.—1864, drafted, transferred from Co. E.

Reinbolt, Joseph—1864, transferred from 101st O. V. I.

Schmeeser, Henry—1864, transferred from Co. K.

Skinner, Joseph—1864.

Smith, Thomas—1864, transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Smith, John—1864, drafted, transferred from Co. E, died at Shield's Mills, Tenn., grave 64, Sec. 10, Chattanooga.

Spencer, William—1864, died from wounds received in action near Kenesaw Mountain, re-interred in Franklin church cemetery, Coshocton County.

Stallings, William—1864, drafted, transferred from Co. E.

Starkey, Henry—1864, transferred from Co. E.

Waltz, Jacob F.—1864, drafted.

Weasel, Conrad—1864, drafted.

Wells, Edward—1865.

Welsch, William F.—1864, drafted.

Werts, Jacob—1864.

Werts, Samuel—1864, drafted.

Wheeler, Willard—1864, drafted, transferred from Co. E.

Whitacre, Preston B.—1864, drafted, died 1865 on board U. S. hospital steamer Jennie Hopkins.

Whitman, Daniel—1863, transferred from 101st O. V. I.

Williams, Flavius J.—1864, drafted.

Wilson, Samuel J.—1864, drafted, transferred from Co. E.

Wilson, William—1864, drafted, transferred from Co. E.

Wilson, Charles W., 2d—1864, drafted.

Wilson, Fletcher—1864, drafted, transferred from Co. E.

Wilson, Samuel W.—1864, drafted.

Winters, Samuel—1864, drafted.

Wright, John C.—1864, drafted, transferred from Co. K, died at Louisville, Ky., grave in Cave Hill cemetery.

COMPANY H

Mustered in Oct. 4, 1861. Mustered out Oct. 3, 1865.

John D. Nicholas, Captain—Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel 143d O. V. I.

Samuel Stephens, Captain—Promoted from Second Lieutenant Co. D and First Lieutenant; killed in action at Kenesaw Mountain.

William Nicholas, Captain—Promoted from Second and First Lieutenant; appointed Adjutant; detailed as Commissary of Musters, Central District of Texas.

Charles Donley, First Lieutenant.

Willis C. Workman, First Lieutenant—Promoted from Private and Second Lieutenant; killed in action at Kenesaw Mountain.

Reuben B. Whitaker, Second Lieutenant—Promoted from Private, Corporal and Sergeant.

David L. Barton, First Sergeant—Promoted from Private.

Charles Craig, First Sergeant—Promoted from Corporal.

Benjamin D. Day, Sergeant—Died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., 1862, grave 127, Section D, Stone River Cemetery.

Samuel K. Sayer, Sergeant—Appointed from Private; captured in battle of Chickamauga; escaped from exploded steamer Sultana.

Nelson Buck, Sergeant—Promoted from Private.

Samuel Holderbaum, Sergeant—Promoted from Corporal; detailed to Signal Corps.

Charles Belser, Sergeant—Promoted from Corporal.

William G. Adams, Sergeant—Promoted from Private.

John Leavengood, Sergeant—Promoted from Private and Corporal; twice wounded at Stone River.

Charles M. Pike, Corporal.

Joseph Shook, Corporal.

Washington Cain, Corporal.

Simpson McFadden, Corporal.

Solomon Duncan, Corporal—Promoted to Color Sergeant.

Nathan Shannon, Corporal—Promoted from Private; wounded in battle of Stone River.

Edward B. Crawford, Corporal—Promoted from Private; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

David Nicodemus, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

Henry Davidson, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

Theophilus Phillips—Musician.

Privates

Addy, John—Wounded in action.

Albert, Aaron—Wounded in battle of Stone River; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Armstrong, John—Died at Nashville, 1862.

Barnes, William—Appointed Sergeant; reduced by his own request.

Bash, Philip

Beatonhead, Conrad.

Bird, Henry

Brink, A. C.

Brister, James—Died at Nashville, 1862.

Buck, Franklin B.—Died from wounds received in battle of Stone River.

Buck, Henry F.

Cain, Jackson—Died at Orange, O., 1865.

Carnahan, George

Collins, Samuel P.

Cooper, James P.—Wounded and captured in battle of Chickamauga; died 1863 at Annapolis, Md.

Crelly, James—Enlisted in Fifth U. S. Artillery.

Cunning, Albert

Darnes, John W.

Davidson, John—Killed in battle of Stone River.

Davidson, William J.—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Davis, Nathaniel C.

Dewalt, John B.

Dougherty, Patrick S.

Dougherty, James G.—Died in General Field Hospital; grave at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Dougherty, William I.—Captured in battle of Chickamauga; died in Rebel Prison, Danville, Va.

Edwards, George

Edwards, Thomas J.

Ewing, Daniel H.

Fleming, Isaiah D.

Gibson, David—Died at Cincinnati, 1863; grave at Nashville.

Hogle, Thomas

Hoobler, Samuel

Hutchinson, Thomas C.—Died at Roscoe, O., 1864.

Jennings, William R.—Wounded in battle of Stone River; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Jones, Jacob

Jones, David

Jones, Nathaniel—Died at Nashville, 1863, from wounds received in battle of Stone River.

Karr, Robert E.

Kugler, Mathias—Died at Nelson's Furnace, Ky., 1862; grave in Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Ky.

Leavengood, Levi

Lennon, James—Transferred to Co. K., 99th O. V. I., detailed Inspecting Orderly at Brigade Headquarters.

Linn, Joseph—Died at New Haven, Ky., 1863; grave at Nashville, Tenn.

Locklin, Philo

Loos, Levi—Died at New Haven, Ky., 1862; grave at New Albany, Ind.

Luke, Samuel

Martin, Joseph—Died at Nashville, 1862.

Miles, William—Died at Nashville, 1862.

Miller, Lewis

Moore, Jacob

Morrow, George—Killed in battle of Stone River.

Murphy, James

Nelson, James—Captured at Stone River; prisoner in Libby; wounded at Lovejoy Station, Ga.

Parry, John—Enlisted in Fifth U. S. Artillery.

Phillips, Ralph—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Richardson, Cyrus—Died at Shell Mound, Tenn., 1864; grave 179, Section C, Chatanooga, Tenn.

Row, Lewis—Enlisted in Fifth U. S. Artillery.

Rutherford, Thomas—Died at Nashville, 1862.

Scott, Alexander—Died at Nashville, 1863; grave 770.

Shannon, William B.—Killed in action near Kenesaw Mountain; grave 117, Sec. H, Marietta, Ga.

Skellinger, Sylvanus

Smith, Nathaniel

Smith, Richard M.

Steffy, Eli—Died at Camp Wickliffe, Ky., 1862; grave 137, Soldiers' Burial Lot, New Albany, Ind.

Thompson, Robert V.

Undine, Henry

Walker, John

Wier, John—Wounded in battle of Stone River.

Wicken, William—Wounded in battle of Stone River.

Wilson, Montraville—Died 1863; grave in Jefferson Barracks cemetery, St. Louis.

Wise, Lewis—Died 1862; grave 123, Nashville.

Wolf, Jacob

Wolf, John G.

COMPANY H, RECRUITS 51st O. V. I.

With date of entering service.

Addy, Samuel—1864.

Addy, Robert—1864, killed in action at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., grave at Marietta, Ga.

Addy, James—1864.

Baker, Francis—1864.

Baker, John D.—1864.

Baker, Isaiah D.—1865.

Bash, Philip—1864.

Briggs, John—1864, drafted.

Brink, Alanson C., Second—1864.

Bryan, Wrightson—1865.

Buckmaster, John R.—1864, from Co. I.

Butt, Daniel—1864. drafted.

Chance, Joshua M.—1864.

Clark, Orin—1864.

Corwin, John—1864.

Cronkwright, George—1864, drafted.

Dougherty, Patrick S., Second—1865.

Dougherty, William I.—1862, captured in battle of Chickamauga, 1863, died in Rebel Prison, Danville, Va., 1865.

Dougherty, Nelson—1864, from Co. E.

Durban, Lawrence—1864, drafted.

Easton, Daniel—1864, died at Green Lake, Tex., 1865, grave at Galveston.

Elson, John—1865.

Fellows, James—1864, drafted.

Fleming, John L.—1862, drafted.

Foster, John W.—1864, from Co. E., killed in battle of Nashville.

Fulton, James H.—1864, drafted.

Garrett, Henry—1864.

Geiogue, Frederick—1862, drafted, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., 1863.

Good, Michael—1864.

Green, William—1864, from Co. E.

Hohenshell, Wesley—1864.

Holderbaum, Henry J.—1862, drafted.

Horner, Samuel—1862, drafted.

Hoffman, Dallas—1864, from Co. E.

Hull, Abraham—1865.

Jones, Jabez—1864, from Co. E.

Johnson, John—1864, accidentally wounded near Cassville, Ga. transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Keesey, Christopher—1864.

Lawrence, John B.—1864.

Lawson, William—1864, drafted.

Luke, George W.—1864, died at Atlanta, grave 14, Sec. L, Marietta, Ga.

Luke, John B.—1862, drafted.

McElfresh, John—1864, drafted.

McKee, John L.—1864.

Malatt, John L.—1865.

Maple, John—1862, drafted.

Michael, Solomon—1865.

Miller, Peter—1864, from Co. I.

Moore, Martin—1864.

Myers, Theodore—1864, from Co. E.

Nichols, Truman—1864.

Nirote, Christian—1864.

Norris, Charles—1864.

Norris, William C.—1864.

Oron, Daniel B.—1864, died at Nashville, grave 348.

Phillips, Hamilton—1865. Phillips, William H.—1865.

Phillips, David B.—1865. Reed, Thomas—1864, drafted.

Richmond, John R.—1864, died at Camp Stanley, Tex., 1865, grave at Galveston.

Roberts, John K.—1865.

Snider, Jacob—1862, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn, 1863, grave 137, Sec. N.

Stephens, Robert—1862, drafted.

Sybole, Isaiah M.—1864.

Tourney, Wilson—1864.

Trenor, Daniel—1864.

Tucker, Tillman—1864, substitute.

Tyson, McKinsey—1864.

Vansickle, George—1864.

Vance, G. W.—1862, drafted.

Wiggins, Sr., Edward—1864.

Wiggins, Jr., Edward—1864.

Williams, Charles J.—1864, substitute.

Winner, Thomas F.—1864, killed in action near Kenesaw Mountain, grave 307, Sec. H, Marietta, Ga.

Wires, Elias—1864.

COMPANY I

Mustered in Oct. 3, 1861. Mustered out Oct. 3, 1865.

James M. Crooks, Captain—Resigned, 1862.

Allen Gaskill, Captain—Promoted from First Lieutenant Co. C; resigned, 1862.

William Moore, Captain—Promoted from First Lieutenant; resigned, 1864.

Lewis Crooks, Captain—Promoted from Second and First Lieutenant; resigned, 1864.

Sampson McNeal, Second Lieutenant—Promoted from Private and Sergeant; transferred to Co. C and promoted to First Lieutenant.

Ulysses B. Kinsey, First Sergeant—Promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant.

William McCoy, Sergeant—Died at Camp Wickliffe, Ky., 1862.

Henry Hagelbarger, Sergeant—Enlisted in U. S. Artillery.

James McFarlin, Sergeant—Killed in battle of Stone River.

John A. Weatherwax, Sergeant.

Jonathan H. Mullett, Sergeant—Promoted from Private and Corporal.

John Crooks, Sergeant—Promoted from Corporal; transferred to Co. C.

Andrew J. Stover, Corporal.

Hiram Sapp, Corporal—Wounded and captured in battle of Chickamauga; died in Rebel Prison, Atlanta, Ga., 1863.

Isaac McNeal, Corporal—Killed in Battle of Chickamauga; grave at Chattanooga.

John Willis, Corporal.

Harrison Bible, Corporal—Transferred to Co. F.

Andrew J. Holmes, Corporal—Missing in battle of Chickamauga.

Lyman B. Church, Corporal—Transferred to Co. F.

Stewart Oxley, Corporal—Appointed from Private; transferred to Co. D.

Samuel Mullett, Corporal—Appointed from Private; transferred to Co. H.

Abraham S. Hoagland, Corporal—Appointed from Private; transferred to Co. F.

John M. White, Musician—Died near Murfreesboro, Tenn., 1863.

John M. Cochran, Wagoner—Transferred to Co. D.

Privates

Ammons, Abraham—Transferred to Co. D.

Ammons, John—Transferred to Co. D.

Anderson, Samuel.

Arnold, James G.

Baker, Orin M.

Barnes, John—Died at Camp Wickliffe, Ky., 1862; grave at Lebanon, Ky.

Barnes, William.

Barr, Charles W.

Bible, Lewis—Died at Chattanooga, Tenn., 1864; grave 410, Sec. D.

Bricker, Lorenzo D.

Buckalew, William—Died, date and place unknown.

Buckalew, Nathan—Transferred to Co. D; wounded at Kenesaw Mountain; detailed to Pioneer Corps.

Calkglesser, William.

Comstock, Cyrus—Transferred to Co. H.

Carpenter, Nathan D.—Killed in Battle near Atlanta, 1864; grave 30, Sec. F, Marietta, Ga.

Crooks, Henry—Transferred to Co. C.

Dahler, Jacob—Died at Nashville, 1862.

Dewitt, John.

Dial, Lorenzo D.—Killed in battle of Stone River, 1863.

Dial, Lyman—Died from wounds received in battle of Chickamauga, 1863; grave 20, Sec. F, Chattanooga.

Elliott, Thomas—Wounded in battle of Stone River.

Evans, William—Captured in battle of Chickamauga; died in Rebel Prison, Danville, Va., 1863; grave 145, lot 2, Sec. B.

Fivecoat, David—Wounded in battle of Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., 1864; transferred to Co. D.

Fox, John—Died from wounds received in battle of Chickamauga, 1863; grave 342, Sec. A, Chattanooga.

Haines, Francis D.—Transferred to Co. H.

Hagelbarger, Gottlieb—Died at Nashville, 1863.

Hardsock, Isaac—Killed in battle of Stone River.

Hess, George W.—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Hoagland, Josiah.

Hostetler, Jacob—Killed in action near Dallas, Ga., 1864; grave 517, Sec. G, Marietta, Ga.

Hunter, John.

Kelsey, John—Died in Rebel Prison, Andersonville, 1864.

Kinsey, L. B.

Kline, George—Transferred to Co. H.

Landers, Francis M.—Killed in battle of Stone River; grave 22, Sec. F, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Livingston, Isaac.

Livingston, John—Died at Nashville, 1862.

McCoy, Samuel—Died at Camp Wickliffe, Ky., 1862.

McConnell, Thomas.

McFarlin, Robert—Killed in battle of Chickamauga.

Matticks, Leander—Enlisted in U. S. Artillery.

Miller, Jacob.

Miller, Peter M.—Died at Camp Wickliffe, Ky., 1862.

Miller, William—Died at Nashville, 1862.

Mohler, William—Transferred to Co. F.

Oglevie, Francis.

Richison, Orrimilt—Killed in battle of Stone River.

Robbins, Joseph M.—Transferred to Co. H.

Sickles, Isaac C.—Died in Rebel Prison, Andersonville, 1864; grave 8752.

Sigman, Joseph—Transferred to Co. F.

Smith, John.

Stone, Calvin A.

Stone, James.

Sullivan, Cranson W.—Enlisted in U. S. Artillery.

Sullivan, J. Oscar.

Teters, Washington.

Thompson, Charles C.

Thomas, Reese.

Trump, Daniel—Died at Nashville, 1864.

Uhlman, Albert—Transferred to Co. F.

Vanscoder, Israel—Transferred to Co. C.

Walton, Harrison—Died at Stevenson, Ala., 1863; grave 30, Sec. F, Chattanooga.

PLAINFIELD.

Walton, Jesse T.—Transferred to 34th Co., 2d Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps.

Williams, Jackson—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Wilson, John J.—Died at Nashville, 1863; grave 1051.

COMPANY I RECRUITS, 51st O. V. I.

With date of entering service.

Robert Shiver, Corporal—1864, transferred to Co. D.

Bartlett, Abraham—1864, transferred to Co. D.

Boyd, Maro—1864, died at Blue Springs, Tenn.

Brillhart, George H.—1864, transferred to Co. D.

Buckalew, Nathan—Transferred to Co. D.

Burklew, Benjamin F.—1864, transferred to Co. D, wounded in action at Tunnel Hill, Ga., left arm taken off by cannon ball at Nashville battle.

Donaldson, Joseph W.—1864, transferred to Co. D.

Drummond, James H.—1864, transferred to Co. D.

Fortune, Jacob—1864, transferred to Co. D.

Hammer, Conrad—1864, transferred to Co. D.

Miller, Peter—1864, transferred to Co. H.

Mohler, George W.—1864, transferred to Co. D.

Mullett, George W.—1864, transferred to Co. D.

Myer, Henry—1864, drafted, transferred to Co. D.

Myers, John—1864, transferred to Co. D.

Pearle, Thomas—1864, transferred to Co. D.

Renfrew, Alexander—1864, transferred to Co. D.

Speckman, John—1864, transferred to Co. D.

Stanton, William N.—1864, missing in battle of Resaca, Ga.

Wilson, Lucius—1864, transferred to Co. D.

In 1862, after a year of war, the ardor of first enlistments belonged to the past; volunteering now went on with the horror of war overshadowing all. The Coshocton ranks had been decimated by battle, disease and capture.

Three companies were organized here for the Eightieth Ohio, the courageous regiment commanded by the courageous Major Richard Lanning who fell at Corinth. Dying on the battlefield, in the arms of a friend, his last thoughts, spoken gaspingly as the life stream crimsoned his throat, were of country, wife and children.

The hard-marching Eightieth it was from the beginning. Ripley, Miss., meant a forced march of forty-six miles in dust and heat, a grueling tramp that disabled many. After our stores at Holly Springs were destroyed, the Eightieth, in Quimby's division, guarded a provision train to Memphis, repairing the railroad line as it marched. From the siege of Vicksburg the Eightieth went as far as Helena, under orders to join Steele's forces, then by countermanding order went to Memphis and marched from that point for Chattanooga, a march of four hundred miles.

The battles of the Eightieth Ohio:

Siege of Corinth, Miss., April 30 to May 30, 1862.
Farmington, Miss., May 9, 1862.
Iuka, Miss., September 19-20, 1862.
Corinth, Miss., October 4, 1862.
Raymond, Miss., May 12, 1863.
Jackson, Miss., May 14, 1863.
Siege of Vicksburg, Miss., May 18 to July 4, 1863.
Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863.
Salkahatchie, S. C., February 3 to 9, 1865.
Bentonville, N. C., March 19 to 21, 1865.
Sherman's March to the Sea.

The Eightieth led the advance of Sherman's whole army toward Raleigh in the campaign of the Carolinas, and one day made a forced march of seventeen miles in four hours to save a bridge over the Neuse for the army to cross. When the bridge was sighted one end was already fired and the retreating enemy still in view, but the flames were checked and Sherman's army moved on undelayed. After the grand review at Washington the Eightieth did garrison duty at Little Rock, Ark., till mustered out.

From the siege of Vicksburg Colonel Pren Metham was in command of the Eightieth, an honored officer, and today a highly-respected citizen, the soul of hospitality in his country home near Nellie. His military record is one of rapid promotion. From Captain of Co. F he was promoted to Major in less than a year, then to Lieutenant Colonel a few months afterward, and to Colonel in 1864. His courage was unfaltering through all the fighting of the Eightieth, and his qualities as commander won the hearts of the men.

EIGHTIETH REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company F

Mustered in 1862. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1865.

Pren Metham, Captain—Promoted to Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel.

Peter Hack, Captain—Promoted from First Lieutenant; resigned from Co. G.

James Carnes, First Lieutenant—Promoted to Captain Co. B.

Francis H. Farmer, First Lieutenant—Appointed from Second Lieutenant; promoted to Captain Co. D.

Samuel Clark, First Lieutenant—Promoted from Corporal and Sergeant.

T. W. Collier, Second Lieutenant—Appointed Sergeant from Private; wounded in battle of Corinth, Miss., 1862; promoted to Second and First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

James M. Cochran, Second Lieutenant—Appointed from First Sergeant; Promoted to First Lieutenant Co. A and to Captain Co. E.

George B. Wilson, First Sergeant—Appointed from Corporal; promoted to Sergeant Major.

George W. Cox, First Sergeant—Promoted from Corporal.

John Humphrey, Sergeant—Detailed in Contraband Camp.

Solomon McNabb, Sergeant.

John N. Henderson, Sergeant—Died in hospital near Clear Creek, Miss., 1862; grave at Corinth, Miss.

Wesley S. Welling, Sergeant—Promoted from Corporal.

Andrew J. Lamma, Sergeant—Promoted from Corporal; wounded in battle of Corinth, 1862.

Nathaniel E. Clendenning, Sergeant—Wounded in battle of Iuka, Miss., 1862, and battle of Corinth; promoted from Corporal.

Thomas Kanavel, Corporal.

Fernando C. Wright, Corporal.

Samuel Compton, Corporal—Died at Paducah, Ky., 1862; grave at Roscoe, O.

William McCumber, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

Osborne Richardson, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

William A. Giffen, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

George W. Kanavel, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

John Wilson, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

Benjamin Vial, Corporal—Wounded in battle of Iuka and Mission Ridge; promoted from Private.

Thomas Clark, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

Burris M. Noland, Corporal—Wounded in battle of Corinth; promoted from Private.

James Bair, Corporal—Appointed from Private; promoted to Sergeant Major.

R. M. Decker, Musician.

Privates

Arm, Samuel.

Ault, Andrew.

Bailey, Madison.

Bassett, Jesse A.—Died near Corinth, Miss., 1862; grave 11, Sec. B1.

Bills, William—Died in hospital near Columbus, O., 1863; grave in Green Lawn cemetery.

Boes, John.

Branagan, Matthew.

Brannan, Bernard.

Brannan, Dennis.

Campbell, Matthew.

Carr, Lorenzo.

Clark, John.

Clark, Lemote.

Cochran, Washington L.—Died at Hamburg, Tenn., 1862; grave at Shiloh.

Cochran, Joshua—Killed in battle of Corinth.

Coe, Isaac R.

Cook, John—Transferred from Co. I.

Copelen, John.

Cox, Richard.

Cray, Richard.

Cross, Robert.

Culter, Coan—Died at Paducah, Ky., 1862; grave at Cairo, Ill.

Cunning, Daniel G.—Captured at Henderson, Ky., 1862; exchanged.

Dalier, Levi—Killed in battle of Mission Ridge; grave 923, Sec. D, Chattanooga.

Daniels, Isaac.

Daniels, Nathan.

De Coursey, David.

Downes, William.

Drummond, Turner—Killed in battle of Iuka, Miss., grave at Corinth.

Eceeley, James.

Eckert, John.

Flickly, Bartholomew—Died from wounds received in battle of Corinth, Miss., 1862.

Fortune, Isaac—Wounded in battle of Corinth and Jackson.

Fortune, Thomas—Wounded in battle of Corinth; killed in battle of Jackson, Miss., 1863; grave at Vicksburg.

Fricker, August.

Gault, John—Detailed in Pioneer Corps.

Gault, Stuart.

Gonder, Jacob.

Gonder, Michael R.—Died at Louisville, Ky., 1865; grave 147, Sec. C, row 3.

Good, Peter.

Gordon, James S.

Graybill, John S.

Haines, Henry.

Hardenbrook, Alfred.

Harmon, Jacob.

Hinds, Thomas—From Co. B; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Holbrook, Isaac.

Hyde, John—Died, 1862 at Paducah; grave at Cairo, Ill.

Johnson, John G.

Jones, George B.

Keys, Charles P.

Keyser, Philip G.

Kitchen, Edward J.

Leavengood, Daniel—Died at Hamburg, Tenn., 1862 grave at Shiloh.

McCullough, Alexander—Transferred to Co. I, 23d Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps.

McCullough, Daniel

Meredith, Ambrose B.

Meredith, Isaac.

Metham, Pren (Eng.)

Nargney, Wilson.

Nash, James—Died, 1862; grave at Corinth, Miss.

Orbison, Ephraim—Died on the march to Corinth, 1862.

Parker, John—Died on the march to Corinth, 1862.

Phillips, Samuel.

Richardson, Thomas—Died, 1862; grave at Corinth, Miss.

Richcreek, Jonas.

Richmond, James.

Robertson, James—Missing from steamer Ed. Walsh at Helena, Ark., 1863.

Shook, John—Died at Corinth, 1862; grave 8, Sec. B 1.

Staley, John—Drafted.

Taylor, John.

Tharp, Caleb B.

Thatcher, Jones.

Thompson, James V.

Turner, Thomas.

Willis, Wilson—Wounded in battle of Corinth.

Woods, Arthur—Wounded and captured in battle of Forest Hill, Tenn., 1863.

Yuhker, Silas—Captured in battle of Mission Ridge; died in Andersonville Rebel Prison; grave 5,477.

Zimmerman, H. H.—Missing in battle of Forest Hill.

COMPANY F RECRUITS, 80th O. V. I.

With date of entering service.

Black, Leverett O.—1863.

Buckmaster, William—1864.

Cullison, John S.—1864, died in hospital at Resaca, Ga., grave at Chattanooga.

Decker, William T.—1864, injured near Cartersville, Ga., detailed in Signal Corps; took Capt. Duncan, chief of scouts, nine miles down the Savannah River to the bay through the enemy's country.

Fowler, Zadock—1864.

Haney, John—1864.

Hardsock, Charles—1864.
Hyde, Joseph—1864.
Hyde, Andrew J.—1864.
Johnson, Philander—1864.
Kinney, Patrick—1864.
Kling, John—1864.
Michael, John—1864.
Murphy, Daniel—1864.
Myers, George—1864.
Myers, Henry—1864.
Norris, William H. H.—1864.
Pickerel, Martin—1864, died in hospital at Resaca, Ga.; grave 463, Sec. K, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Porter, Rudolph—1864.
Potter, William H.—1863.
Randles, William—1864.
Rose, Jackson—1864.
Singer, George—1864.
Starkey, Timothy—1864.
Tracy, Abraham—1864.
Westlake, George—1864.
Whirl, John—1864.
Williams, Richard—1864.

COMPANY G

Mustered in 1862. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1865.

William Marshall, Captain—Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.

Milton B. Coulter, Captain—Promoted from Sergeant, Second and First Lieutenant and Regt. Quartermaster.

John W. Simmons, First Lieutenant—Promoted from First Sergeant; resigned, 1864.

John Isenogle, First Lieutenant—Promoted from Corporal and Sergeant.

John D. Ross, Second Lieutenant—Resigned, 1862.

Benjamin A. Stevenson, First Sergeant.

John C. Miller, First Sergeant—Promoted from Corporal; wounded at Jackson and Vicksburg.

William P. Hay, Sergeant—Promoted to Second Lieutenant, Co. I.

George Summers, Sergeant—Promoted from Private and Corporal.

John Ryans, Sergeant—Appointed from Private.

Sylvester Van Dusen, Sergeant—Promoted from Private and Corporal.

John Ross, Sergeant—Promoted from Private and Corporal.

Michael Gosser, Sergeant—Promoted from Private and Corporal.

Augustus Erman, Sergeant—Promoted from Private and Corporal.

Henry L. Fribley, Corporal—Died at Paducah, Ky., 1862; grave at Cairo, Ill.

Joseph N. Wood, Corporal—Captured in battle of Mission Ridge; escaped from Andersonville, retaken and exchanged.

John Berton, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

Theodore Snell, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

Noah Houston, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

Videlius D. Fuller, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

Nicholas Wise, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

James W. Laughead, Musician—Died at Vicksburg, 1863.

Robert F. Lockard, Wagoner—Died at St. Louis, Mo., 1863; grave 15, Sec. 65, Jefferson Barracks cemetery.

Privates

Akeroyd, Abraham B.

Ashbaker, David.

Ashbaker, Jacob.

Bailey, James J.

Barber, Hugh M.

Bird, Patrick—Detailed in Pioneer Corps.

Bordenkircher, George—Died at Camp Clear Creek, Miss., 1862; grave at Corinth, Miss.

Boyer, John.

Broas, Richard M. C.

Cain, James.

Carnahan, John—From Co. H.

Carr, William.

Clendenning, William.

Creely, Patrick—Captured in battle of Corinth; paroled near Vicksburg.

Davis, John.

Davis, John H.

Dawson, Joshua.

Easton, James.

Ewing, John—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Fisher, Simon.

Ford, George W.—Died at Savannah, Tenn., 1862; grave at Shiloh.

Forrest, William H.

Fribley, Edward—Died at La Grange, Tenn., 1863; grave in Mississippi River cemetery, Memphis.

Gadden, Josiah.

Gray, David J.—Died at Young's Point, La., 1863; grave at Vicksburg.

Hartigan, Patrick—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps

Henderson, Jacob.

Himebaugh, Milton—Killed in battle of Jackson, Miss., 1863; grave at Vicksburg.

Huff, Lewis W.

Humphrey, Christopher.

Hutchinson, Wilson.

Jones, William—Died in Coshocton County, 1863.

Kobel, John W.

Lemmon, Robert—Wounded in battle of Mission Ridge.

Lillibridge, Moses.

Lloyd, Daniel—Died in hospital at Allatoona, Ga., 1864; grave at Chattanooga.

Longshore, Jonathan—Killed in battle of Mission Ridge; grave 927, Sec. D, Chattanooga.

McCormick, Robert S.—Captured in battle of Mission Ridge; exchanged.

Mason, Samuel.

Messerley, Gottlieb—Died from wounds received in battle of Mission Ridge; grave at Chattanooga.

Miser, John E.—Detailed in Pioneer Corps.

Nash, George H.

Nash, William—Accidentally killed at Jacinto, Miss., 1862; grave 104, Sec. B, Corinth.

Nihart, William A.—Died in Corinth hospital, 1862.

Reed, John.

Reed, Thomas B.

Robinson, John.

Roderick, John W.

Roe, George—Died at Corinth, 1862.

Roney, Nelson.

Ross, Henry—Killed in battle of Mission Ridge, 1863; grave 928, Sec. D, Chattanooga.

Rutencheir, George—Died from sunstroke at Corinth, Miss.

Sampsel, Henry—Captured in battle of Mission Ridge; transferred to Co. E, 4th Regt., Veteran Reserve Corps.

Sampsel, John—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Shultz, Alexander.

Smith, William.

Snell, Michael—Captured in battle of Corinth; exchanged; enlisted in Mississippi Marine Brigade.

Switzer, David.

Traxler, George W.—Died at Paducah, Ky., 1862; grave at Cairo, Ill.

Tye, Peter.

Van Sickle, Levi.

Weber, Theodore.

Williams, David.

Wise, John—Died near Vicksburg from wounds received in action, 1863.

Wise, Samuel—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Wood, John—Died at Camp Clear Creek, Miss., 1862; grave 7, Sec. B 1, Corinth.

COMPANY G RECRUITS, 80th O. V. I.

With date of entering service.

Lewis Barrick, Corporal—1864, promoted from Private.

Fisher, Adam—1865.

Gosser, John—1865.

Miser, Jacob S.—1864.

Miser, John W.—1864.

Miser, Simon P.—1865.

Shaw, Isaac—1864, died at Washington, D. C., 1865; grave in Arlington cemetery.

Swigert, John P.—1864.

Henry Harris, colored cook—1864.

PARK AVENUE, COSHOCTON.

COMPANY H

Mustered in 1862. Mustered out Aug. 13, 1865.

George W. Pepper, Captain—Resigned, 1862; appointed Chaplain.

John Kinney, Captain—Appointed First Lieutenant; promoted to Captain Co. G; transferred to Co. H; killed in battle of Mission Ridge; grave R, Sec. D, Chattanooga.

Henry C. Robinson, Captain—Promoted from First Lieutenant and Regt. Quartermaster, and to Major.

William H. Anderson, First Lieutenant—Promoted from Corporal and Sergeant.

Jacob W. Doyle, Second Lieutenant—Died at Jacinto, Miss., 1862; grave 2, Sec. B 1, Corinth.

Nicholas R. Tidball, Second Lieutenant—Promoted from First Sergeant; resigned, 1863.

Sylvester M. Baldwin, Second Lieutenant—Promoted from First Sergeant; First Lieutenant Co. B.

Alexander Teas, First Sergeant—Promoted from Corporal; drowned at Helena, Ark., 1863; grave at Memphis.

Ezra D. Swan, First Sergeant—Promoted from Corporal.

Joseph J. Finlay, First Sergeant—Promoted from Private and Corporal.

Hiram W. Brelsford, Sergeant—Wounded in battle of Jackson, Miss.

Robert Dickey, Sergeant.

Francis A. Norman, Sergeant.

John H. P. Dimock, Sergeant—Appointed from Corporal; promoted to Principal Musician.

James B. Wilson, Sergeant—Promoted from Corporal.

Philip H. Moore, Sergeant—Appointed from Corporal; wounded in battle of Mission Ridge.

Albert Spelman, Sergeant—Promoted from Corporal; accidentally killed at Allatoona, Ga., 1864, on railroad while in line of duty; grave 635, Sec. C, Marietta, Ga.

Harrison H. Decker, Sergeant—Promoted from Corporal; detailed at brigade headquarters; wounded at Jackson, Miss.

Robert H. Willis, Sergeant—Promoted from Corporal.

William H. H. Richards, Sergeant—Promoted from Corporal.

Reuben E. Hull, Sergeant—Promoted from Private and Corporal.

John T. Crawford, Corporal.

Thomas Dobson, Corporal—Promoted from Private; wounded at Vicksburg.

Elisha W. Morrow, Corporal—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

William H. Robinson, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

William H. Hout, Corporal—Captured in battle of Jackson; exchanged; promoted from Private.

Simon B. Madden, Corporal—Appointed from Private .

Mathias Laughead, Corporal—Appointed from Private.

Jeremiah Vankirk, Corporal—Appointed from Private.

George W. Miller, Corporal—Appointed from Private.

Thomas H. Wilson, Corporal—Appointed from Private.

David Reidenbach, Corporal—Appointed from Private.

Joel W. Duling, Corporal—Appointed from Private.

Patrick S. Campbell, Musician—Promoted to Principal Musician.

Privates

Bailey, Jonathan.

Beall, Hezekiah G.—Died on board steamer near Memphis, 1863.

Bechtol, John W.—Died in hospital at Farmington, Miss., 1863; grave at Vicksburg.

Boyd, George B.—Died near Vicksburg, 1863.

Brown, Robert E.

Carnahan, John—Transferred to Co. G.

Chubb, John—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Clark, John D.

Cook, Thomas J.—Appointed First Lieutenant Co. A, 194th O. V. I.

Cross, Eli—Died in hospital at Keokuk, Ia., 1863.

Cross, James B.—Died at La Grange, Tenn., 1863; grave 14, Sec. 1, Memphis.

Cross, Harmon P.

Cullison, Fletcher.

Davis, James P.

Derr, Jacob N.—Wounded and captured in battle of Jackson, Miss.; exchanged.

Derr, William.

Donley, James.
Duffy, James.
Ellis, John F.
Failing, Morris.
Geren, Samuel P.
Goodhue, George W.
House, James E.
Hout, John—Died in hospital at Keokuk, Ia., 1863.
Hoyle, Jacob—Died in hospital at Evansville, Ind., 1862.
Huff, George W.—Transferred to Co. C, 23d Regt. Veteran Reserve Corps.
Infield, Charles—Died at Savannah, Tenn., 1862; grave 60, Sec. F, Shiloh.
Infield, Phineas.
Infield, Perry.
Johnson, William A.—Wounded and captured in battle of Jackson, Miss., 1863; exchanged; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Jones, Asbury.
Kinner, James W.
Kinney, Leander—Killed in battle of Mission Ridge, 1863; grave 922, Sec. D, Chattanooga.
Lockhart, Thomas.
McClure, John A.—Promoted to Principal Musician.
McKee, William—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Madden, William—Wounded in battle of Mission Ridge.
Magness, Heslip W.—Died in hospital near Vicksburg, 1863.
Marks, James L.—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Masten, James E.—Wounded in siege of Vicksburg.
Mills, John—Killed in battle of Jackson, Miss., 1863; grave at Vicksburg.
Mulford, Daniel.
Mulford, Samuel—Died in Corinth hospital, 1862.
Murrell, John T.
Oakleaf, Jacob
Ogle, Jacob.
Ogle, John J.
Poland, Bruce.
Ricketts, Abner C.

Ross, Isaac.

Rutherford, Anthony.

Shearn, Henry—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Sickles, Daniel P.

Steele, Abraham—Captured in battle of Corinth; exchanged; captured in battle of Mission Ridge; died in Andersonville Rebel Prison; grave 481.

Stewart, John.

Stewart, William A.—Wounded in battle of Corinth.

Syphert, William A.

Van Eman, Martin D.

Warner, William—Enlisted in Mississippi Marine Brigade.

Watson, John—Captured on the march in Mississippi; exchanged.

Willis, William.

Zook, Jacob B.

COMPANY H RECRUITS, 80th O. V. I.

With date of entering service.

Adams, George C.—1864, died at Resaca, Ga., grave 547, Sec. K, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Akins, William—1864, died a month after enlistment.

Beall, Abram—1864.

Bryan, Edwin E.—1864, drowned in Oostanaula River, Ga., grave 476, Sec. K, Chattanooga.

Burt, William W.—1864.

Carroll, John—1864.

Catherwood, David—1864.

Cornell, P. W.—1864.

Cross, William G.—1864.

Cross, John—1864.

Engle, John W.—1864.

Fulkerson, James M.—1864, enlisted in Mississippi Marine Brigade.

Huff, Charles E.—1864, detailed forager on March to the Sea.

Infield, John—1863, drafted.

Kinner, Willis M.—1864.

Kinney, Park—1864.

Langley, Edwin A.—1864.

Leavitt, John—1864.
Lint, Conrad—1864.
McDonald, John—1864.
Ririe, Alexander—1864.
Spelman, Francis M.—1864.
Sturtz, Jesse—1864.
Styre, Christian—1864.
Tumblin, James—1864.
Waters, Elijah—1864, died at Resaca, Ga.; grave at Chattanooga.
Wiggins, John—1864.
Wiggins, Samuel—1864.
Wilson, Van B.—1864.
Wright, Joseph—1864.
Zetty, Noah—1864.

More volunteers from Coshocton County formed companies in the Ninety-seventh Ohio, whose bravery won the hearts of the people. Women of Coshocton sent them a flag in '63 with the message, "Be assured that from the trenches of Covington Heights to the mountain passes of the Cumberland, our hearts have followed you." Nor did those at home forget the sufferings of the boys in the terrible march to Perryville, how without tents or knapsacks they met uncomplainingly the winter cold, and how at Stone River they helped win that day of immortal glory.

The Ninety-seventh was in the brigade that drove John Morgan's guerrillas over the Cumberland Mountains. It was in Sheridan's division in the grand assault on the entrenched enemy at Missionary Ridge; gallantly clearing the rifle pits at the foot of the hill; rushing up the crest through musketry fire; clambering higher and higher while the enemy's battery swung from a front to a flanking fire; storming on, breathless and with comrades falling on all sides under the raking of grape, canister and musketry; but never faltering in the onward sweep to the summit, to the driven, demoralized flying enemy, to glorious victory!

The battle record of the Ninety-seventh:

Perrysville, Ky., October 8, 1862.
Stone River, Tenn., December 31, 1862, to January 2, 1863.
Chattanooga, Tenn., November 23 to 25, 1863.
Mission Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1863.

Salisbury, Tenn., December 3, 1863.
Charleston, Tenn., December 28, 1863.
Rocky Face Ridge, Ga., May 5 to 9, 1864.
Buzzard Roost, Ga., May 8, 1864.
Dalton, Ga., May 9, 1864.
Resaca, Ga., May 13 to 16, 1864.
Adairsville, Ga., May 17 to 18, 1864.
Dallas, Ga., May 25 to June 4, 1864.
New Hope Church, Ga., May 27, 1864.
Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 9 to 30, 1864.
Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.
Siege of Atlanta, Ga., July 28 to September 2, 1864.
Jonesboro, Ga., August 31 to September 1, 1864.
Lovejoy Station, Ga., September 2 to 6, 1864.
Spring Hill, Tenn., November 29, 1864.
Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.
Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 15-16, 1864.

NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, O. V. I.

Company H

Mustered in Sept. 1, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

Clarkson C. Nichols, Captain.

Noah H. McClain, First Lieutenant—Resigned, 1863.

Charles H. Matthews, First Lieutenant—Promoted from Second Lieutenant; appointed Regt. Quartermaster.

Charles H. Jones, First Lieutenant—Promoted from Second Lieutenant Co. G.

Milton H. Lakin, Second Lieutenant—Promoted from First Sergeant; captured in battle of Franklin, Tenn., 1864; exchanged; promoted to First Lieutenant.

Nathaniel B. Mills, First Sergeant—Wounded in battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn., 1863; promoted to First Lieutenant.

Elisha P. Potter, Sergeant—Promoted to Sergeant Major.

Jesse S. Lake, Sergeant—Appointed from Corporal; died from wounds received in action at Kenesaw Mountain, 1864; grave 440, Sec. G, Nashville.

William F. Buxton, Sergeant—Appointed from Corporal; transferred to Co. K, 17th Regt., Veteran Reserve Corps.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

Jeremiah Peart, Sergeant—Appointed from Corporal.

Stephen Zuck, Sergeant—Appointed from Corporal; wounded in action near Atlanta, 1864.

Daniel Elliott, Sergeant—Promoted from Private and Corporal.

Alfred B. Wolford, Sergeant—Promoted from Private and Corporal; promoted to Sergeant Major.

George W. Coggins, Sergeant—Transferred to Co. A, 2d Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps.

Sylvester Norman, Sergeant—Promoted from Private and Corporal.

Jesse G. Devinny, Corporal—Died at Louisville, Ky., 1862; grave in Cave Hill cemetery.

George W. Smith, Corporal—Died at Gallatin, Tenn., 1863; grave at Nashville.

David E. Almack, Corporal—Promoted from Private; wounded in action at Kenesaw Mountain, 1864.

William Collins, Corporal—Promoted from Private; killed in action at Kenesaw Mountain, 1864; grave 171, Sec. H, Marietta, Ga.

Newton G. Dunn, Corporal—Promoted from Private; wounded in battle of Mission Ridge, 1863.

Christopher Hall, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

George W. Hinkin, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

Joseph Turnbull, Corporal—Promoted from Private; killed in action at Kenesaw Mountain, 1864; grave 280, Sec. I, Marietta, Ga.

Daniel Williams, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

Sylvester C. Wolford, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

John F. Hummer, Corporal—Promoted from Private; wounded in action at Kenesaw Mountain; transferred to Co. F. 15th Regt., Veteran Reserve Corps.

Levi Harmon, Corporal—Wounded in battle of Mission Ridge; promoted from Private.

Spencer H. Fry, Musician.

Richard S. Hall, Wagoner.

Privates

Balo, Abram—Wounded in battle of Rocky Face Ridge, and died therefrom at Tunnel Hill, Ga., 1864; grave at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Balo, David.

Balo, Stephen—Wounded in battle of Mission Ridge and in action near Kenesaw Mountain.

Barrett, John—Wounded in battle of Mission Ridge and Franklin, Tenn.

Benning, William—Died at Louisville, Ky., 1862; grave in Cave Hill cemetery.

Blackburn, John—Killed in battle of Franklin, Tenn., 1864; grave in Franklin section, Stone River cemetery, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Boring, George W.

Bricker, George W.—Transferred to Co. G.

Bush, Benjamin—Wounded in battle of Dallas, Ga., 1864.

Bush, John.

Butler, William—Transferred to Co. G.

Cattrell, Franklin—Wounded in battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn.

Chicken, John—Wounded in battle of Rocky Face Ridge, Ga.

Clark, Joseph.

Clough, William—Transferred to Co. K, 1st Regt. U. S. Veteran Volunteer Engineers.

Compton, John M.—Detailed as provost guard at Brigade Headquarters.

Doolittle, Jared.

Emerson, Charles H.—Died at Chattanooga from wounds received in action at Kenesaw Mountain, 1864.

Evans, David.

Farquhar, Abram.

Foster, Henry—Died at Nashville, 1863; grave 567, Sec. B.

Fry, John D.—Died at Nashville, 1863.

Gould, Robert H.—Wounded in battle of Mission Ridge.

Guilliams, Lewis.

Hagans, George W.

Haines, Samuel—Wounded in action at Kenesaw Mountain.

Haines, William—Wounded in action near Kenesaw Mountain; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Hauser, David—Died at Louisville, Ky., 1863; grave in Cave Hill cemetery.

Hogle, Adam—Wounded in battle of Franklin, Tenn.

Holdsworth, George—Wounded in action at Kenesaw Mountain.

Hook, William—Died at Bardstown, Ky., 1862; grave at Lebanon, Ky.

House, Joseph.

Hults, Alfred—Transferred to Co. K, 1st Regt., U. S. Veteran Volunteer Engineers.

Ishmael, William—Died at Bowling Green, Ky., 1863; grave 108, Sec. O, Nashville.

James, William.

Jarvis, James.

Jenkins, David.

Johnston, George W.

Jones, Benjamin F.

Krauss, Christian K.

Layton, Joseph—Wounded in battle of Mission Ridge; transferred to Co. B, 23d Regt., Veteran Reserve Corps.

Lee, John M.—Transferred to Co. G, 26th O. V. I.

Lovett, Reason—Transferred to Co. G, 26th O. V. I.

Lynch, Samuel H.

McGuire, Oliver—Transferred to Co. D, 5th Regt., Veteran Reserve Corps.

McNabb, Isaac.

Mackey, John G.—Transferred to Co. G, 26th O. V. I.

Maston, John—Wounded in battle of Mission Ridge.

Moore, John.

Moore, Joseph H.—Died at Bowling Green, Ky., 1863; grave 319, Sec. N, Nashville.

Morgan, Thomas.

Newell, Franklin.

Nichols, George R.—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Nixon, George.

Oden, Elias—Wounded in action at Kenesaw Mountain.

Owens, David—Killed in battle of Mission Ridge, 1863; grave at Chattanooga.

Owens, William—Transferred to Co. C, 8th Regt., Veteran Reserve Corps.

Page, George W.

Pierce, Robert.

Pope, Jeremiah—Transferred to Co. G, 26th O. V. I.

Price, Nathan—Wounded in battle of Stone River, Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain and Franklin.

Randles, William A.—Struck by falling tree at Knoxville.

Richards, Elijah C.—Killed in action at Kenesaw Mountain, 1864; grave 279, Sec. J.

Richards, John W.—Transferred to Signal Corps.

Ricketts, Baxter.

Rodgers, William—Died at Chattanooga from wounds received in battle of Mission Ridge; grave 279, Sec. D.

Sears, James—Killed in battle of Mission Ridge; grave 640, Sec. D, Chattanooga.

Skillman, William.

Smith, Albert—Died at Bowling Green, Ky., 1862; grave 644, Sec. N, Nashville.

Turnbull, Mark—Died at Gallatin, Tenn., 1863.

Westmoreland, Thomas—Wounded in battle of Peach Tree Creek, Ga., 1864.

Wiggins, Isaac J.—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Wiggins, John.

Wiker, Jacob—Killed in battle of Kenesaw Mountain; grave at Marietta, Ga.

Williams, Morgan—Wounded in action.

Wilson, Hiram—Wounded in battle of Franklin, Tenn.

Wood, William.

Young, Thomas—Died at Nashville, 1863; grave in National Cemetery, Nashville.

COMPANY I

Mustered in Sept. 1, 1862. Mustered out June 10, 1865.

Emanuel Shaffer, Captain.

Martin Weisser, Captain—Promoted from First Lieutenant; wounded in battle of Mission Ridge, Tenn., 1863.

George W. Smailes, First Lieutenant—Promoted from Second Lieutenant; to Co. E.

John W. Sidle, First Lieutenant—Promoted from First Sergeant Co. G.

James McClure, Second Lieutenant—Appointed from Sergeant;

promoted to First Lieutenant Co. K; wounded at Missionary Ridge.

Alonzo D. Barton, First Sergeant—Died at Danville, Ky., 1862; grave 38, Sec. I.

George F. Jack, First Sergeant—Wounded in battle of Mission Ridge; promoted to First Lieutenant.

William Davis, Sergeant.

William C. Harrison, Sergeant—Wounded in battle of Mission Ridge.

Joseph Cooper, Sergeant—Appointed from Corporal; wounded in battle of Mission Ridge and Franklin, Tenn.

Albert P. Taylor, Sergeant—Appointed from Corporal; died from wounds received in action at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., 1864; grave 178, Sec. H, Marietta, Ga.

Peter Miller, Sergeant—Appointed from Corporal.

Joseph J. Emerson, Sergeant—Appointed Color Guard; promoted from Corporal; captured in battle of Franklin, Tenn.; exchanged; was on board steamer Sultana which was blown up, 1865, on the Mississippi near Memphis.

David King, Sergeant—Promoted from Private and Corporal.

Jule Suitt, Corporal—Died at Silver Springs, Tenn., 1862; grave in Stone River cemetery, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Daniel W. Simons, Corporal—Died in hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn., 1863; grave 300, Sec. D.

Charles Funk, Corporal—Promoted from Private; died in hospital at Pulaski, Tenn., 1863; grave at Murfreesboro.

Daniel Felton, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

Clinton J. Gardner, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

Christopher Hottinger, Corporal—Wounded in battle of Mission Ridge; promoted from Private.

Martin C. Sauer, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

George W. Starkey, Corporal—Promoted from Private; wounded in battle of Mission Ridge.

Adam K. Vincel, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

John Worthington, Corporal—Promoted from Private; captured in battle of Franklin, Tenn., 1864.

William Porter, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

John West, Wagoner—Appointed from Private.

Privates

Babcock, Henry—Died in hospital at Nashville, 1862; grave 41, Sec. C.

Baker, John E.

Boyd, William J.—Wounded in battle of Mission Ridge; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Brown, Tunis S.—Wounded in battle of Franklin, Tenn.

Browning, Samuel—Killed in battle of Stone River, 1862; grave 265, Sec. D, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Burchfield, Edwin—Wounded at Kenesaw Mountain.

Casner, Richard—Killed in action near Nashville, 1862.

Clark, Charles.

Clemmens, Warren—Wounded in action at Kenesaw Mountain.

Colter, William J.

Coy, William—Wounded in battle of Mission Ridge.

Day, John S.

Dickerson, Eli—Died at Nashville, 1863.

Dickerson, Samuel C.

Dillon, James T.—Killed in action at Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., 1864; grave, 278, Sec. I, Marietta, Ga.

Dusenberry, Isaac.

Dwyer, James.

Ellis, Charles P.—Captured in battle of Stone River, Tenn., 1862; exchanged.

Emerson, Albert B.—Wounded in action.

Felton, James A.

Flagg, John W.—Died at Gallatin, Tenn., 1862; grave at Nashville.

Fortune, Daniel—Wounded in action.

Foster, Crispin—Wounded in action.

Graves, James W.

Hamilton, Thomas—Wounded at Missionary Ridge.

Harbaugh, Frederick.

Hawk, Charles.

Howell, Benjamin—Stunned by exploding shell in battle of Mission Ridge.

Howell, Martin—Died in hospital at Nashville, 1864; grave 496, Sec. J.

Hughes, Adoniram J.

Infield, Henry.

Keiser, John.

Kennedy, Willis W.—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Kepler, John J.—Transferred to Co. G, 16th Regt., Veteran Reserve Corps.

Lacy, Joseph T.—Killed in battle of Mission Ridge, 1863; grave 779, Sec. D, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Leech, Jacob—Killed in battle of Mission Ridge, 1863; grave 626, Sec. D, Chattanooga, Tenn.

McBride, Thomas J.

McClain, Thomas—Mustered as wagoner.

McClure, Alexander—Transferred to Co. B, 1st Regt., U. S. Veteran Volunteer Engineers.

McCreary, George D.—Died at Nashville, 1863; grave 402, Sec, B.

McEnery, William—Wounded in battle of Mission Ridge.

Marshall, William S.

Mobley, Amon F.—Died in hospital at Gallatin, Tenn., 1863; grave at Nashville.

Murphy, James P.—Detailed as provost guard at Corps Headquarters.

Musgrove, William—Wounded in battle of Mission Ridge.

Norman, Charles.

Norman, Jabez—Died at Nashville, 1863; grave 42, Sec. A.

Patcher, James W.—Transferred to 35th Co., 2d Battalion V. R. C.

Reay, Peter—Killed in battle of Mission Ridge; grave 661, Sec. D, Chattanooga.

Reay, William T.—Died in hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn., 1863; grave 22, Sec. I.

Rich, Henry.

Ririe, James.

Robinson, John H.

Seward, Edmund C.—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Shaeffer, George.

Shannon, Samuel.

Smailes, Samuel—Mustered as musician.

Stockman, Harrison—Wounded in battle of Franklin, Tenn., 1864.

Tapner, Mathias—Died from wounds received in battle of Stone River; grave 811, Sec. B, Nashville.

Thomas, James P.—Died at Nashville, 1863; grave 453, Sec. D.

Thomas, William D.—Killed in action at Kenesaw Mountain, 1864; grave 277, Sec. I, Marietta, Ga.

Thornsley, Joseph—Died from wounds received in battle of Mission Ridge; grave 799, Sec. D, Chattanooga.

Thornsley, Robert.

Toland, George D.

Treanor, James.

Watson, John—Died from wounds received in battle of Mission Ridge; grave in Oak Ridge cemetery, Coshocton.

Weisser, Adam—Died at Nashville, 1863; grave in National cemetery, Nashville.

Weisser, William—Died at Louisville, Ky., 1863; grave in Oak Ridge cemetery, Coshocton.

Westlake, George.

Wicken, George.

Williams, Henry—Transferred to Co. H, Sixth Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps.

Williams, Philip W.

Wilson, James S.—Died at Jeffersonville, Ind., 1864; grave 561, Sec. B, New Albany, Ind.

Wilson, Joseph A.—Captured in battle of Stone River; wounded in battle of Franklin, Tenn.

Wilson, William R.

Wolf, James—Mustered as Musician.

Wright, John W.—Wounded in battle of Mission Ridge.

Wright, Salathiel—Died at Nashville, 1862; grave 323, Sec. B.

Throughout the early period of enlistment from this county none passed through a more trying ordeal between duty to country and devotion to family than Captain B. F. Sells. At length no further remonstrance came. She whose frail health had held him back was resigned to the inevitable, the natural course of her whose ancestry was liberty-loving American stock that signed the Declaration of Independence. Today the widow of this soldier of the Mexican and Civil war bears her part with the silent fortitude of the invalid life

HAULING MILK TO THE CHEESE FACTORY.

which has been hers, a sorrowful rebuke to unseeing eyes at Washington.

Captain Sells was only a few days among the hills and in by-ways, enrolling his company, "the premier of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio, stalwart young men off farms, well reared and educated," the Captain described with the pride which he always had in Co. D, a pride akin to his whole-souled affection for Colonel W. H. Ball.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio, which included two Coshocton companies, was praised for bravery on the battlefield. At the wavering battle of Winchester, when part of the regiment escaped capture by retreat to Harper's Ferry, the larger number reached Bloody Run, where Captain Sells, senior officer, assumed command as Brevet Colonel. The detachment, then in General Kelly's department, headquarters at Cumberland, Md., was ordered to join the One Hundred and Twenty-second in the Third Division, Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac, 1863. From winter quarters near Brandy Station the One Hundred and Twenty-second moved with the corps across the Rappahannock and the Rapidan. Near Mine Run, recorded Captain Sells, "for two days the Southern army and the Union army were drawn up in line of battle in sight of each other, but for some unaccountable reason of which I never was apprised our army retreated under cover of darkness. The following day our Division met a part of General Lee's army in the battle of Locust Grove. Many were killed and wounded on both sides in this engagement which only ended when darkness covered the bloody field along Mine Run. In 1864 the One Hundred and Twenty-second was almost daily under fire while advancing with Grant and taking part in the battles of the Wilderness, Tolopotomy, in the trenches before Petersburg, and pursuing Early in the Shenandoah Valley.

The battles of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio:

Union Mills, Va. (Winchester), June 13, 1863.

Winchester Heights, Va., June 14, 1863.

Stevenson's Depot, Va., June 15, 1863.

Brandy Station, Va., November 8, 1863.

Mine Run or Orange Grove, Va., November 26-28, 1863.

Wilderness, Va., May 5-7, 1864.

Spottsylvania C. H., Va., May 9-18, 1864.

Tolopotomy Creek, Va., May 29-31, 1864.
Cold Harbor, Va., June 1-12, 1864.
Petersburg, Va. (Weldon Railroad), June 22-23, 1864.
Ream's Station, Va., June 29, 1864.
Monocacy, Md., July 9, 1864.
Snicker's Ferry, Va., July 18, 1864.
Charleston, Va., August 21, 1864.
Halltown and Smithfield, Va., August 24-25, 1864.
Opequan, Va., September 19, 1864.
Fisher's Hill, Va., September 22, 1864.
Cedar Creek, Va., October 19, 1864.
Petersburg, Va., March 25 and April 2, 1865.
Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865.
Appomattox, Va., April 9, 1865.

122d REGIMENT O. V. I.

Company D

Mustered in Sept. 30, 1862. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

Benjamin F. Sells, Captain—As Brevet Colonel commanded detachment of regiment, 1863.

Joseph Work, Captain—Promoted from First Lieutenant, 1864; killed in battle of the Wilderness; grave at Fredericksburg, Va.

William A. Magruder, Captain—Promoted from Sergeant and First Lieutenant, Co. K.

James M. Sells, First Lieutenant—Promoted from Second Lieutenant.

Christian A. Shroyer, First Sergeant—Promoted from Private and Corporal; captured in battle of Winchester, Va.; prisoner in Libby and Belle Isle; wounded in battle of the Wilderness and Opequan Creek.

Henry Forrest, Sergeant—Mortally wounded in battle of the Wilderness, Va., 1864; grave 14, row A, Sec. A, Fredericksburg, Va.

Jacob M. Rodgers, Sergeant—Wounded in battle of the Wilderness.

David G. Cooper, Sergeant.

George W. Hughes, Sergeant—Promoted from Private and Corporal; wounded before Petersburg.

Joseph Cross, Sergeant—Promoted from Private and Corporal.

John H. Ravir, Sergeant—Promoted from Corporal; captured in battle of Winchester; mortally wounded in battle of Cedar Creek, Va., 1864; grave at Winchester, Va.

John W. Watson, Corporal.

John W. Phillips, Corporal.

Andrew D. Keefer, Corporal—Died at Cumberland, Md., 1862; grave at Antietam, Md.

Hugh Lynch, Corporal—From Co. I; promoted from Private.

Martin Vance, Corporal—Promoted from Private; wounded in battle of Mine Run, Va.; killed in battle of Tolopotomy Creek, Va., 1864.

William H. Fry, Corporal—Promoted from Private; mortally wounded in battle of the Wilderness; grave at Fredericksburg, Va.

Gilman B. Stephens, Corporal—Mortally wounded in battle of Winchester, Va.

John Cochran, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

William Camp, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

John W. Magruder, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

William H. Diven, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

John C. Speck, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

George Loders, Corporal—Captured in battle of Winchester; promoted from Private.

John H. Way, Corporal—Promoted from Private; transferred to Twenty-third Co., Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps.

Solomon Werts, Corporal.

Robert Brink—Corporal—Promoted from Private; killed in battle of Opequan, Va.; grave at Winchester.

Charles White, Musician—Enlisted 1864.

George Hiler, Musician—Enlisted 1864.

Privates

Adams, George W.—Died on Governor's Island, New York, 1863; grave 826, Cypress Hill cemetery, Long Island.

Bertho, Charles.

Biechler, Lewis.

Billman, Ira C.—Captured in battle of Winchester; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Binger, Samuel.

Blackford, Noah.

Bodine, Adam—Captured in battle of Winchester; transferred to Co. F, Eighteenth Regiment, V. R. C.

Bryan, Ambrose.

Bryant, George W.—Enlisted 1863.

Buckmaster, James—From Co. G; captured in battle of Winchester.

Calentine, William H.

Carnahan, Findlay.

Carter, James.

Casebier, John—Died at New Creek, W. Va., 1862.

Clark, Vincent—Mortally wounded in battle of Mine Run, Va.; grave at Alexandria, Va.

Cly, John P.—Captured in battle of Winchester.

Cochran, James O.

Cooper, James B.—Wounded in action.

Cox, Augustus.

Cross, Elisha.

Darr, John—Died at Winchester, Va., 1863.

Davis, John M. P.—Died at Brandy Station, Va., 1863; grave at Culpeper C. H., Va.

Donnelly, Thomas J.—Drafted, 1864.

Ducker, William—From Co. B; captured in battle of Winchester.

Elliott, Samuel H.—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Feas, Gottlieb—From Co. G.

Fortner, Eli—Wounded in battle of Mine Run, Va., 1863.

Fortner, Peter—Captured in battle of Winchester.

Fretague, Henry.

Gilbert, Joseph—Mortally wounded in battle of the Wilderness, Va., 1864; grave at Fredericksburg, Va.

Goodman, James H.

Gribler, Jacob—Killed in battle of the Wilderness, 1864; grave at Fredericksburg, Va.

Hamersley, Thomas J.—Transferred to Co. B.

Hankinson, Robert M.—From Co. I; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Harper, Samuel A.

Higgins, John—Captured in battle of Winchester.

Hoagland, Henry—From Co. G; captured in battle of the Wilderness; exchanged.

Hahn, David.

Hunter, Thomas—Captured in battle of the Wilderness; wounded in battle of Mine Run.

Huston, Richard.

Jewell, Zachariah M.—Captured in battle of Winchester; wounded in battle of Mine Run; transferred to Co. F., Eighteenth Regiment, V. R. C.

Keiser, George—Prisoner of war.

Kincaid, William W.

King, George—Transferred to V. R. C.

King, William—Wounded in action.

Laflin, John.

Layland, James—Died at Winchester, Va., 1863.

McFee, William—Captured in battle of Winchester.

Marshman, Robert—Mortally wounded in battle of Mine Run, Va., 1863; grave 1223, Alexandria, Va.

Martin, Alexander—Died at Annapolis, Md., 1863.

Miller, James—Transferred to 124th Co., 2d Battalion, V. R. C.

Moore, John—Transferred to Co. C, 12th Regiment, V. R. C.

Morton, Frank—From Co. I.

Mullen, Thomas.

Murphy, Patrick.

Murray, Adam.

Myers, John.

Nelson, John T.—Mortally wounded in battle of Tolopotomy Creek, Va. 1864; grave at Arlington, Va.

Neptune, Samuel—Captured in battle of Winchester.

Norris, Aaron.

O'Donnell, Joseph—From Co. I; captured in battle of Winchester.

Phillips, Samuel—From Co. I.

Powelson, John G.—Died in Rebel Prison at Florence, S. C., 1865.

Reay, William—From Co. I; captured in battle of Winchester; transferred to V. R. C.

Ridenbaugh, John W.

Roderick, William—Died at Winchester, Va., 1863.

Roney, William.

Ross, Levi—Captured in battle of Winchester; died at Washington, D. C., 1864; grave at Arlington.

Saxton, James H.—Wounded in battle of Mine Run, Va.; died in Rebel Prison, Florence, S. C., 1864.

Settlemyer, Ferdinand.

Stringfellow, James C.—Transferred to V. R. C., 76th Co., 2d Battalion.

Tipton, Francis M.—Died at Washington, D. C., 1864; grave in Harmony cemetery.

Totten, William—Captured in battle of Winchester; missing in battle of the Wilderness.

Tumblin, Charles.

Wheeler, Caleb C.—Captured in battle of Winchested and the Wilderness; died at Andersonville, 1864.

Wright, Lewis C.

Wright, William R.

COMPANY G

Mustered in Oct. 5, 1862. Mustered out June 26, 1865.

Orlando C. Farquhar, Captain.

Gilbert H. Bargar, Captain—Promoted from First Lieutenant, 1864; resigned.

Charles J. Gibson, Captain—Brevet Major, 1865; promoted from Second Lieutenant Co. A. and First Lieutenant Co. D.

Benjamin F. Power, First Lieutenant—Appointed from First Sergeant Co. C.; promoted to Captain Co. C.

William Gorseline, First Lieutenant—Promoted from Sergeant.

John W. Anderson, Second Lieutenant—Resigned, 1863.

Asbury W. Webster, Second Lieutenant—Promoted from First Sergeant Co. H and to First Lieutenant Co. D.

James E. Bradfield, Second Lieutenant—Promoted from Sergeant, Co. D.

Josiah Norman, Second Lieutenant—Promoted from First Sergeant; died in Coshocton County, 1864.

Calvin C. Myser, First Sergeant.

Daniel Shook, Sergeant—Captured in battle of Winchester, Va., 1863.

Samuel W. Daugherty, Sergeant—Captured in battle of Winchester.

Thomas P. Chance, Sergeant—Appointed from Corporal.

Edwin Powell, Sergeant—Captured in battle of Winchester; appointed from Corporal.

George Graham, Corporal—Transferred to 105th Co., 2d Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps.

James S. Anderson, Corporal.

William C. Gribben, Corporal—From Co. I.

Ezekiel Polan, Corporal—Promoted from Private; killed in battle of Cold Harbor, Va., 1864.

Amos Winklepleck, Corporal—Promoted from Private.

Lewis D. Barge, Corporal—Captured in battle of Winchester, Va., 1863; appointed from Private.

Robert Axline, Corporal—Captured in action near Brandy Station, Va., 1863; promoted from Private.

Alexander Fenton, Corporal—Promoted frorm Private.

Levi Brown, Corporal.

James H. Polan, Corporal—From Co. I.

John H. Loveless, Musician.

John W. Law, Musician.

Privates

Arnold, Thomas G.

Bailey, Levi.

Barr, Daniel—Captured in battle of Winchester.

Berry, Caleb.

Boyd, George—Captured in battle of Winchester; wounded in battle of Opequan, Va., 1864; transferred to Co. F, 10th Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps.

Brillhart, William R.—Wounded in battle of Petersburg, Va., 1865.

Buckmaster, Amos—Transferred to Co. D as James Buckmaster; captured in battle of Winchester.

Carr, George W.—Captured in battle of Winchester.

Cassiday, George—Wounded in battle of Winchester.

Cassiday, William.

Clay, Oliver—Captured in battle of the Wilderness; died in Rebel Prison at Andersonville, Ga., 1864.

Collins, Washington—Captured in battle of Winchester.

Daugherty, Nathan A.—Captured in battle of Winchester.

Donovan, William.

Dwyer, Richard—Captured in battle of Winchester; transferred to V. R. C.

Emerson, Benjamin B.—Died at Wheeling, W. Va., 1863.

Flickinger, Andrew J.

Fortune, McConnell—Died at Winchester, Va., 1863.

Fretague, John H.—Wounded in battle of Cedar Creek, Va., 1864.

Garber, David—Died in Coshocton County, 1862.

Gephart, Peter—Captured in action near Brandy Station, Va., 1863.

Goodhue, Seth.

Hamby, James—Captured in battle of Winchester.

Hamby, Samuel M.—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Harmon, David M.—Killed in battle of Mine Run, Va., 1863; grave at Fredericksburg, Va.

Harmon, George W.

Hawk, John.

Hawkins, John—Killed in battle of Mine Run; grave at Fredericksburg, Va.

Hinds, Lewis.

Huff, Zebulon.

Huston, Archibald—Transferred to Co. A.

Jones, George B.—Captured in action near Brandy Station.

Kinney, Porter B.

Kost, David W.

Lewis, Samuel.

Lower, Enos J.—Captured in battle of Mine Run; died in Rebel Prison, Richmond, Va., 1864.

McClain, Nathaniel C. C.—Captured in battle of the Wilderness.

McPherson, George W.

McPherson, Thomas—Died at Winchester, Va., 1863.

Martin, Archibald.

Martin, Luther B.

FRESNO.

Maxfield, Emery—Captured in battle of Winchester; died in Rebel Prison, Richmond, Va., 1863; grave 175, row 1, Sec. C.

Maxfield, James E.

Miller, John T.—Captured in battle of Winchester.

Milligan, Benjamin—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Milligan, John A.

Minor, John—Captured in battle of Winchester; died at Annapolis, Md., 1865.

Mizer, David B.—Mortally wounded in battle of Cold Harbor, Va., 1864.

Moore, Charles—From Co. F; captured in battle of Winchester.

Moore, Henry—Killed in action at Spottsylvania, Va., 1864; grave at Fredericksburg, Va.

Murphy, Thomas J.—Wounded in battle of the Wilderness; captured in action near Brandy Station; prisoner in Libby and Andersonville.

Norman, Andrew B.

Philabaum, Christopher—Captured in battle of Winchester.

Putt, George W.

Pyles, William—Captured in battle of Winchester; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Reed, David—From Co. I, died in New York; grave at Cypress Hill, Long Island.

Reed, Nathaniel C.—Wounded in battle of Sailor's Creek, Va.

Riggle, Edward—From Co. I.

Riggle, Thomas—Died at Frederick, Md., 1863; grave 327, row F, Sec. 1, Antietam, Md.

Rinehart, Joel W.

Spaulding, Lyman.

Stafford, Sr., Isaac—Transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Stultz, Andrew P.—Promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant.

Thacker, Palestine—Captured in action at Brandy Station.

Thomas, David W.

Ward, William—Captured in battle of Winchester.

Wirts, Samuel A.—Captured in battle of Winchester.

Worley, Peter.

Yunker, George W.—Captured in battle of Winchester; died at Annapolis, Md., 1863.

COMPANY G RECRUITS, 122d O. V. I.

With Date of Entering Service.

Baker, John—1864, drafted.

Ball, Henry C.—Substitute.

Barrett, Allen—1864, substitute.

Betts, John J.—1864, drafted.

Bowman, John H.—1864, substitute.

Brannigan, Michael—1864, substitute.

Buckalew, William—1864, substitute, transferred to Department of the Northwest.

Burk, John S.—1864, drafted.

Fenney, John—1864, substitute.

Fillinger, Christopher—1864, drafted.

Ford, Daniel—1864, substitute.

Geltz, Anton—1864, substitute.

Geng, George—1864, drafted.

Graf, Charles—1864, substitute.

Groves, Jacob.—1864, substitute.

Haines, Charles—1864, substitute.

Hauser, John—1864, substitute.

Kelly, Bernard—1864, substitute.

King, William—1864, substitute.

Kinney, John E.—1864, substitute.

Lepper, Stephen—1864, substitute; captured in battle of Snicker's Ferry, Va.; died in Rebel Prison, Danville, Va., 1865.

Lindsay, Jacob S.—1864, drafted.

Loyd, William P.—1864, drafted.

McDonald, John—1864, drafted, captured in battle of Snicker's Ferry, Va., 1864.

McGaha, George W.—1864, substitute.

McKay, William E.—1864, drafted.

Metzer, Sebastian—1864, substitute.

Miller, Ira A.—1864, drafted.

Nicholson, Gabriel—1864, drafted.

O'Neill, Nicholas—1864, substitute.

Pew, William—1864, drafted; died at Frederick, Md.; grave 114, row C, Sec. 1, Antietam, Md.

Rutherford, Nathan—1864, drafted.

Sparks, Alexander R.—1864, drafted.

Starr, Manley—1864, substitute.

Strock, Martin—1864, drafted.

Taylor, Isaac—1864, drafted.

Van Fleet, Felix—1864, drafted.

Will, Anthony—1864; substitute, transferred to Department of the Northwest.

Woodruff, Eleazer—1864, drafted.

Ziegler, Levi B.—1864, drafted.

A part of the Sixty-ninth Battalion, Ohio National Guard, formed two companies from Coshocton County in the 142d Ohio Regiment. From the national capital the 142d marched to Fort Lyon, thence moved by steamer to White House Landing, where it was sent to guard a supply train through the Wilderness to Grant's front near Cold Harbor. The sixteen-mile march was made in the day. General Meade ordered the regiment to report to General B. F. Butler at Bermuda Hundred but without landing there it was assigned to Point of Rocks, below Petersburg. Guard, picket and fatigue duty before Petersburg and along the James filled the remaining days of the regiment's service. A fort at Turkey Bend, on the James, was built within shell range of the enemy. At one time while destroying a line of earthworks near Petersburg our boys were attacked but held their ground steadily under fire, and with help of reinforcements drove the enemy.

142D REGIMENT O. V. I.

Hundred Days' Service.

Company E

Mustered in May 13, 1864.

Lambert B. Wolfe, Captain

Benjamin F. Leighninger, Second Lieutenant

Ralph L. Barcroft, Sergeant

William McLaughlin, Sergeant

Hiram Phillips, Corporal

Aaron G. Hedge, Corporal

Oren Jennings, Corporal

Mustered out Sept. 2, 1864.

Milton Brelsford, Corporal

B. F. Chamberlain, Corporal

Milton N. Wolfe, Corporal

Alonzo Sibley, Musician

John A. Weatherwax, First Lieutenant

Joseph Fletcher, First Sergeant

Anderson Hedge, Sergeant

Charles Conley, Sergeant
T. W. Culbertson, Corporal
George Leighninger, Corporal—
Died in Satterlee Hospital, Philadelphia, 1864
Joseph Love, Fifer
Asa H. Loos, Corporal

Privates

Aronholt, Adam
Aunspaugh, Lewis F.
Babcock, Truesdale
Baker, Esaias D.
Barcroft, David
Bible, Josiah
Bowers, Chris
Brewer, Jacob
Brillhart, Samuel J.
Buckmaster, Judson
Casebeer, Isaac
Chauvront, Samuel G.
Duling, Hiram
Duling, Martin
Fowler, William H.—Died on board steamer Monitor, 1864; grave 47, row 19, Sec. E, Hampton, Va.
Fox, Eli
Frazee, James
Fuller, Jr., Benjamin
Green, Josiah
Hedge, Porter
Holser, Peter
Jennings, Hiram W.
Johnson, James H.
Jones, Joseph
Jones, Oliver P.
Jones, Samuel
Kelley, Dean
Leighninger, Levi
Lewis, Abraham
Loos, Adam
McCoy, Andrew J.
McGuire, Francis — Died on steamer Andrew Harder, 1864; grave at Arlington.
McKee, Samuel
McClain, James A.
Magness, Walter S.—Died near Camp Hatcher's, Va., 1864.
Matheney, Charles H.
Matheney, John M.
Meek, Sedorus
Moffet, Asa W.
Morrison, John
Mulvane, David B.
Norman, David
Owens, Richard
Phillips, David B.
Phillips, John
Phillips, Philemon
Poland, James A.
Potter, Adam
Price, Washington J.
Rehard, Joel
Rehard, Lemuel
Richmond, James J.
Vanolinda, Henry
Vanolinda, James
Vansickle, Levi
Vansickle, William
Walton, Jasper L.
Weatherwax, James E.

Wells, Elias B.
West, Harrison—Died in camp near Hatcher's Run, Va., 1864.
Williams, William M.—Died in General Hospital, Fortress Monroe, Va., 1864; grave at Hampton, Va.
Williamson, Johnson
Williamson, William
Wolfe, William
Woodward, Stephen P.

COMPANY G

Mustered in May 13, 1864.

Caleb Wheeler, Captain
Solomon McNabb, Second Lieutenant
Joseph J. Maggs, Sergeant
Leander H. Hoyle, Sergeant
Aaron Clark, Corporal
John W. Moore, Corporal
John W. Thompson, Corporal
Adam Trimble, Corporal

Mustered out Sept. 2, 1864.

David Lawson, First Lieutenant
Joseph J. Barrett, First Sergeant
John Johnson, Sergeant
John J. Given, Sergeant
John W. Edwards, Corporal
William H. Cullison, Corporal
Cyrus Elder, Corporal
George W. Cullison, Corporal

Privates

Ammons, Joshua
Barcroft, John H.
Barrett, Alexander
Barrett, James
Barrett, John
Bateman, Matthew
Bonnett, John H.
Brillhart, Henry H.
Calhoun, Newton
Campbell, Daniel
Carter, Thomas
Churchill, John S.
Clark, Alonzo
Clark, John W.—Died in General Hospital, Hampton, Va., 1864
Crooks, George
Cullison, Daniel
Cullison, John
Cullison, Moses
Cullison, Thomas H.
Daniels, David
Darr, John
Dehuff, Charles—Died in hospital, Washington, D. C., 1864; grave at Arlington
Deviney, Samuel
Dorsey, Alfred
Downs, Jesse
Finck, Charles C.
Fry, Stanton
Gilbert, Silas
Gwin, Noah C.
Haines, Henry
Hubenthal, William
Jones, Thomas G.
Knoff, Samuel
Kyle, Robert

Lamma, William M.
Landers, Joseph
Lanning, Silas
Little, John
Little, Thomas
Long, Robert
McCoy, Corwin
McCoy, Joseph
Mackey, Andrew J.
Masterson, William F.
Miller, Daniel
Ogan, Levi — Died in Depot Hospital near Point of Rocks, Md., 1864; grave 155, row 2, Sec. A, City Point, Va.
Phillips, Reuben
Plummer, Harvey
Pomeroy, Madison
Pool, William R.
Richcreek, David
Schooley, Thomas O.
Smith, George W.
Smith, Joseph
Smith, Ransom
Speaks, John
Stanton, John W.—Promoted to Commissary Sergeant
Stewart, William
Stover, George W.
Taylor, John
Terry, Hiram
Thompson, Newton G.
Tredway, Garrett S.
Tredway, Joseph
Ullman, Franklin
Willis, Richard
Willson, Charles W.
Wolford, Henry A.
Younker, John

Of the Sixty-ninth Battalion, Ohio National Guard, there were three companies from Coshocton County that became part of the 143d Ohio Regiment. At Washington the regiment was assigned to General Haskin's Division of the Twenty-second Army Corps, and placed on duty in Forts Slemmer, Slocum, Stevens and Totten, north of the Potomac and defending the national capital. June 8th the 143d moved to Bermuda Hundred, was assigned to the Tenth Army Corps, and placed in the entrenchments at City Point, around Richmond and Petersburg. The regiment completed its service at Fort Pocahontas.

143d REGIMENT, O. V. I.
Hundred Days Service.
Company E

Mustered in May 12, 1864.
Nicholas R. Tidball, Captain.
John Willis, Second Lieutenant.
Charles C. Thompson, Sergeant.
Mustered out Sept. 13, 1864.
Reuben Jennings, Sergeant—Died at Wilson's Landing, Va., 1864; grave 119, Sec. C, Glendale, Va.

COSHOCTON HIGH SCHOOL.

John S. Day, Corporal.
David S. Waggoner, Corporal.
George Moffitt, Corporal.
Danforth W. Horton, Corporal.
Lonzo McClure, Musician.
Jacob Vincel, Wagoner.
David F. Denman, First Lieut.
Moses L. Norris, First Sergeant.
Jeremiah D. Evans, Sergeant.
James Hay, Sergeant — Appointed from Private.
David Laffer, Sergeant—Appointed from Corporal.
Ferdinand Sedelmyer, Corporal.
William Watson, Corporal.
William H. Maberry, Corporal.
Francis J. Guenther, Corporal.
Matthew S. Beebe, Musician.

Privates

Anderson, Samuel.
Bricker, Andrew J.
Butler, William E.—Died at Hampton Hospital, Va., 1864.
Cass, Howard.
Church, Hiram.
Dennis, John—Died at Wilson's Landing, Va., 1864; grave 123, Sec. C, Glendale, Va.
Donohew, James A.
Elliott, John B.
Engle, Jackson.
Ewing, Daniel H.
Fortune, John.
Fortune, William H. H.
Frew, William C.
Gilbert, George W.
Glover, Joel C.—Died at Fort Pocahontas, Va., 1864; grave at Glendale, Va.
Hammontree, Franklin.
Hart, Harrison.
Hastings, Enos W.
Hay, Addison C.—Died at Hampton Hospital, Va., 1864.
Hay, John P.
Jennings, Alexander.
LeClare, Oliver.
Linzey, Martin L.
Lonzer, William.
Love, Robert H.
Lutes, William F.
McMichael, Edward—Died at Hampton, Va., 1864.
Marlatt, Lemuel.
Marlatt, Wesley.
Milner, John E.
Mohler, Reuben A.
Murphy, Edwin H.
Myers, David T.
Norman, John W.
Oxley, John E.
Parson, Thomas.
Perkins, Alfred P.
Randles, James P.
Richards, Alexander.
Richards, Joseph.
Ricketts, Samuel L.
Ringler, Emanuel.
Sands, Robert.
Scott, Thomas C.—Died at Wilson's Landing, Va., 1864.
Scott, William.
Sherrard, John W.

Smith, Lewis S.
Stierheim, Michael.
Stewart, Andrew.
Stone, James R.
Strickland, Francis J.
Swartz, Nicholas.
Taylor, Samuel.
Tidball, Wilson S.
Tish, John.
Vensel, George M.
Vensel, Joseph H.
Waggoner, Harrison.
Wait, John T.
Webb, William.
Wells, Aaron D.
Wells, Thomas J.
West, Elias—Died at Point of Rocks, Md., 1864; grave 93, row 1, Sec. F, City Point, Va.
Whinery, Lindley H.
Williamson, Jacob A.
Williamson, William H.

COMPANY G

Mustered in May 13, 1864.

John L. Daugherty, Captain.
Daniel Rose, Second Lieutenant.
Leander Bryant, Color Sergeant.
John W. Graves, Sergeant.
Thomas Le Retilley, Sergeant—Promoted from Corporal.
William Austin, Corporal.
Joseph Graves, Corporal.
Samuel S. Waddell, Corporal.
Lewis H. Reed, Musician.
Samuel Squires, Wagoner.

Mustered out Sept. 13, 1864.

Andrew J. Stover, First Lieut.
Lewis Carhartt, First Sergeant.
B. R. Shaw, Sergeant—Promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant.
James W. Reed, Sergeant.
Alexander McCullough, Corporal.
William Hall, Corporal.
Albert Wright, Corporal.
Philip Bible, Corporal.
Nathaniel Graves, Corporal.
Martin G. Hack, Musician.

Privates

Akeroyd, Henry.
Allen, John.
Barcroft, Jeremiah.
Blackburn, Joseph.
Bradfield, Henry.
Bradfield, William.
Brenemen, James.
Cain, Lewis.
Catterell, Franklin.
Chaney, Moses.
Cook, Thomas.
Cox, William H.
Cullison, William.
Dawson, Jeremiah.
Dawson, William.
Dodd, William—Died at Wilson's Landing, Va., 1864.
Doolittle, Jared.
Dunfee, John.
Dunfee, William.
Edwards, Thomas J.
Finnell, Robert.

Finnell, Thomas A.
Fortune, Jesse.
Gooden, Samuel.
Graham, James.
Graves, Wesley.
Hill, George.
Hughes, Samuel.
Huffman, Joseph—Died at Fortress Monroe, Va., 1864; grave 17, row 8, Sec. E, Hampton, Va.
Huston, John.
Kern, Daniel.
Keys, Samuel.
Larr, Daniel R.
Lowery, James.
Lowery, Thomas.
McCullough, James.
McCullough, William.
Miller, Franklin D.
Moffit, William J.
Mulford, Henry.
North, Joshua.
Ogle, Albert.
Owen, Lamar.
Peart, Joshua.
Peoples, William.
Platt, Robert.
Phillips, William H
Randles, Andrew J.
Reed, John H.
Reed, Josephus.
Robinson, George C.
Roney, George.
Ross, William J.
Shearon, George.
Shrigley, James.
Smith, Thomas.
Squires, J. S.
Stephens, John.
Stone, John.
Taylor, Joseph W.
Turner, James W.
Vaneman, Martin D.
Vansickle, Henry.
Vansickle, John W.
Wright, George W.—Died at Hampton, Va., 1864; grave 22, row 8, Sec. E.
Wright, Henry.

COMPANY H

Mustered in May 13, 1864. Mustered out Sept. 13, 1864.

James Ririe, Captain.
Nathan Elliott, Second Lieut.
Eli Seward, Sergeant—Died at Wilson's Landing, Va., 1864; grave 125, Sec. C, Glendale, Va.
John Wier, Sergeant—Appointed from Corporal.
John Waters, Corporal—Died in Balfour Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., 1864; grave 1, row 19, Sec. B, Hampton, Va.
Robert M. Karr, Corporal.
William B. Finlay, Corporal—Promoted from Private.
Aaron Fitzwater, Corporal—Promoted from Private.
Abram Shafer, Wagoner.

John T. Crawford, First Lieut.
William H. Park, First Sergeant.
Nathan L. Glover, Sergeant.
Andrew Jack, Sergeant.
Thomas Love, Sergeant.
John Darr, Corporal—Promoted from Private.
John E. Baker, Corporal.
Harvey Ford, Corporal.
Robert Magee, Corporal.
John S. Duncan, Corporal.
Daniel Overholt, Corporal—Died in Balfour Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., 1864; grave 1, row 10, Sec. A, Hampton, Va.
James P. Lanning, Musician.
William F. Sands, Musician.

Privates

Adams, John M.
Andrews, Gabriel G.
Andrews, John.
Bechtol, Samuel E.—Died in hospital, Fortress Monroe, 1864; grave 7, row 2, Sec. C, Hampton, Va.
Boyd, Henry.
Boyd, James H.
Boyd, John C.
Boyd, Ramsey W.
Boyd, Robert D.
Bucklew, Francis M.
Carnahan, Hammond.
Carnahan, William A.
Catterell, Leander.
Darr, George.
Darr, William.
Davis, Joseph.
Duncan, Jonas H.
Duncan, Joseph R.
Elliott, George W.
Elliott, James.
Ellis, Simeon H.
Endsley, Thomas L.
Endsley, William A.
Farwell, Washington.
Finley, Robert B.
Jack, William G.
Karr, Andrew.
Karr, John W.
Karr, Thomas L.
Kuhn, George.
Lawrence, Milon A.
Leavett, Sylvester—Died in McDougall Hospital, New York; grave in Cypress Hill cemetery, Long Island.
Ling, Harrison.
Ling, Joseph.
Linn, John B.
Lower, Benjamin J.
McConnell, Alexander.
Morehead, James L.
Overholt, James A.
Reed, James E.
Ririe, Cyrus.
Robertson, John J.
Sayers, Thomas C.—Died in hospital, Fortress Monroe, 1864; grave 2, row 7, Sec. A, Hampton, Va.
Shannon, Harvey E.
Shannon, Thomas.
Shannon, William.
Smith, Isaac M.

Spangler, Emanuel.
Stafford, Isaac.
Stewart, David.
Stewart, William—Died at Wilson's Landing, Va., 1864; grave 115, Sec. C, Glendale, Va.
Stonehocker, Joseph.
Stonehocker, Samuel.
Thompson, Robert W.
Turbet, Robert G.
Waters, Richard.
Whittemore, John.
Williamson, John A.
Williamson, Ebenezer.
Winklepleck, Emanuel.

In Sherman's march to the sea the cavalry included the Ninth Ohio of which Company M from Coshocton County was accorded special praise. Our mounted troops saw service in Kentucky and Tennessee during 1863, and the following year in Alabama until attached to General Sherman's army in Georgia. The Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry also took part in the campaign of the Carolinas, 1865. When these troops rode through Nashville the Times of that city described them as making an admirable showing. The musicians were mounted on cream-colored horses, the first company on black horses, the second on white horses, and the third on bays.

NINTH OHIO VOLUNTEER CAVALRY

Company M

James Irvine, Captain.
Joseph McCullough, First Lieut.
James Stonehocker, Second Lieut.
John M. Carhartt, First Sergeant —Promoted to Lieutenant.
Sylvester A. Ellis, Quartermaster.
Thomas Carnahan, Commissary.
James M. Humphrey, Sergeant.
William Wicken, Sergeant.
Charles M. Pike, Sergeant.
John E. Snyder, Sergeant.
Samuel P. Mingus, Sergeant.
Stephen Knowles, Corporal.
Martin W. Griffin, Corporal.
Caleb S. Ely, Corporal.
Robert E. Tavener, Corporal.
Alexander Carnahan, Corporal.
J. A. Williamson, Corporal.
Thomas Richards, Corporal.
Frank H. Penn, Corporal.
John Glass, Saddler—Died at Athens, Ala., 1864.

Privates

Allen, J.
Allen, William.
Barton, L. W.—Died at Athens, Ala., 1864.
Bible, J.
Black, S. H.

Borden, S.
Butler, T.
Carnahan, N. S.
Collier, S.
Comstock, M.
Critchfield, C. H.
Davis, J. W.
Deems, Robert — Killed by guerrillas, 1865.
Dickerson, T.
Dusenberry, G.
Donough, P.
Edwards, T. J.
Enright, W.
Evans, A.
Felton, Franklin—Died at Vining Station, Ga., 1864.
Fisher, G.
Fivecoat, H.
Farquhar, F. D.
Frazee, J. T.
Green, A.
Green, G.
Grier, J.
Hazle, P.
Hardesty, T. J.
Harrington, M.
Harrington, C. W.
Hibbetts, G.
Hoagland, S.
Hoagland, J.
Hook, S.
Infelt, M.
Jennings, Joseph.
Joy, A. S.
Keever, L.
Lear, M.
Leclair, A.
Leech, D.
Longbaugh, Lewis—Killed by guerrillas, 1865.
Loos, J. H.
Mankin, J. S.
McCoy, Francis.
McLaughlin, William.
Michael, S.
Oden, Levan.
Perry, Israel.
Porter, J.
Rider, J.
Schneid, C. F.
Senter, Daniel—Died at Mooresville, Ala., 1864.
Slusser, G. W.
Smith, C.
Smith, W.
Smith, J.
Smith 2d, J.
Starkey, W. C.
Stonehocker, J. T.
Stokes, L.
Sykes, George.
Taylor, A.
Thacker, D. H.
Thomas, J.
Thomas, William.
Tinsman, J.
Wells, Albert—Killed by guerrillas, 1865.
Wicken, John.
Wines, J.
Wright, B. F. — Perished in steamer Sultana explosion, 1865.

COSHOCTON COUNTY SOLDIERS

Enlisted with Other Troops in the Civil War.

Abbott, E. G., Co. E, 4th Indiana Artillery, wounded at Stone River, promoted from Private to Corporal.
Adams, Thomas, Co. K, 210th Pa. V. I.
Adams, Henry, Co. C, 67th O. V. I. and Co. C, 184th O. V. I.
Angle, Malachi, Co. H, 157th O. V. I.
Allen, John W., Co. G, 198th O. V. I.
Aunspaugh, Levi, Co. B, 142d O. V. I.
Andrews, James, Co. D, 121st and 65th N. Y. V. I.
Atkinson, Perry, Co. A, 88th O. V. I.
Ammons, Cornelius, Co. G, 20th O. V. I.
Ammons, Benjamin, Co. C, 52d O. V. I.
Anderson, Isaac C., Co. H, 159th O. V. I.
Anderson, W. T., Co. H, 159th O. V. I.
Barcroft, R. L., Co. H, 32d O. V. I.
Black, Ramon B., Co. C, 65th O. V. I.
Babcock, Arnold, Co. E, 109th O. V. I.
Benpenin, John, Co. E, 29th O. V. I.
Bahmer, V. E., Co. K, 51st O. V. I.
Babcock, D. W., Co. F, 15th O. V. I.
Baker, C. P., Co. A, 194th O. V. I.
Baker, Heslip W., Co. F, 47th O. V. I.
Balo, Stephen, Co. K, 16th O. V. I.
Boyd, Nicholas, Co. C, 78th O. V. I.
Barnes, Francis, Co. D, 164th O. V. I.
Bassett, John D., Co. B, 80th O. V. I.
Bell, Alexander, Co. E, 45th O. V. I.
Berkshire, Anson, Co. H, 178th O. V. I.
Bible, George, Co. B, 38th O. V. I.
Blackledge, J. B., Co. F, 65th O. V. I.
Bluck, Edward, Co. A, 194th O. V. I.
Bonnell, L. I., Co. E, 47th O. V. I.
Bostwick, William, Co. K, 142d O. V. I.
Brown, A. G., Acting Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.
Brownfield, Robert, Co. I, 69th O. V. I., detailed in Pioneer Corps.
Buckmaster, Richard, Co. K, 195th O. V. I.

Bussard, Peter, Co. K, 26th O. V. I. and Co. K, 45th O. V. I.

Brannon, W. A., Co. I, 122d O. V. I.

Barclay, George M., Co. A, 194th O. V. I.

Berlein, John, Co. C, 29th O. V. I.

Bates, Joseph, Co. F, 57th O. V. I.

Baker, John D., Co. H, 57th O. V. I.

Bulz, Johnson, Co. G, 78th O. V. I.

Beall, Benjamin, Co. F, 1st O. S. S.

Beall, Michael, Co. K, 43d O. V. I.

Butler, John, Co. A, 9th O. V. C.

Benell, James, Co. G, 126th O. V. I.

Burt, R. W., Captain Co. H, 76th O. V. I., promoted from Second Lieutenant Co. G and First Lieutenant Co. I; wounded in battle of Resaca.

Baldwin, C. O., Co. G, 115th O. V. I.

Brophy, Frank, Co. B, 196th O. V. I.

Baringer, Jacob, Co. E, 194th O. V. I.

Bowers, John, Co. A, 27th O. V. I.

Buchanan, John, Corporal Co. E, 191st O. V. I.

Beall, W. H., Co. A, 22d O. V. I.

Burris, John A., Co. B, 80th O. V. I.

Bush, N. C., Sergeant Co. A, — O. V. I.

Carhart, Lewis, leader Regimental Band, 51st O. V. I.

Collier, Zachariah, 12th O. V. C.

Cain, David, Co. B, 80th O. V. I.

Carnahan, John, Co. H, 16th O. V. I.

Carr, Dr. J. G., First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Surgeon, 166th O. V. I.; Assistant Surgeon, 26th O. V. V. I.

Carroll, Richard, Co. F, 15th O. V. V. I.

Casebeer, Isaac, Co. B, 142d O. V. I.

Chamberlain, O. P., Corporal Co. K, 80th O. V. I., promoted from Private.

Cline, Henry, Co. K, 98th O. V. I.

Cochran, French W., Corporal Battery F, 2d Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, promoted from Private.

Campbell, J. C., Captain Co. A, 76th Pa. V. I.

Conrad, B. F., Co. F, 62d O. V. I.

Clark, Henry, Co. A, 9th O. V. C.

Coles, John, Co. A, 88th O. V. I.

Collier, James N., Co. H, 178th O. V. I.

Crist, C. E., Co. D, 126th O. V. I.

Cross, W. A., Co. I, 69th O. V. I.

Cross, James, Co. B, 80th O. V. I., promoted to Sergeant.

Crossley, Moses, Co. F, 122d O. V. I., wounded in Virginia.

Crow, T. H., Co. G, 133d O. V. I.

Culbertson, D. R., Co. A, 88th O. V. I.

Curran, Daniel, Co. F, 143d O. V. I., Co. F, 65th O. V. I., wounded at Franklin.

Cline, John, Co. K, 19th O. V. I.

Cutshall, Samuel, Co. B, 51st O. V. I.

Collins, G. H., Co. F, 62d O. V. I.

Chalfant, H. M., Battery F, 2d O. V. H. A.

Camp, Henry, Co. H, 13th O. V. I.

Clark, S. R., Second Lieutenant, Co. G, 86th O. V. I.

Crisswell, John, 194th O. V. I.

Clark, Thomas, Co. C, 32d O. V. I.

Cox, Samuel, Co. F, 78th O. V. I.

Cooper, George W., Sergeant Co. D, 16th O. V. I.

Cox, Henry, Co. F, 78th O. V. I.

Clarman, Jacob, Co. C, 76th O. V. I.

Clark, James M., Corporal Co. G, 97th O. V. I., transferred to Co. G, 26th O. V. I.

Caton, Hamilton, Co. E, 78th O. V. I.

Cain, Lewis, Co. D, 1st U. S. C.

Cochran, J. A., Co. D, 16th O. V. I.

Darr, George, Co. H, 143d O. V. I.

Davis, David (Conesville), Co. D, 76th O. V. I., in a charge to retake battery before Atlanta, 1864, surprised and captured alone six rebels in charge of three Union prisoners, and took them all to headquarters.

Davis, Joseph, Co. H, 143d O. V. I.

Davis, Samuel, Co. I, 14th O. V. I.

Dawson, Levi, Co. H., 40th O. V. I.

Decker, Harrison, Sergeant Co. H, 16th O. V. I.

De Witt, Jonathan, Co. B, 51st O. V. I.

Divan, W. H., Co. B, 122d O. V. I., promoted to Corporal, wounded in battle of the Wilderness.

Dixon, Thomas, Co. K, 19th O. V. I., wounded at Chickamauga and Kenesaw Mountain, promoted to Corporal and Sergeant.

Dougherty, Ross, Co. A, 88th O. V. I.

Dillon, F. W., Co. A, 194th O. V. I.

Dunfee, Henry, Co. D, 76th O. V. I.

Duling, Fletcher, Co. D, 33d O. V. I.

Denman, Mathias, Co. A, 52d O. V. I., detailed adjutant clerk, died at Nashville, 1863.

Davidson, William, Co. H, 97th Ind.

Duling, David, Co. F, 57th O. V. I.

Drummond, J. H., Co. K, 139th O. V. I.

Donaker, Charles, Co. A, 33d O. V. I.

Douglas, James, Co. D, 52d O. V. I.

Deal, Rollin, Co. C, 185th O. V. I.

Elben, Levi, Co. C, 66th O. V. I.

Elson, William M., Co. I, 69th O. V. I., mortally wounded in battle of Mission Ridge.

Elson, Tunis, Co. I, 69th O. V. I., died at Nashville, 1862, grave 84, row 8, Sec. A.

Elson, John D., Co. A, 10th O. V. C.

Evans, James D., 1st Ohio Artillery, died at Camp Nelson, 1862.

Edwards, J. T., Surgeon 97th O. V. I.

Emerson, C. H., Co. C, 97th O. V. I., wounded and died at Chattanooga.

Ellis, D. W., Co. K, 142d O. V. I.

Endsley, James C., Co. I, 166th O. V. I.

Erwin, Thomas J., Co. B, 24th O. V. I., wounded in Kentucky.

Evans, Alexander, Co. K, 19th O. V. I.

Frichler, T. D., Co. I, 141st O. V. I.

Ferguson, S. T., Co. I, 185th O. V. I.

Felton, John, Co H, 15th Mich. V. I.

Ford, John, Co. G, 15th O. V. I.

Fry, Samuel, Co. K, 43d O. V. I.

Fry, Henry O., Co. K, 43d O. V. I.

Fay, Charles V., Co. B, 166th O. V. I.

Fowler, John W., Co. A, 194th O. V. I.

WEST LAFAYETTE.

Ferrell, George, —— Pennsylvania.
Fender, Lewis, Co. F, 15th O. V. I.
Fisher, Freeman, Co. F, 88th O. V. I., Co. C, 51st O. V. V. I.
Fitzgerald, William, Co. K, 38th Ia. V. I., missing from hospital boat at Vicksburg.
Fleming, I. D., Co. F, 19th O. V. I.
Frew, Robert, Co. C, 51st O. V. V. I.
Frost, Moses, Co. K, 4th Ia. V. C.
Glover, T. H., Co. F, 97th Indiana V. I.
Goodnough, Elmer, Co. F, 97th Indiana V. I.
Gaskill, H. W., Co. A, 194th O. V. I.
Gosser, Martin, Co. A, 194th O. V. I.
Giffen, Warren, Co. C, 32d O. V. I.
Graham, Thomas, Corporal Co. B, 16th O. V. I., killed in Arkansas Post battle.
Grant, Parkison, Co. K, 166th O. V. I.
Grassbaugh, Jacob, Co. G, 32d O. V. V. I.
Gould, Joseph H., Battery D, 10th Artillery.
Gibson, W. D., Co. K, 138th O. V. I.
Giffen, Robert, Co. G, 198th O. V. I.
Geese, Chris, Co. D, 2d O. V. C.
Gouser, Henry, Co. A, 38th O. V. V. I.
Grave, Frederick, Co. G, 51st O. V. I.
Gaskill, John B., Co. I, 195th O. V. I.
Gardner, Alvin, Co. H, 178th O. V. I.
Gill, Joseph, Co. H, 78th O. V. I.
Gard, John, Co. A, 102d O. V. I.
Gray, T. D., Co. B, 1st W. Va. V. I.
Hay, Alexander, Musician, Co. D, 15th U. S. I.
Hummel, Henry, Co. F, 19th O. V. I., wounded at Dallas, Ga.
Hootman, W. J., Sergeant Co. H, 194th O. V. I.
Hood, E. B., Co. K, 11th Pa.
Holcomb, James, Co. F, 78th O. V. I.
Hoagland, G. W., Co. H, 20th O. V. I.
Hecker, John, Co. E, 194th O. V. I.
Heslip, John V., Captain Co. I, 69th O. V. I.
Henderson, Thomas, Co. K, 19th O. V. I.
Heft, Joseph, Co. H, 78th O. V. I.

Hickman, Daniel, Co. A, 3d Pa. V. C.

Hull, William R., Co. G, 163d O. V. I.

Haxton, Alexander C., Co. F, 97th Ind.

Harris, Robert, Battery H, 1st Va. Light Artillery, promoted to Corporal, captured at New Creek, Va., prisoner in Libby.

Hart, Harrison, Co. D, 143d O. V. I.

Hawk, Isaac, Co. E, 47th O. V. V. I.

Henderson, F. M., Corporal Co. H, 162d O. V. I.

Henry, Charles P., Co. K, 42d U. S. C. T., promoted to Q. M. Sergeant.

Horne, George W., Battery F, 2d O. V. Heavy Artillery.

Horne, John, Co. I, 85th Ind. V. I.

Howe, George H., Co. D, 157th N. Y. V. I., promoted to Corporal.

Hostetler, A. J., Co. B, 16th O. V. I

Hartley, Anthony, Co. G, 52d O. V. I.

Haas, Michael, Co. F, 88th O. V. I.

Holland, Patrick, Co. C, 4th W. Va.

Hughes, Jackson, 76th O. V. I., died at Nashville.

Hicks, Thomas, 40th O. V. I., died at Andersonville.

Harbaugh, Joseph, Co. I, 19th O. V. I.

Jones, Smith, Co. B, 129th O. V. I., Co. H, 178th O. V. I., promoted to Sergeant.

Johnston, William A., musician regimental band, 51st O. V. I.

Jackson, Robert, Co. F, 1st W. Va. V. I., prisoner in Libby.

Jewell, Lewis, Co. C, 4th O. V. I.

Jobe, Henry, Co. H, 20th O. V. I., Co. H, 195th O. V. I.

Johnson, James R., Co. I, 69th O. V. I.

Johnson, John J., Co. I, 69th O. V. I.

Jones, David, Co. I, 15th O. V. I.

Johnson, John, Co. F, 97th O. V. I.

Jennings, Leander, Co. G, 76th O. V. I., promoted to Corporal and Sergeant, wounded at Atlanta.

Jones, Daniel, Corporal Co. E, 191st O. V. I.

Jones, John, Co. F, 88th O. V. I.

Kimble, Charles C., Co. F, 97th O. V. I., wounded in battle of Franklin, Tenn.

Kleineknecht, Jacob, Co. I, 7th U. S. I.

Kreider, Franklin, Co. F, 97th O. V. I.

Keefer, Samuel, Co. C, 86th O. V. I., died at Cumberland Gap, Tenn.

Keiser, Michael, Co. E, 126th O. V. I.

Kirk, Thomas, Co. K, 43d Ind. V. V. I.

Kiste, J. H., Co. A, 88th O. V. I.

Kohman, Daniel, Co. E, 3d N. Y. V. C. and Co. G, 8th Regt., U. S. V. V. I.

Knowles, John S., Co. B, 80th O. V. I.

Kersteter, S. B., Co. C, 78th O. V. I.

Kutscher, Jacob, Co. E, 194th O. V. I.

Kirk, John, Sergeant Co. A, 27th O. V. I.

Kiger, Richard, Co. K, 43d O. V. I.

Lanning, Richard, Major 80th O. V. I., killed in battle of Corinth, Miss., 1862; grave in Oak Ridge cemetery, Coshocton.

Love, Joseph, Co. E, 142d O. V. I., musician Co. C, 43d O. V. I., drafted; detailed in commissary department at Goldsboro, N. C.; company clerk at Washington, D. C.

Lybarger, E. L., promoted from Private, Second Lieutenant and First Lieutenant Co. K to Regimental Quartermaster 43d O. V. I.

Landers, Joseph, Co. H, 142d O. V. I.

Lawrence, Robert, Co. D, 191st, O. V. I.

Leighninger, Daniel, Co. A, 88th O. V. V. I.

Leinedecker, Christian, Co. D, 47th O. V. V. I.

Lenhart, Jacob J., Co. E, 191st O. V. I.

Leavengood, Michael, Co. E, 191st O. V. I.

Linch, John W., Co. E, 23d O. V. I., died at Frederick City, Md., 1864.

Lower, Jacob P., Co. D, 62d O. V. V. I., captured at Appomattox C. H.

Loos, Martin H., Co. H, 194th O. V. I.

Lehman, Noah, Co. I, 107th O. V. I.

Luke, John G., Co. M, 5th O. V. C.

Lee, S. H., Surgeon, 143d O. V. I.

Lee, George, Co. A, 150th O. V. I.

Lepley, D. V., Co. D, 3d Md.

Landerman, W., Co. E, 78th O. V. I.

Lint, Jacob J., Co. E, 16th O. V. I.

Loos, George D., Co. H, 88th O. V. I.

Lightell, Joseph M., Co. H, 65th O. V. I.
Lamma, John, Co. H, 88th O. V. I.
Lidrick, George, Co. A, 194th O. V. I.
Lahna, Jacob, Co. I, 195th O. V. I.
Mapel, Johnson, Co. D, 191st O. V. I.
McCullum, James M., Corporal Co. H, 40th O. V. I.
McGee, William, Co. C, 16th O. V. I.
McCrea, Robert J., Sergeant, Co. D, 206th O. V. I.
Metzler, A. S., Co. I, 166th O. V. I.
Mercer, Geo. W., Co. G, 78th O. V. I.
Maple, David, Co. K, 19th O. V. I.
Miller, Orloff, Co. C, 47th O. V. I.
Masters, Frank, Co. K, 10th V. I.
Mason, Samuel, Co. G, 80th O. V. I.
McCoy, A. J., 19th O. V. I.
Means, W. P., Co. K, 128th O. V. I.
Mackey, John G., Co. G, 26th O. V. I .
Miller, Jacob, Co. K, 198th O. V. I.
Mullet, Jonas, Co. G, 51st O. V. I.
Mullet, Jacob, Co. C, 28th Ia. V. I., captured at Helena, Ark.
Milligan, J. C., Co. I, 19th O. V. I.
Milligan, William, Co. I, 19th O. V. V. I.
Mizer, Moses, Co. C, 78th O. V. V. I., drafted.
Murphy, James, Co. K, 16th O. V. I.
Murphy, William E., Co. K, 62d O. V. V. I., drafted.
Murphy, Thomas, Indiana Indp.
Myers, Azariah, Co. F, 178th O. V. I.
Myers, Henry, Co. G, 19th O. V. I.
Magaw, James G., Co. A, 96th O. V. I.
Mossholder, Noah, 3d Ohio Indp.

Markley, Fred, Co. D, 57th O. V. I., promoted to Corporal and Sergeant.

Miller, Irvin, Co. B, 80th O. V. I., detached as Clerk at Headquarters Army of Tennessee.

McCall, J. H., Co. F, 78th O. V. I.
McFarland, John, Co. B, 99th O. V. I.
Morrow, Elisha W., Corporal Co. C, 4th V. R. C.
Magness, Thomas F., Corporal Co. B, 123d O. V. I.

McDaniels, Wm. A., Co. G, 31st O. V. I.

McKee, H. S., Co. F, 62d O. V. I.

Magness, F. H., Co. F, 16th O. V. I.

McCartney, Thomas J., Corporal Co. I, 69th O. V. I.

Middleton, William A., Co. B, 80th O. V. I.

Middleton, Joseph C., Co. H, 126th O. V. I.

McCoy, James, Commissary Sergeant, Co. I, 9th Ia. V. C.

McCay, James, Co. G, 10th Ia. V. I.

McMichael, Manuel, Sergeant, Co. D, 8th Ill. V. I.

Meredith, Isaac, Co. F, 89th O. V. I.

Murphy, Abram, Corporal Co. F, 97th O. V. I.

Marquand, William, Promoted from Private to Corporal, Co. F, 97th O. V. I.

Mossman, John T., Promoted from Private to Corporal, Co. F, 97th O. V. I.

Murphy, James, Co. F, 97th O. V. I.

Mirise, John, Brigade Wagon Master, 10th Brigade; Corporal Co. I, O. V. L. A.

McClintock, J. C., 12th O. V. C.

Moore, William F., Sergeant, Co. F, 97th Ind.

McClaughry, George H., Co. A, 194th O. V. I.

McFarland, Thomas, Co. D, 16th O. V. I., wounded in bayonet charge at Chickasaw Bayou.

McLarren, James, Co. C, Ind. S. S.

McLeese, John, Co. F, 62d O. V. I., Co. I, 186th O. V. I.

McNeely, William, Co. G, 1st Regt., U. S. V. V.

Madison, Joseph R., Co. D, 38th O. V. V. I.

Magness, Fielding, Co. F, 15th O. V. V. I., detailed in commissary department.

Mills, Joseph, Co. A, 194th O. V. I.

Miller, John, Co. F, 15th U. S. I.

Naragon, James, Co. F, 19th O. V. I., captured at Stone River, prisoner in Libby, promoted to Sergeant Major.

Nelson, Samuel, Co. D, 55th O. V. I.

Newcome, Joseph, Co. C, 15th W. Va. V. I.

Nonnaker, John J., Co. G, 57th O. V. I.

Neptune, Absalom, Co. B, 80th O. V. I.

Norman, George F., Co. G, 24th O. V. I.

Nyhart, Martin, Co. B, 186th O. V. I.

Oden, John D., wagoner, Co. F, 97th O. V. I.

Oden, Elias F., Co. F, 97th O. V. I., transferred to Co. I, 26th O. V. I.

Owens, Edward, Co. I, 195th O. V. I.

Oxley, Jeremiah, Co. B, 96th O. V. I., died at Vicksburg, 1864, grave 940, Sec. G.

Perkins, James, Co. C, 3d V. I.

Parker, Isaac, Co. B, 77th O. V. I., promoted to regiment commissary.

Parkhurst, Elisha P., Co. H, 7th Ill. V. C., promoted Corporal for carrying his wounded Captain off Corinth battlefield under fire; detailed under "Chickasaw, the Scout;" captured at Clifton, Tenn.; jumped from moving train and escaped; wounded at Eastport, Miss.

Parsons, H. S., Co. G, 23d O. V. I., captured in Shenandoah Valley, escaped.

Pascoe, Charles, Co. A, 65th O. V. I.

Patterson, John, Co. A, 4th W. Va. V. C.

Platt, Robert, Co. I, 69th O. V. I., detailed in Pioneer Corps.

Platt, T. J., Corporal Co. F, 17th O. V. I., promoted to Sergeant, Lieutenant and Captain Co. D, 62d O. V. I., and to Major and Lieutenant Colonel.

Platt, Thomas, Corporal Co. I, 69th O. V. I., transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Poland, R. M., Co. K, 8th Pa.

Parker, J. D., Co. B, 71st O. V. I.

Postel, James, Co. G, 43d O. V. I.

Pool, Wm., Co. G, 146th O. V. I.

Pool, Thos., Co. D, 76th O. V. I.

Potter, Adam, Co. F, 8th Cav.

Peck, Alfred, Co. D, 52d O. V. I.

Rahn, Casper, Musician, 19th O. V. I.

Randolph, C. D., Co. C, 76th O. V. I.

Rice, Irwin, Co. H, 40th O. V. I.

Rees, Henry, Co. K, 195th O. V. I.

Reppart, David, Co. H, 43d O. V. I.

Roberts, Nathan, Co. A, 80th O. V. I.

Roberts, William, Sergeant, Co. H, 99th O. V. I.

Richmond, John E., Co. K, 85th O. V. I.

Robinson, John, Co. G, 80th O. V. I.

Rogers, J. L., Co. F, 98th O. V. I., promoted from Corporal to First Sergeant.

Riggle, Charles, Co. F, 194th O. V. I.

Ruby, Johnson, Co. G, 78th O. V. I.

Roderick, Lewis, 19th O. V. V. I.

Rose, Sanford, Co. A, 135th O. V. I., captured at North Mountain, Va., prisoner at Andersonville and Florence, S. C.

Ross, Leander N., Co. E, 191st O. V. I.

Rowe, Michael, Co. C, 78th O. V. V. I.

Smith, G. W., Co. D, 191st O. V. I.

Smith, Maro, Musician, Co. F, 59th Ind. V. I.

Scheerer, Joseph, Co. K, 195th O. V. I.

Schrock, Andrew, Co. G, 51st O. V. V. I.

Schumaker, Adam, Co. E, 194th O. V. I.

Scott, James M., Co. C, 1st Del. V. C.

Sewett, S., under name of A. Davis in Co. A, 4th Md. C., wounded at James River and Deep Bottom.

Shultzman, William, Co. B, 186th O. V. I.

Shultz, Jacob, Co. C, 77th Pa. V. I.

Slaughter, James, 7th Ind. Indp. Battery, promoted to Corporal.

Slaughter, Mathias, Co. F, 97th O. V. I.

Smith, Alexander, Co. E, 51st O. V. V. I., transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Smith, David, Co. E, 183d O. V. I.

Smith, Lewis, Co. E, 43d O. V. I.

Strain, John, Co. C, 67th O. V. I.

Sprenkle, S. P., Co. E, 126th O. V. I.

Swigert, L. W., Co. G, 30th O. V. I.

Smith, John L., Co. K, 139th O. V. I.

Smith, John S., Co. I, 122d O. V. I.

Smith, Nathan, Co. G, 170th O. V. I.

Smith, Edgar, Co. A, 75th O. V. I.

Smith, Peter, Co. E, 76th O. V. I.

Snee, G. K., Co. F, 98th O. V. I., detailed at Franklin, Tenn., as division teamster.

Snider, Frederick, Co. K, 43d O. V. I.

Souders, Jesse, Co. I, 136th O. V. I.

Sowers, Mathias, Co. C, 67th O. V. V. I., wounded at Deep Bottom, Va.

Spurgeon, Alonzo, Co. A, 194th O. V. I.

Stanton, Newton, Co. I, 51st O. V. V. I., killed at Resaca, Ga.

Stinebaugh, Jacob, 6th Ohio Independent Battery.

Stone, F. A., Sergeant, Co. I, 69th O. V. I., wounded at Dallas, Ga.

Stone, James F., Co. I, 69th O. V. I.

Stonebrook, Hiram J., Sergeant, Co. G, 126th O. V. I., promoted to Second Lieutenant and assigned to command of Co. C.

Swan, D., Co. E, 161st O. V. I.

Sauerbrey, Charles, Co. E, 194th O. V. I.

Shear, John W., Co. A, 1st D. C. V. Cav.

Shafer, D. W., Co. F, 78th O. V. I.

Struble, John, Co. E, 122d O. V. I.

Steed, Abraham, Co. P, 9th O. V. C.

Sturtz, S. D., Co. E, 160th O. V. I.

Schoonover, W. H., Co. H, 78th O. V. I.

Shrigley, George J., Co. E, 160th O. V. I.

Schmuser, John G., Co. G, 197th O. V. I.

Steel, William, Co. C, 43d O. V. I.

Sondles, Casper, Co. H, 102d O. V. I.

Seymour, E., Co. G, 21st O. V. I.

Shafer, G. W., Co. H, 88th O. V. I.

Shannon, John, Co. E, 10th O. V. I.

Sherrer, John, Co. G, 51st O. V. I.

Switzer, Noah, Co. E, 191st O. V. I.

Sayre, David A., Co. I, 69th O. V. I., promoted to Corporal and Sergeant.

Shaw, B. R., Quartermaster Sergeant 143d O. V. I.

Seward, James E., Co. I, 166th O. V. I.

Stacer, Frederick, Co. C, 67th O. V. I.

Sondles, Jacob, Co. A, 196th O. V. I.

Sondles, Lafayette, Co. B, 186th O. V. I.

Tyler, William E., Co. D, 52d O. V. I.

Tarrh, A. W., Co. H, 198th O. V. I.

Taylor, Hiram A., Co. E, 51st O. V. I.

Thomas, John A., Co. A, 27th O. V. I., promoted to Sergeant.

Thrapp, Joseph A., First Lieutenant, Co. F, 95th O. V. I., promoted from Second Lieutenant.

Thomson, A. H., 19th O. V. I., promoted from Private to Sergeant, 2d O. V. Cav., and Second Lieutenant 12th O. V. C.

Tilton, Thomas, promoted from Private to Corporal Co. F, 97th O. V. I.

Timmons, Sanford F., Captain, Co. C and G, 43d O. V. I., promoted from First Lieutenant.

Tranor, William, Co. F, 15th O. V. V. I., promoted to Corporal.

Tredway, Garrett S., Co. F, 142d O. V. I.

Tredway, R. H., Co. I, 123d Ill. V. I.

Trott, Samuel, Co. H, 142d O. V. I., promoted to Corporal.

Uffner, George, Co. G, 85th O. V. I.; Co. H, 31st O. V. V. I.

Underwood, D. C., Co. C, 32d O. V. I., promoted to Corporal; lost speech at Cheat Mountain, Va.; captured at Harpers Ferry; paroled.

Underwood, Eli, Co. C, 32d O. V. I., captured at Harpers Ferry; paroled.

Voorhees, Marquis, Co. C, 51st O. V. I.

Voorhees, Eli, Co. A, 80th Ind. V. I.

Vannostran, B. F., Co. E, 194th O. V. I.

Voorhees, George W., Major, 126th O. V. I., promoted from Captain, Co. A.

Vannostran, Samuel, Co. C, 80th O. V. I., detailed in Pioneer Corps.

Vickers, George, No. 1, Co. F, 97th O. V. I., wounded at Gallatin, Tenn.; Co. F, 78th O. V. V. I.

Vaughn, Samuel, Co. F, 64th O. V. I.

Voltz, Dr. Ernest, Co. C, 184th O. V. I.

Voorhees, Levi, Co. A, 80th Ind. V. I.

Workman, Isaac, Co. F, 97th Ind.

Watson, James B., Co. H, 31st O. V. I., twice wounded in arm.

Welden, John, Co. K, 197th O. V. I.

Weller, Samuel M., Co. H, 203d Pa. V. I.

Wells, Aaron D., Co. B, 47th O. V. I.

Weatherwax, Abram, Co. B, 16th O. V. I.

Wiggins, Warren, Co. E, 20th O. V. I.

Wiggins, William, Co. E, 51st O. V. I.

Williams, Orloff J., Co. C, 47th O. V. V. I.

Wilson, William R., Co. C, 67th O. V. V. I.

Winslow, David, Co. E, 47th O. V. V. I.

Wolfe, H. F., Co. H, 178th O. V. I., First Sergeant.

Wolfe, J. G., Co. K, 85th O. V. I.

Wolfe, L. B., Co. K, 4th U. S. C., detailed company saddler.

Wilson, George, Co. E, 52d O. V. I.

Wolfe, W., Co. G, 85th O. V. I.

Wells, Rufus R., Sergeant, Co. I, 69th O. V. I., promoted from Private and Corporal.

Woodson, William, Co. A, 123d U. S. C. T., wounded.

Wright, Rev. John, Co. G, 4th Mich. V. C., Chaplain, detailed special messenger at General Thomas' headquarters.

Williams, James M., Co. C, 3d U. S. C.

Williams, Ebenezer, Co. H, 16th O. V. I.

Wiggins, Riley, Co. I, 69th O. V. I., Corporal.

Warman, G. W., Co. G, 24th O. V. I.

Warren, Charles, Sergeant, N. Y. V. I.

Watson, Richard, Co. K, 43d O. V. I.

Walker, Richard, Co. H, 97th O. V. I.

Warren, Andrew C., Co. C, 10th O. V. C.

Waltman, Richard, Co. K, 43d O. V. I.

West, George W., Co. G, 85th O. V. I.

Wilson, George, 1st Ohio Artillery, died 1863.

Yana, John, Co. C, 67th O. V. V. I.

Young, William J., Co. F, 172d O. V. I.

Major-General William Burns, of the U. S. Army, and Lieutenant Poe, of the U. S. Navy, were from Coshocton county.

William Webb, a Confederate soldier, of the 61st Tennessee, who died on the train near Coshocton while being transported as a prisoner of war, is interred in Oak Ridge cemetery.

During the war a military committee for this county, appointed by the governor to promote enlistments, consisted of Houston Hay, Seth McClain, J. D. Nicholas, A. L. Cass and D. Rodehaver.

In Morgan's Ohio raid the banks of Cadiz hurried their deposits to Joseph K. Johnson & Co.'s bank in Coshocton.

Resistance to the draft in 1863 by a few in Crawford Township caused much local excitement. Men who hid in a barn were discovered, and in the firing that ensued three were shot. Draft rioting in Holmes County started an armed force from here on the march to Napoleon, where effective service was given.

CHAPTER X

LARGER EPOCHS IN THE LAST QUARTER CENTURY—RAILROAD EXPANSION—DEVELOPMENT OF COAL RICHES—THE GREATER COSHOCTON—ORGANIZED LABOR—THE NEW FARM LIFE.

Coshocton County's impressive development in the last quarter century along industrial lines has accompanied the extension here of railroad facilities, the uncovering of coal riches in our hills, the growth of manufactures, the building of a city, the organization of labor, and the advanced features of modern country life.

After the Pennsylvania main line three more roads spiked their rails through our county where the hills began yielding their riches of bituminous coal.

In the early eighties the north and south line of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, which has become part of the Wabash System, was in its narrow-gauge stage of development. At one time in later years the road south of Coshocton consisted of two streaks of rust and a right-of-way. It was staggering under first and second mortgages and equipment mortgage which piled up a debt as high as its water tank. The transformation came with the extension of coal fields—enough Coshocton coal to burn mortgages.

The only railroad in the county which does not reach Coshocton, and the one which covers the longest distance within our borders, by a fraction, is the Dresden branch of the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railway, part of the Pennsylvania Lines. Its construction was long interrupted. The tunnel in Bedford Township—the only railroad tunnel in the county—had been started, and bridge approaches begun, when everything went down in the Panic of '73. The road was completed at the close of the eighties.

The Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio Railroad, of the Pennsylvania Lines, was built in the early nineties. This capillary in the system which covers the industrial heart of the country contributes its share to the enormous coal traffic moved over the Pennsylvania.

SOUTH LAWN AVENUE SCHOOL, COSHOCTON, WITH FIRE ESCAPE SUDDENLY ADDED AFTER THE CLEVELAND DISASTER.

Herewith is tabulated the valuation of railroad property within the county, as presented by the railroads to the meeting of county auditors in Columbus, hospitably regaled by the railroads. The taxes paid by the railroads to the county in 1908 are also shown.

RAILROADS IN COSHOCTON COUNTY—1908.

Road	Valuation.	—Mileage— Main Line.	Siding.	Taxes.
		23.08		
P., C., C. & St. L.....	$1,081,866	*23.08	21.68	$24,886.32
W. & L. E.....	378,100	27.68	9.49	7,293.84
T., W. V. & O.....	329,239	25.06	6.84	7,111.24
C., A. & C.....	141,106	27.85	3.45	3,109.70

Prominent in the development of Coshocton County's extensive coal interests is J. W. Cassingham. From researches by him it is ascertained that coal was mined as early as 1834 by Morris Burt just east of Coshocton on land now owned by W. G. Hay. Soon afterward mines were opened by Jack Robson, Elisha Turner and Thomas Thornsley near what is now called "Hardscrabble." The coal was used mostly by the distillery here. The stoves of Coshocton were then burning wood, and, besides, Madam was prejudiced against coal on account of its soot. The ax and sawbuck were among the household gods of that period.

The largest mines in the county about 1850 were in the hills northwest of Franklin Station, the coal going to Newark by canal. H. Goodale controlled the property. There is still considerable output in that locality. The Columbus Coal & Mining Company is in the field. A track to the Panhandle was built after the canal days.

About 1856 mines were opened by Foght Burt on the farm southeast of Coshocton now owned by the heirs of W. K. Johnson. A standard gauge track was built to the Panhandle, then called the Steubenville & Indiana, over which the railroad's cars were hauled by horse power and later by small engine to the mine opening for loading. This was before the day of the tipple. Inadequate supply of cars was followed by the closing of the mines. Since then Thomas

* Second track.

Williams has conducted the mining there, marketing the coal in Coshocton for steam and domestic purposes.

Coke burning in this county was known just before the Civil war when John McCleary operated a mine at Rock Run, and converted part of the output into coke. Six years afterward the Rock Run Coal Company acquired the property, but a year or so later discontinued operations. Subsequently there were limited developments by others in that locality.

The first mine in the Coshocton territory producing coal to any considerable extent with the coming of the railroad was the Beech Hollow mine on Joseph K. Johnson's farm in 1861, opened by Edward Prosser, who knew mining from his boyhood back in Wales. After four profitable years he sold to the Coshocton Coal Company. Colonel J. C. Campbell, the superintendent, conducted the business profitably. Beech Hollow coaled the railroad engines, and the rest of the product went to western markets. This mine became the property of Prosser & Cassingham about 1880, and was operated until the vein of coal under the farm was exhausted.

Mr. Prosser opened the "Blaen Nant" (Welsh for bottom of the hill), along the Ohio Canal near Franklin, but lost heavily when he sold the mine for stock in the Newark rolling mill, which failed.

Mathias Shoemaker opened a mine on B. F. Ricketts' farm, east of Coshocton, which gave a moderate yield several years until abandoned for want of drainage facilities. Afterward the Miami Coal Company renewed operations there for a short time, and then Prosser & Cassingham conducted the mine successfully until the coal was exhausted. The mine named "Pen Twyn" by Mr. Prosser, the Welsh for top of the hill, was an important factor in the coal production of this locality until worked out in 1883. Of all the men connected with the mining industry of Coshocton County, no one was held in higher esteem than Edward Prosser. He was actuated by liberal motives in his relations with employees, and he sought to contribute to their advancement. The miners at Pen Twyn were largely men of his own nationality. Welsh religious services and singing school were held by them at Mr. Prosser's home.

The Home Coal Company mine at Hardscrabble was opened in 1868 by N. E. Barney, D. L. Triplett, John A. Barney, S. H. Lee, G. W. Ricketts and Edward Prosser. In 1876 the property was sold

to Edward Prosser, E. T. Dudley and J. W. Cassingham, and a few years later bought by G. W. Ricketts and David Waggoner, who conducted it until the vein was exhausted. The output of this mine was probably the largest in the Coshocton district, and contributed materially to the commercial expansion of the city.

Near the home of John Porteus, south of Coshocton, a mine was operated about the close of the Civil war by the Union Coal & Mining Company. The superintendent was Colonel Robert Youart, succeeded several years later by Colonel Wood, and afterward L. W. Robinson, a son-in-law of Lewis Demoss and now associated with one of the largest coal companies near Dubois, Pa. When the Porteus mine was abandoned the equipment was sold to Mr. Cassingham, who opened and developed a mine in 1887 on the Vance & McCleary land.

The building in 1882 of the Connotton Valley, now the Wheeling & Lake Erie, gave an impetus to the coal business here by furnishing an outlet to Lake Erie at Cleveland. The Morgan Run Coal & Mining Company built a branch railroad three miles up Morgan Run, and the output has been heavy for years. The Wade Coal Company is also an extensive producer from a mine on Morgan Run. H. D. Dennis, of Cleveland, is the principal owner of both mines, which ship to his yards in the lake city. The present Wade mine is to be abandoned this year, and a large new development begun in a field east of the old.

John Conly conducted a mine south of Rock Run on what is now the Wheeling & Lake Erie, and afterward it was transferred to H. D. Dennis. It has since been abandoned.

What has become one of the largest and most profitable mines in the county was opened in 1884 near the Panhandle west of Conesville by David Davis, J. W. Cassingham and D. M. Moore. It is related that when Mr. Davis was earning his dollar a day as a miner he showed one day the hills in that part of Franklin Township to the young woman who is now Mrs. Davis. "Those hills are full of coal," he told her, "and some day I'm going to own them."

In 1885 Mr. Davis bought the interest of Mr. Cassingham and Mr. Moore. The Pennsylvania Lines are large users of the Davis coal. From the days that David Davis worked with a pick he was a close observer and familiarized himself with the most minute details of conducting a mine. His first experience as an operator was in a small

mine near his present field, hauling the coal by wagon to the canal. He still gives constant personal attention to his business.

After filling the office of County Auditor, Mr. Cassingham in 1887 opened a mine on the McCleary & Vance land, and shipments went over the Wheeling & Lake Erie to Canton, Cleveland and other points on that line. This mine continued one of the largest producers in the Coshocton field under the ownership of Mr. Cassingham until 1895, when the property was transferred by him to the Coshocton Coal Company, composed of Captain J. M. Drake, J. W. Warwick and Charles Zettelmyer, of Cleveland, and C. L. Cassingham, of Coshocton, by whom it has since been operated extensively.

In 1894 the Oden Valley Coal Company acquired a large acreage of coal northwest of Conesville and opened mines thereon that year, connecting with the Panhandle by using part of the Davis track to the railroad. G. W. Cassingham is the principal stockholder in the company and superintendent of the mine.

Within the last four years the Arnold Coal Company and the Burt Coal Company have opened mines along the Wheeling & Lake Erie southeast of Conesville, both of which properties are now owned by the Barnes Coal Company, of Coshocton.

When David Davis started coal development near Conesville there were not more than three houses in the hamlet which now has grown to a village of four hundred. The wage-earners are mine workers. A large sum is disbursed monthly by the Davis, Oden Valley and Barnes mines.

One of the most important mineral developments in the Coshocton district is the opening of twelve hundred acres of coal land in Franklin Township by the Warwick Coal Company, of Cleveland. The acreage extends into Tuscarawas and Linton Townships. The company is composed of C. L. Cassingham, J. W. Warwick and Charles Zettelmyer, all of whom are practical coal men. The equipment of these mines is of the most improved character, with electric mining machinery and motor haulage to facilitate extensive production.

Within a radius of two and a half miles of Coshocton are a dozen country mines, not connected with railroads, and producing considerable coal for steam and domestic use in Coshocton.

According to the report of the Department of the Interior on the production of coal, Coshocton County has been steadily increasing her

output in recent years until in 1907 it exceeded 400,000 tons, valued at half a million dollars.

A picture which has gone with the passing of Coshocton's early mining life was that of good-natured, whole-souled Margaret Robson whose husband was a miner at Hardscrabble. The matron of the miners' boarding house would walk the mile and a half from Coshocton to Beech Hollow, both hands loaded with baskets of groceries, and a sack of flour balanced on her head. Her cheerful smile of greeting never left her, even in the years when she lived in darkness and recognized friendly voices that she had known in the old days.

In the ranks of the miners was first promoted the organization of labor within Coshocton County which has grown to a movement of the highest importance in the last score of years. That was a field day in industrial history twenty-three years ago when labor united its demand for protection and higher wages by the organization of the first local union here under the Ohio Miners' Amalgamated Association headed by the popular John McBride. Sam Nicholas, the lawyer and now judge, went to the mines to urge that organization, and to this day he is remembered by the miners. Morgan Run Local 379, Wade Mine Local 7, and Coalport Local 628, were the first to organize.

The miners' organization has made progress. It needs but a look at 1896 and 1909 to comprehend this. The conditions then and the improvements today afford a striking comparison, as described by E. P. Miller whom the miners hold in the highest regard. When he came here in '96 the miners were getting fifty-six cents a ton for picked coal; now they are paid ninety-six cents a ton for screen lump coal. Drivers then got $1.65 for a nine-hour day; now $2.56 for an eight-hour day. Outside men were paid from $1.35 to $1.50 a day; their wages now are $2 to $2.25. Trapper boys who open and shut the doors through which the coal cars pass in the mines got fifty cents a day in '96, and now are paid $1.13.

Mr. Miller is secretary and treasurer of Subdistrict No. 6, United Mine Workers of America, covering the counties of Coshocton, Guernsey, Noble, Muskingum, Morgan, and the Crooksville district of Perry, embracing a membership of 8,200.

Important state offices of the Ohio organization of miners have been creditably filled for years by Coshocton men. William Green, President of District 6 (Ohio) U. M. W. A., is strongly favored for

president of the national organization. Dennis H. Sullivan, Vice-President of District 6, exerts much influence in behalf of the miners' interests. In preceding years the State organization came to Coshocton for its president, W. M. Haskins.

Machine mining was successfully demonstrated in this county by the Coshocton Coal Company, which installed electric machines, 1901, after an unsatisfactory experiment at the Morgan Run mines. The puncher, a machine operated by compressed air, is in use in the Davis mine, Conesville.

Much headway has followed the policy of miners and operators acting jointly to regularly reach agreements in the last decade. Prior to that the conditions were unsatisfactory to both. As an instance, when a salesman succeeded in getting an order and the company called for the miners to dig the coal, there would come a question at times among the men whether their wages shared in the increased price for the product of their labor, and the upshot would be a refusal to work, resulting in loss of the order to the operator and loss of wages to the miner. Under the present system of joint agreement covering a stated period the operators are enabled to sell according to fixed cost of production, and the miners' pay is definitely determined.

The miners' local unions in the county in the beginning of 1909 included the following membership:

	MEMBERS
Conesville, Local No. 515 (Davis mine)	98
Conesville, Local No. 976 (Oden Valley mine)	77
Conesville, Local No. 1 (Barnes & Hudson mine)	84
Conesville, Local No. 2 (Barnes & Hudson)	67
Cassingham, Local No. 215 (Pleasant Valley)	125
Morgan Run, Local No. 379 (H. D. Dennis, Cleveland)	125
Coalport, Local No. 628 (Barnes mine)	72
Wade Mine, Local No. 7	32
New Cassingham Mine, Local No. 1803	46
John Williams, Local No. 1852 (South of Rock Run)	19
Retail Mine, Local No. 741	20
Rock Run, Local No. 1980 (Nichols)	8
Drake, Local No. 93 (East Coshocton)	6

To the total of 779 union miners is expected to be added nearly a hundred more with the organization of Roscoe Local, prospective membership of 60, and West Lafayette Local with 30 members.

In the progress of organized labor a step of far-reaching importance was the establishment of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Coshocton. Ten years ago a few crafts were represented in the local of the American Federation of Labor established here. Now there are represented fifteen crafts in the Council with the following membership: Miners, 779; Potters, 41; Glassblowers, 120, last fire; Printers, 32; Pressmen, 19; Bartenders, 11; Painters, 30; Barbers, 16; Carpenters, 62; Tailors, 18; Lithographers, 19; Electrotypers, 7; Federal Union, 65; Railroad Trackmen, 200; Bricklayers, 75; Hod Carriers, 15.

The pioneer local of the American Federation of Labor, with Edward McCabe as President, and workers of the industrious, thorough-going union spirit of Secretary Al Tyler giving a willing hand to help along, built up a membership of five hundred. Out of this grew the Central Trades and Labor Council, whose present officers are: Charles Eddleman, President; Daniel Bowers, Charles W. Brownfield, John Poulton, Thomas Furnell, Jr., Vice-Presidents; John Lane, Secretary; Gus Ogle, Financial Secretary; Johnson McDowell, Treasurer; E. A. Mueller, Sergeant-at-Arms. The trustees are E. P. Miller, J. T. Hart and George C. Ordway.

In the organization of the Labor Day celebration, with the multitudinous details involved in effective advertising and arranging a day's entertainment for an assembly of thousands of people, Chairman Ordway's administrative qualities have been admirably demonstrated.

The advance of the city of Coshocton is a foremost achievement in the county history, an imperishable monument to those who have developed resources, expanded manufactures and commerce, fostered improvements for the general good, and promoted the social welfare. Running through it all is the spirit of that creative energy which has wrought in this county such a marvelous transformation within the span of a single lifetime, and of the dauntless vigor and enterprise which typify Coshocton citizenship.

Two-score years ago that pioneer industry, the steel works, was founded, and the name of Houston Hay became known in markets of America and abroad as the axle manufacturer. It was Mr. Hay who blazed the way for those civic improvements and public utilities which lifted Coshocton into modern city life. He lighted the city with gas

from 1872 to 1888, and then with electricity, and in 1899 incandescents made radiant the stores, offices, shops and homes. From a quarter that hankered to gain control of the electric light there emanated charges about high rates. The truth was there were no large profits, no dividends to stockholders for thirteen years, all earnings over the requirements for running expenses going into repairs and extensions of the plant to provide improved service. The company was willing to sell, and those who raised the dust of rate agitation got the business. October 29, 1901, a franchise was obtained from the city council, against the protest of Councilmen C. D. Brooke and E. C. Rinner, paying the electric light company $70 a year for each street light, with all-night lighting except moonlight nights. This nine-year franchise expires in October, 1910. The company furnishes incandescent lighting and steam heat.

In 1899 Contractor John Kissner began brick-laying in Main Street, transforming it from a dirt road to a paved thoroughfare. Then in quick succession came more brick-paved and asphalted streets, smooth and broad as boulevards. Extension of sewerage over the city marked a great stride in Coshocton's advancement along sanitary lines. Miles of cement sidewalks have beautified the town.

The Coshocton Board of Trade was organized 1899. Lots are sold to raise funds for bringing new industries here. To the public-spirited citizens who have subscribed for such building lots all credit is given. It is they who sounded the keynote for the new Coshocton. Theirs is the work that lives in the fires of new industries lighting the skies of Coshocton, theirs the honor that endures in the prosperity of a thriving city, the growing center of a rich farming community reaping the benefit of a city market offered by a population exceeding ten thousand.

Today Coshocton is a city of advertising, the metal-sign industry which has sent the city's name over the world. The first of these metal signs came from the presses of H. D. Beach, and represents the important outgrowth of the novelty-advertising industry developed from the printing on burlap schoolbags and yardsticks by J. F. Meek in the days when Will Shaw showed the way to possibilities in this business.

With its advertising institutions, its glass works, its pottery, paper mill, brick works, axle and machine shops, linotype, printing houses,

CARNEGIE LIBRARY, COSHOCTON.

corrugated-paper plants, glove factory, piano works, furniture factory, foundry, packing plant, carriage shops, enameling works, planing mills, flour mills, and retail establishments of the finest, Coshocton compels attention among industrial centers of Ohio. Lots were sold last year to bring the Clow Pipe Works to this city. When this plant is erected it is expected to employ more than a thousand men.

The year which saw many beginnings in the new life of Coshocton—1899—also witnessed the extension of the telephone from the city to the country when the Citizens Company began wiring homes in the county. Since that the Bell system has extended into the country, and local telephone lines have been installed by farmers.

Natural gas came to Coshocton as a Christmas gift, 1902. It is piped from the Homer field near Utica, Knox County, thirty-two miles away. West Bedford and Warsaw are also supplied by the same line. This winter there was a daily flow of two and a half million cubic feet of gas into Coshocton worth at the current rate of twenty-eight cents a thousand, with ten per cent discount, $630 a day.

The earlier waterworks system of twenty-two wells has been supplanted by one large well thirty-two feet deep and thirty feet wide, sunk in the field near the Canal Lewisville road beyond the Tuscarawas River bridge. The water, purified by natural sand filtration, is pumped to the top of Reservoir Hill in East Coshocton. The reservoir has a capacity of 324,000 gallons. The purity of Coshocton water is a most important advantage of this municipality, and owned and managed by the city it strikingly demonstrates the benefit of government ownership of a class of public utilities.

In 1903 the city council accepted the $15,000 library gift of Andrew Carnegie made through his secretary who directs library donations and with whom F. E. Pomerene corresponded. Several available sites in the heart of the town were offered, in the territory of four of the city's five school buildings, east of the Panhandle, but the west end was astir. There was pulling and hauling in council, and the city was led into strange ways. Coshocton started out to locate a library, and three different sites east of the railroad were officially chosen. One contract was not altogether to be kicked under the table, and the city paid a forfeit of $1,500 for a five-foot sidewalk from Main Street to the Sixth Street Theatre, before the owner of the lot alongside agreed to tear up his library contract.

Affairs were reaching a crisis. Before a large crowd the council went through a stormy session—one of those scenes which have made the old city hall memorable in the electric light and paving conflicts between public and private interests.

There was the customary edifying process of browbeating and bulldozing some councilmen. Then it was proposed that council retire with the library board to a room upstairs, to talk it over in private.

Councilman John Wisenburg, whose integrity and public spirit have won him the esteem of the people, protested long and vigorously against binding the council by admitting the vote of another body, the library board. The meeting waxed warm. A majority of the councilmen voted for a site east of the railroad, but the others, talked to and talked at a great deal, voted with library board members for the site at Chestnut and Fourth streets. This was supposed to settle it.

"We're not bound to vote for it," said Wisenburg to Craig as they all filed downstairs to the council chamber.

"They'll not hold me to it," answered Craig, who was once sheriff.

"Vote no," said Wisenburg.

"I will," but Craig found parliamentary machinery a different thing to master from the engines in the Coshocton Novelty.

It was moved to adopt the site at Chestnut and Fourth, and the clerk was ready to call the roll.

"Craig," he began.

"Yes," answered the engineer.

Wisenburg called across the table, "Change it, Charley; recall your vote." But it was not recalled. Somewhere there was a misunderstanding. And thus was the library storm laid by a vote.

Joseph Love's years of service as librarian, dating back to the days of the public library in the Burns Building, have been most useful and valuable to the community. An incident in his work has been the saving of thousands of dollars in the preservation of books by his own binding when the original covers have become too worn to hold a volume.

Miss Lucy Beach, assistant librarian, brings to the work a lively interest in literature and a ready disposition to serve inquirers. The library is held close to the people, an institution prized by all, in school and out. From the collection of Coshocton's daughters who started the first library the list has grown in the Carnegie institution to 7,500

volumes—and most of these are not long on the shelves, a tribute to the popular endorsement of selections made by the trustees. Reference works of special value are in the collection, covering a wide range of history, biography, travels, and scientific subjects. Standard literature is well represented. Fiction, which is most in demand, includes the work of the best writers. Leading periodicals are on file in the reading rooms. There are many government reports, but these are not listed, and remain in the basement, patiently and dustily awaiting someone to come along and ask for them. The top floor and basement are given over to assembly rooms, where literary, educational, musical and religious meetings are held. A museum collection of historical and general character has been started. Every summer Coshocton stops business for a day to go on a railroad excursion, part of the proceeds from ticket sales being devoted to the library.

Life in the country has come into closer touch with the city as a result of the telephone and that great institution of a more recent date, the rural free delivery of mail. It was in 1899 that H. H. Milligan conferred with the writer about bringing this service to Coshocton County, and shortly afterward Coshocton R. D. No. 1 was established through Keene and Bethlehem townships. Today nearly two-score rural delivery routes are in operation in Coshocton County, including several extending from adjoining counties.

The piano is in the home, and the spinning wheel is no more, except as a decorative accessory. Even the feather-beds became represented years ago by a vast progeny of plump and fluffy pillows, and something more modern and less overwhelmingly luxurious took the feather tick's place. The land is filled with spacious country homes with wide verandas and their air of homelike comfort. Lawns are studded with trees that have shaded the pioneer planters.

The self-binder harvests the wheat of Coshocton County, and corn is cut by machine, while some have experimented with milking cows by machinery. The phonograph is heard, and the bicycle long ago came into the country, and automobiles honk-honk all over the county in verification of the ancient prophecy that men would some day ride in horseless carriages, and fly through the clouds—for airship experiments have been made in Coshocton.

Ever since the sixties the Grange has been a growing factor in the thought of our farming community until now the farmers' in-

stitutes are principal conventions in various parts of the county. These organizations are designed to exert an educational influence along the line of improved farming, how to raise thirty bushels of wheat where the yield was fifteen to the acre, what kind of sheep to raise with the most wool, how to restore soil that has been cropped over and over, and saving what is possible of the timber before the sun bakes the life out of the land. The Grange is accomplishing that much needed thing for the agricultural interest—organization, the thing which has benefited every other interest, and the lack of which has been the one great drawback to the farmers in exerting the united influence that would be a power in accomplishing favorable results to themselves.

LABOR DAY PARADE IN COSHOCTON.

CHAPTER XI

THE PRESS — PARTISAN, COMMERCIAL AND OTHERWISE — THE PASSING OF THE HIDEBOUND PARTY ORGAN — OBSERVATIONS TOUCHING EDITORIAL POLICY.

Among the most important signs of the times is the political policy of leading newspapers in the largest cities to publish the news of all parties, leaving the people to form their own conclusions from what they read in the news columns, or to adopt the views expressed on the editorial page.

In politics as in all things it has come to be the day of independent thinking. The newspaper in greatest demand is the one that prints the news impartially. This advance of the independent press, however, is mostly in metropolitan centers. In the smaller field where county printing is given to the party organ there is less independence, though in recent years the item of county printing in Ohio has been considerably reduced.

Coshocton County is making tremendous progress in independent voting, while her party press continues. True the present-day partisanship of the local organs is not the intense, furious prejudice of the past, and to this extent reflects the change which is manifested the country over. The voters, however, have made such headway in the last decade that three-fourths of the ballots cast in local elections represent independent selection of candidates on various tickets. In many instances the voter's party affiliations cannot be detected from his marking of the ballot.

Of Coshocton's early press something is recorded in preceding chapters. To this is added an incident touching on the work here of Joseph Medill, as related by Ernest E. Johnson, well known in New York newspaper work and who was one-time editor of the Coshocton Age: In the garret of one of Coshocton's homes a bundle of musty newspapers, long since forgotten, came to light in 1889. They were

yellow and crumbling with age. Those primitive looking little newspapers were the product of Medill's pen. The man who found them was a Whig, and in the dingy little newspaper office, where boxes served for chairs, quills for pens, and pokeberry juice for ink, they spent many hours debating the infant Whig planks that grew to giants within a decade.

This friend who perhaps sowed the seed of some of Joseph Medill's greatness was Thomas Humrickhouse. That musty old bundle of newspapers of another generation had more than a passing interest for him. He preserved them with jealous care until his death. There was history wrapped up in that nearly forgotten bundle. It recalled stirring times of half a century ago. Lincoln's greatness dawned only a little later. Medill had heard of the tall "rail-splitter." He and this friend whose counsel he so often sought discussed the views taken by this man in Illinois. They read and re-read an anti-slavery speech which the "Man of Destiny" made at Springfield.

"Who is this man Lincoln?" inquired Medill editorially. That copy of the Coshocton Republican should have had a place in historical records. Thomas Humrickhouse never forgot it. He pointed out the paragraph to the narrator of this incident in 1889. There was history—there was prophesy in every line of it!

Medill was essentially a man of action. He saw a wider field for the principles of which he was so ardent an advocate.

He was one of the very first to discover the genius of Lincoln, concludes Mr. Johnson. Medill wrote to Horace Greeley, saying: "This man Lincoln will bear watching; there's good timber in him." What a prophet he was!

Coshocton's first newspaper led a precarious existence. After Dr. Maxwell founded the Republican it was continued by John Frew as the Coshocton Spy, then Burket E. Drone published it as the Democratic Whig, and after a year's suspension the name of Coshocton Republican was restored with the coming of Joseph Medill as editor. When he went to Cleveland the paper was acquired by H. Guild, but it again suspended until the office was sold to R. W. Burt who changed the name to the Progressive Age. James Matthews and Thomas W. Flagg were associate editors, and William A. Johnston was foreman. Several years later the paper was sold to A. R. Hillyer, and soon afterward to Joseph W. Dwyer who received an appointment in the

Treasury Department. The paper passed to Asa L. Harris in 1861, and the name changed to the Coshocton Age. At the close of the war Harris was appointed postmaster at Atlanta, Ga., and T. W. Collier became editor of the Age. A dozen years later it was purchased by A. W. Search and J. F. Meek, and subsequently the last-named conducted it alone. Mr. Parrish was identified with the paper, and Ernest E. Johnson was in editorial charge until C. B. McCoy obtained the property. James Collier, foreman, retained a proprietary interest. In after years the Age Publishing Company was formed with $12,000 capital stock, and the paper issued daily. T. W. Morris, now of Pittsburg, was the first city editor. The present editor is R. C. Snyder, and the business manager E. H. Mack. They own the majority of stock. Other shares went to W. A. Himebaugh, C. B. McCoy, E. L. Lybarger, J. F. Meek, S. M. Snyder, Iva A. McCoy, Mrs. R. C. Snyder, Mrs. P. P. De Hart, E. O. Selby, George M. Gray, J. M. Compton, W. H. Crawford, Dr. W. B. Litten, George A. Hay, Matthew Crawford, M. A. McConnell, R. A. Crawford. E. C. Compton is city editor.

The Castle of Liberty and the Battle Ax of Freedom was the militant name of a paper begun in 1831 at East Union by John Meredith and ended in Coshocton next year.

The Western Horizon was started in Coshocton in 1835 as a Democratic paper by County Treasurer William G. Williams. Russell C. Bryan and Joseph F. Oliver were successively editors. When T. W. Flagg and Chauncey Bassett became the publishers the name was changed to the Coshocton Democrat. Following came Avery & Johnson, James F. Weeks, Dr. A. T. Walling, Rich & Wheaton, Asa G. Dimmock, A. McNeal, Wash. C. Wolfe, Dimmock & McGonagle. In 1866 John C. Fisher of Licking County assumed the editorial management. C. E. Cottom was for years identified with the Democrat before going to the Standard. Ed Shepler succeeded him as foreman of the Democrat. While Mr. Fisher served in the State Senate the editorial work was done by the Rev. William E. Hunt, W. R. Gault and others.

For a year or so after the Mexican War a religious publication called the Practical Preacher was issued at Coshocton by the Rev. C. E. Wirick of Plainfield, and historical sketches of Coshocton County were contributed by the Rev. H. Calhoun.

A literary periodical styled Young America, published by S. M. Rich and J. V. Wheaton, had a brief life here in the early fifties.

Nearly a score of years later a literary and local paper called the Saturday Visitor was published by H. D. Beach, who came from the Democrat and was associated with L. L. Cantwell. This was followed here in 1874 by an independent newspaper named the Coshocton People, published by H. D. Beach. It lived a year or so. L. L. Cantwell published the Farmers Home Journal monthly for a while.

With the beginning of the eighties the Coshocton County Commonwealth was issued by the Ferguson Brothers as an independent newspaper for a few years. A leading newspaper founded in 1879 was the Democratic Standard, and the vigorous campaign conducted by the owner H. D. Beach, for a division of the Democratic share of county printing between his paper and Mr. Fisher's Democrat led Mr. Beach into political activities memorable in the annals of the county. The only way to obtain recognition from the county officials was to elect officials who would accord recognition. Mr. Beach made a personal canvass which resulted in an organization of young Democrats throughout the county who formed a power. They were known as the "Kids," while the opposition Democrats were termed "Mossbacks." The "Kids" triumphed in the election of Casimir Lorenz from Adams Township as County Commissioner, and thereafter the Democratic portion of public printing was divided between the Standard and the Democrat. It was not until years afterward that the Kid-Mossback differences in the local Democratic party disappeared.

Linked with indelible memories of the Democratic Standard is W. H. McCabe, widely known, witty, humorous, always a fund of anecdote. His death marked the passing of the Standard. It was consolidated with the Democrat, a stock company was formed, 1901, and a daily started, edited at different times by C. Scherer and D. H. Harnley. A controlling interest was sold to W. T. Alberson who is the present editor of the Times, as the paper has been known since 1905. John Moist, formerly of the Columbus Dispatch, is city editor.

The law formerly required the county official reports to be printed also in German papers, and the Coshocton Wochenblatt was established in 1880 by H. D. Beach and L. L. Cantwell. Henry Minig was identified with the paper. It was later edited by Otto Cummerow until

sold in 1887 to Jacob Werner who has widely extended the influence of the paper.

Fourteen years ago the Coshocton Herald was published as an independent newspaper for a few months by Clem Pollock, who came from the New York World and who in recent years has been prominently connected with the Hearst newspaper interests in Boston and elsewhere.

In 1899 S. O. Riggs issued the Coshocton Republican a short time.

The same year the Coshocton Bulletin began its four years' life. T. F. Smiley, who today is well known in Pittsburg newspaper work as night manager of the Tri-State Press Bureau, was associated with the writer in the editing and publishing of the Bulletin. R. A. Crawford, State Building and Loan Inspector, was at one time a partner. The Bulletin was Republican—intensely Republican—365 days in the year. The principle of refusing to advertise medical quacks turned away dollars that were sadly needed.

A few years ago the Democratic Review was published for a short time by C. E. Cottom.

The United Laborer was established, 1908, by Charles McCort and Rufus Wolfe.

At Bakersville the Press was published by A. Rippl, now a manufacturer in West Lafayette.

In Warsaw the Clipper was printed first by Mr. Crom, then by G. S. Bassett, on a press of heavy beams, old iron and things. When this mixture was agitated at one end, the cylinder started on a dizzy flight to the other end of the press, and you waited expectantly for something to go off. The catastrophe which followed each time was a copy of the Clipper. Afterward came the Neutral, edited by E. E. Hays, author of the official report of "Ohio at Vicksburg" and the "History of the 32d Ohio." In Plainfield Charles A. Platt issued the Sentinel. The Press appeared at West Lafayette, succeeded by the Indicator, the only paper now issued in the county outside the city.

Harry Ferguson's humorous writing has made the Indicator known a long way from West Lafayette. A specimen at random is his skit on the Vanderbilt-Szechenyi wedding, in which he mentioned the bridal trousseau worth two or three Tuscarawas valley farms, the honeymoon in a Newport villa, the light housekeeping on a yacht,

then the usual misunderstanding about some actress, after which the two family residences farthest apart that would be used most. This is contrasted with another wedding—John Jones and Mary Brown—the bride jeweled with a fifty-cent breastpin and wearing her hair frizzed, while John has a $16 tweed and new shoes that hurt his feet and squeak. Their honeymoon is in a little house on the hillside where John's call of the pigs is sweet melody to Mary, and his gladsome "Pooy, pooy" is accompanied by the soft, gentle strains of the dishpan. Fifty years hence, observes the philosopher, just look around for the Joneses, in the trades and professions, in high places—men of character and usefulness. Then look up the Szechenyis.

As previously noted the day of the hidebound party organ is passed, and newspaper-making is now so much a matter solely of accumulating money that there is danger of a commercial thralldom, insidious to the welfare of society. A press under venal control suppresses news or alters it at the dictation of private interest; reports are garbled and biased through sinister or mercenary motives, and to advance personal schemes.

Newspapers conducted only with an eye to money-making, regardless of principle, may win the applause of the shallow-minded always impressed with the sight of dollars, but such a press conspicuously fails in its pretended public service.

In its highest and broadest sense the press should champion the rights and liberties of the people; it should serve the whole community; nothing should stand in the way of devoted service to the common interests. Of necessity, this means an editorial policy that must beware of all entangling alliances, political, social, commercial, which may limit or embarrass such service.

The wrongdoer fears nothing so much as he fears publicity. A vigorous, impartial press is a blazing sun, blighting workers of iniquity. Turn on the light. Let us walk in it rather than in darkness. And let the people realize in time, and not when it is too late, their own responsibility of extending full support to an honest press, the advocate of industrious peace for the highest and best development of this city and county, and the advancement of justice.

WALNUT STREET SCHOOL, COSHOCTON.

CHAPTER XII

VOLUNTEERS IN THE SPANISH WAR — AT FEVER STRICKEN CAMP ALGER — COSHOCTON SOLDIERS IN THE PHILIPPINES—PRESENT REPRESENTATION IN BOTH ARMS OF THE SERVICE.

When the Spanish mine under the waters of Havana harbor sank the United States battleship Maine on the night of February 15, 1898, sending 266 souls into eternity, and war began for the freeing of Cuba from the oppressive rule of Spain, Coshocton County was ready again as she always was in the defense of the country.

Here the American spirit was as strong as in the days of old. Nearly two-score years had passed since the last war—a commercial era in which every energy of the community was directed toward the arts of peace. But when the country again called upon her young men the sons of Coshocton responded with all the patriotism which actuated the boys of the sixties.

They went out to endure hardships and they did it like Americans. True they traveled better, while their predecessors rode in anything in the shape of a car that could be found. But when the boys of '98 reached camp they endured 28-mile practice marching, slender fare, and sleeping on the ground in rain. About the only complaint from our volunteers was that they were not permitted to go where the fighting was.

The Coshocton volunteers went from Camp Bushnell, Columbus, to Camp Alger at Washington, D. C. In that fever-stricken camp where troops of the United States suffered much from the scourge of typhoid there were eighty cases in the Coshocton company. In August Company F went to Camp Meade near Harrisburg, Pa., and remained on duty there a month, when peace followed the short, sharp and decisive victory of the United States over Spain whose navy had been sunk at Santiago and Manila.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, O. V. I.

Company F

Mustered in May 13, 1898.

Baxter D. McClain, Captain.
Charles A. McClure, 1st Lieut.
Charles B. Compton, 2d Lieut.
S. B. Hays, 1st Sergeant.
John H. Lang, Quartermaster Sergeant.
Harvey B. Davis, Sergeant.
Charles Carpenter, Sergeant.
Roy Carnes, Sergeant.
Harry Hack, Sergeant.
Harry D. Moore, Corporal.
David Jackson, Corporal.
Robert M. Temple, Corporal.

Mustered out November, 1898.

George Callentine, Corporal.
Franklin Linn, Corporal.
Asa Williams, Corporal.
Grafton Carnes, Corporal.
Harry Culbertson, Corporal.
Carl Herbig, Corporal.
William Milligan, Corporal.
John Richards, Corporal.
Noah McClain, Musician.
Albert Platt, Musician.
Thomas Spahn, Artificer.
George Ferrell, Wagoner.

Privates

Albert, John.
Arnold, Robert.
Bible, Adam.
Bible, Howard.
Burchfield, David.
Bruminger, Clarence.
Bock, Jr., George J.
Collins, Bert.
Callentine, Charles.
Carpenter, Adolph.
Clark, James.
Cochran, Bert.
Courtwright, Harvey.
Crawford, John.
Compton, William.
Collins, Benjamin.
Carter, Charles.
Dawson, Carlos.
Dawson, William.
Dunmead, Archie C.
Dunmead, John.
Elson, Harrison.
English, Oburn.
Fortune, James.
Freeman, Edward.
Guild, Thomas.
Gardner, John.
Groh, John.
Groh, Robert.
Henderson, Charles.
Howard, Harry.
House, Florus.
Huffman, James.
Hook, George.
Hamilton, William.
Hankins, Samuel.
Jones, Edward.
Jones, Lloyd.
Kunnemund, William.
Koehler, Malcolm.

Koehler, William.
Kastettar, Jacob—Chef.
Longstreeth, Stephen.
Lamma, Andrew.
Lane, Walter.
Lazelle, John.
Latham, Lemuel.
Lynch, William.
McMannis, Charles.
Miller, Claude.
Miller, Earnest.
Mills, Earl.
Monahan, William.
Manning, William.
McCarton, Arthur.
McKenna, Huey.
Mayer, Ralph.
Poole, Charles.
Phillips, William.
Patton, Roy.
Powelson, John.
Richards, John.
Richards, Thomas.
Rudolph, Charles.
Remer, Harry.
Savrey, Eugene.
Shepard, Clarence.
Shumate, Guy.
Smith, George.
Squire, William.
Shaw, George.
Stafford, William.
Scherrer, John.
Senft, Charles.
Snell, Eugene—Died, 1898.
Talmadge, Grey.
Trippy, John.
Trucks, Albert S.
Tish, Fred.
Weller, Samuel A.
Wells, James.
Woods, Melville.
West, George.
West, Thomas.

COSHOCTON COUNTY SOLDIERS

Enlisted with Other Troops in the Spanish War.

Allen, Thomas, Co. K, 7th O. V. I.

Bahmer, Charles V., Orderly at headquarters, Point Montauk, Long Island; detailed messenger to General Wheeler; attached to Hospital Corps, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.

Bible, Joseph L., Sergeant Co. M, 15th O. V. I.

Connelly, F. E., Co. M, 8th O. V. I.

Caldwell, R. B., Corporal Co. C, 1st Pa. V. I.

Coleman, Charles, Co. K, 7th O. V. I.

Darr, L. S., Co. B, 8th O. V. I.

Duggan, Charles, U. S. Navy, in battle of Manila.

Everhart, James, Co. B, 7th O. V. I.

Fry, Edward D., Co. F, 22d Kan. V. I.

Holland, James J., U. S. Navy, the Nashville.
Kleineknecht, Henry M., Co. I, 6th Artillery.
Lynch, William H., Corporal Co. A, 4th Col.
Milligan, W. Ernest, Musician, 29th O. V. I.
McClain, Robert, Co. G, 5th O. V. I.
Norman, Frank, 7th O. V. I.
Park, W. H. L., Co. A, 1st Ill. V. I.
Ralston, Karl, Corporal Co. M, 6th O. V. I.
Smith, George F., Co. B, 8th O. V. I.
Stanbaugh, Charles L., 3d Col.
Weller, Erwin, Co. C, 1st O. V. I.
Wills, W. M., Corporal Co. K, 7th Cavalry.
Wasseau, Bert, Co. M, 7th Cavalry.

Dr. George W. Crile, the eminent surgeon of Cleveland, who is a Coshocton County product, was in the Porto Rican campaign, commissioned as Major.

In the Philippine service during the period following the Spanish-American War when American troops were engaged in suppressing the native insurrection against the United States government, Coshocton County was creditably represented.

COSHOCTON SOLDIERS

In the Philippine Service.

Allen, Philip, Co. H, 6th Regt.
Brown, George, 13th Battery.
Carpenter, Simon J., Co. M, 28th Regt.
Compton, Charles B., promoted from Sergeant in Signal Corps to Lieutenant and Captain in Regular Army.
Carter, Charles, Co. F, 17th Regt.
Lower, Dr. W. E., Surgeon 45th Regt., ranking as Lieutenant.
Osler, Harry, Co. G, 7th Regt.
Potter, Isaac, Co. C, 41st Regt.
Peairs, John, Regular Army.
Riggle, Frank H., Corporal, Co. A, 41st Regt. U. S. A.
Talmadge, Grey, Co. A, 41st Regt. U. S. A.
West, Thomas, Co. A, 41st Regt. U. S. A.

In the army and navy at present are the following from Coshocton County:

Charles Burt, First Lieutenant, Heavy Artillery, Fort Worden, Puget Sound; served in the Philippines.

Frank Smoots, Corporal Co. L, 19th Regulars.

Walter Kitchen, Sergeant, U. S. Navy.

Norris B. Rippl, 20th Co., Coast Artillery Corps, Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Hugo Rippl, Second Lieutenant Philippine Constabulary; transferred to California.

Edward Thornsley, U. S. Navy.

Ed Hack, U. S. Cavalry, stationed in Texas.

Earl Clark, U. S. Navy, Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ray Hack, Coast Artillery, Fort Monroe, Va.

Harvey Davis, Sergeant, 2d Regt., Fort Thomas, Ky.

Walter Lane, Regular Army.

Walter Carpenter, Coast Artillery, Fort Flagler, Wash.

Harry Eyster, Co. F, 17th Regt.

James Clark, Regular Army.

Clifford Jackson, Sergt. 5th Cavalry, Fort Apache, Ariz.

Washington McKee, U. S. A., Alaska.

Forest Wintermuth, 13th Regt., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

—— Lewis, U. S. Navy.

Several from Coshocton County who were formerly in the service include:

Carl Doney, Regular Army.

Samuel Felver, U. S. Navy.

Charles Rippl, Sergeant, Coast Artillery Corps; transferred to Recruiting Service and to 19th Company, Regular Army, Fort MacKenzie, Wyoming.

Bert C. Wilson, Sergt., 19th Co., Coast Artillery Corps.

Rollo Harris, 13th Cavalry.

J. C. Shaffer, Troop I, 8th Cavalry.

Lester Hack, Hospital Corps, Philippines—Died at Hong Kong, China, 1908.

Earl Funk, Co. E, 11th U. S. Infantry.

Isaac Miller, 28th U. S. Infantry.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE BENCH AND THE BAR—THE ADVOCATE OF YESTERDAY AND THE BUSINESS LAWYER OF TODAY—ADVANCE IN JURY INTELLIGENCE—DISAPPEARANCE OF EMOTIONAL PLEADING.

It is not necessary to go outside Coshocton County courts to note the emphatic distinction between modern methods at the bar and those that prevailed in earlier times.

The advocate of yesterday and the business lawyer of today present widely different types in the professional pages of Coshocton life. For one thing emotional pleading belongs to the past. The change to the more matter-of-fact address may be attributed to the advance in jury intelligence.

Under the present mode of criminal practice, giving the prosecution the closing argument, much is detracted from the commercial value of counsel's emotions, whether real or artificial, and in consequence the safeguards of society have been strengthened.

Only once in recent years did a member of the Coshocton bar indulge in emotional pleading to the extent of calling on God to strike him down then and there if he were not telling the truth, and as the speech frothed from his lips he sank to the floor, and soon after went to his grave.

That most trying feature in litigation—the law's delays, against which the centuries have protested as far back even as in Shakespeare's day—may discourage the citizen seeking justice, but even a more grave condition confronts the people in the affirmation by a Justice of the Ohio Supreme Court at the banquet this year of the Coshocton Bar Association, that the rule in the State Supreme Court at times may set aside a just verdict or sustain an unjust decision because of technical considerations! In other words, the bench gives us, not justice, but technicalities. Such things do not deepen veneration for our modern judicial system.

The bar of this county has a creditable record in its representation on the bench, among the most creditable in Ohio. High ideals maintained in the profession have conferred the ermine on very able members. Judge J. C. Pomerene and Judge R. M. Voorhees of the Circuit Court rank among the most distinguished in the service. Judge Voorhees, now on the Circuit bench, by temperament and vigorous mental organism is described as among the best qualified judges in the State. Neither abrupt nor impetuous in manner, but uniformly gracious, moderate and equitable, he is esteemed by the bar for his personal qualities and admired for his abilities. As lawyer, facing the strain of an uphill fight in court, he has always had in reserve an indomitable quality of endurance and firmness, the staunch character that endured in the defense of his country through her darkest years. Judge Voorhees served from 1899 to 1905, and is now entering his second term.

Judge Pomerene, who served from 1893 until his death in 1898, is remembered for his devotion to his profession, his careful address, his pleasant demeanor. The law was his life-work.

Striking individuality is noted in members of the Coshocton bar who have attained the Common Pleas bench. Puritanical sedateness characterized the first, William Sample, who served from 1857 to 1867, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1874. Emphatic personality distinguished John D. Nicholas who went on the bench in 1887, serving ten years. A tribute to his character is the statement that he had not an iota of sycophancy. He was eloquent and forceful as a speaker.

As pronounced a personality is that of Judge S. H. Nicholas, who won his spurs as lawyer in association with Attorney W. S. Merrell. He began his present term on the Common Pleas bench in 1907. Thoroughly sensible of the popular attitude toward defects in the present-day judicial system, Judge Nicholas is not given to regarding judges as any more than human; nor does he aver that infallibility comes to judges elevated higher in courts that repeatedly reverse themselves, and then again reverse their reversals.

The fact that such discussion may strike some with a sort of horror, as though it sounded of sacrilege, only indicates that there are too many who have fallen into a habit of thought more becoming to subjects than to citizens. They have come to look upon their

courts as far apart and above them—which is a state of mind that some one has well said is not to be encouraged in a government whose safety depends upon the intelligence and character of its citizens. The intelligence that is prone to slavishness and the character that bends its knees too reverently in the presence of power are the reverse of democratic. Respect for the courts is praiseworthy—provided the courts deserve it. But when the courts cease to be just tribunals and sacrifice truth on the altar of technicalities, the day has arrived that, in the words of Charles Sumner, the blood of martyrs crying from the ground summons them to judgment.

Elsewhere within these pages is noted the distinction won by Coshocton lawyers in political and other fields.

The Common Pleas Court of this county is in the Sixth District, Third Subdivision, with Holmes and Wayne.

The Circuit is the Fifth, embracing the fifteen counties of Ashland, Coshocton, Delaware, Fairfield, Holmes, Knox, Licking, Morgan, Morrow, Muskingum, Perry, Richland, Stark, Tuscarawas and Wayne.

THE PALISADES OF THE WALHONDING NEAR BLUFF.

CHAPTER XIV.

COUNTY OFFICIALS — REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS AND STATE LEGISLATURE—COSHOCTON MEN IN VARIOUS PUBLIC OFFICES—POSTMASTERS AND MAYORS OF COSHOCTON.

In the seventies Warsaw presented arguments in favor of making it the seat of county government. There was talk of building a new courthouse in Coshocton. Opposition to this came from Warsaw, and the county voted against a new building. Representative Blackburn, from this county, fathered a bill in the Legislature, providing for the collection of taxes to pay for the $90,000 courthouse which was finally erected in Coshocton in 1875, but it cost Mr. Blackburn his re-election.

Within the last year there have been alterations in the courthouse which, with fire-proof file cases, cost about $19,000.

About the time the courthouse was erected the jail and sheriff's home were built for approximately $25,000.

The County Infirmary, two miles east of Coshocton, was provided in the forties. Four hundred acres were bought for $5,500, and the buildings erected thereon cost several thousand dollars. There are fifty inmates at present.

The list of county officials, together with the present yearly salaries, follows:

COMMISSIONERS.

$1,035, With Two-Year Term.

Charles Williams, 1811-13.
Mordecai Chalfant, 1811-18.
James Miskimen, 1811-21.
James Calder, 1813-17.
Squire Humphrey, 1817-19.
Samuel Clark, 1818-29.
Robert Darling, 1819-25.
Robert Boyd, 1821-24.
John G. Pigman, 1824-26.
Benjamin Ricketts, 1825-28.
Gabriel Evans, 1826-33.
Richard Moore, 1828-31.
John Mitchell, 1829-32.
Samuel Clark, 1831-33.
John Quigley, 1832-34.
Andrew Ferguson, 1833-38.

Joseph Neff, 1833-36.
Daniel Farquhar, 1834-43.
Eli Fox, 1836-39.
Arnold Medberry, 1838-44.
Samuel Winklepleck, 1839-42.
J. D. Workman, 1842-45.
Isaac Darling, 1843-49.
James Ravenscraft, 1844-47.
Samuel Lamberson, 1845-48.
Alexander Matthews, 1847-50.
George Wolf, 1848-51.
Francis Buxton, 1849-52.
Henry Schmueser, 1850-56.
Thomas Darling, 1851-54.
Lewis Swigert, 1852-55.
Owen Evans, 1854-57.
Abraham Shaffer, 1855-58.
James E. Robinson, 1856-59.
William Doak, 1857-63.
William Hanlon, 1858-64.
James M. Smith, 1859-65.
Thomas Darling, 1863-69.
Joseph Keim, 1864-70.
Thomas McKee, 1865-71.
Joseph S. McVey, 1869-75.
John Taylor, 1870-76.
Samuel Moore, 1871-77.
William Forney, 1875-78.
John C. McBane, 1876-86.
William Berry, 1877-87.
S. M. Daugherty, 1878-81.
Casimir Lorenz, 1880-88.
Vincent Ferguson, 1883-89.
Samuel Neldon, 1884-89.
Abner McCoy, 1888-94.
A. M. Dinsmore, 1889-95.
Daniel Fair, 1890-94.
John A. Hanlon, 1894-95.
(Appointed to fill vacancy caused by death of Mr. Fair.)
Thomas McConnell, 1894-1900.
E. G. Abbott, 1895-98.
A. M. Marshall, 1896-99.
Calvin G. Simmons.
(Appointed for two months, 1895.)
Daniel Barrick.
(Appointed for eight months, 1896.)
Lewis Fisher, 1898-1904.
John T. Funk, 1899-1902.
Jacob Balo, 1900-06.
Benton Davis, 1902-09.
McNulty Dixon, 1906-11.
Fred Rinehart, 1907-11.
John Smith, 1909-11.

In the beginning the commissioners appointed as their clerk, Thomas L. Rue, and soon afterward Adam Johnston, who served as auditor at $40 a year until 1821. The list continues:

AUDITORS.

$2,410, With Two-Year Term and Deputy Allowance of $2,000.

Alexander McGowan, 1821-25.
Joseph Burns, 1825-38.
J. W. Rue, 1838-48.
Wilson McGowan.
(Served temporarily, 1843.)
H. Cantwell, 1848-50.

B. F. Sells, 1850-52.
William Himebaugh, 1854-58.
Samuel Farquhar, 1858-62.
C. H. Johnson, 1862-66.
W. R. Farquhar, 1866-71.
William Walker, 1871-75.
William Wolf, 1875-80.
John W. Cassingham, 1880-87.
Joseph Burrell, 1887-93.
Newton Speckman, 1893-99.
C. A. Lamberson, 1899-1905.
C. R. Randles, 1905-1909.
Walter J. Winters, 1909-1911.

At first the treasurer received five per cent. of the taxes collected, then three per cent., amounting to about $60 a year before 1818. It was customary then for county funds to be loaned to responsible citizens.

TREASURERS.

$2,410, With Two-Year Term and Deputy Allowance of $1,610.

William Whitten, 1811-17.
Dr. Samuel Lee, 1818-24.
James Renfrew, 1825-26.
John B. Turner, 1827-28.
Alexander McGowan, 1829-30.
Samuel Rea, 1831.
Robert Hay, 1832-34.
William G. Williams, 1835-46.
Benjamin Bonnett, 1847-49 (resigned.)
J. W. Rue (appointed to fill unexpired term, 1850.)
William P. Wheeler, 1851-52.
Lewis Demoss, 1853-56.
Samuel Ketchum, 1857-59.
Samuel Lamberson, 1859-64.
Samuel Burrell, 1864-68.
Thomas Jones, 1868-72.
Richard W. McClain, 1872-76.
John Waggoner, 1876-80.
John Beaver, 1880-84.
William Walker, 1884-88.
George C. Rinner, 1888-92.
S. F. Dawson, 1892-96.
J. D. Severns, 1896-1900.
W. H. Williams, 1900-04.
Richard Clark, 1904-09.
G. W. Stillinger, 1909-11.

PROBATE JUDGES

$2,410, With Four-Year Term and Deputy Allowance of $1,100.

Thomas Campbell, 1852-55.
C. S. Barnes, 1855-58.
John T. Simmons, 1858-64.
M. C. McFarland, 1864-70.
Joseph Burns, 1870-75. (Died in office.)
W. F. Thornhill, 1875-76. Filled unexpired term.)
Alexander Hanlon, 1876-82.
H. Blackman, 1882-88.
W. R. Gault, 1888-94.
C. B. Hunt, 1894-1900.
T. C. Roche, 1900-03.
R. L. Donley, 1903-09.
Frank Ashman, 1909-13.

SHERIFFS.

$1,745, With Fees, Two-Year Term, and Deputy Allowance of $720.

C. Vankirk, 1811-15.
Charles Williams, 1815-19.
Charles Miller, 1819-21.
John Smeltzer, 1821-23.
John Crowley, 1823-27.
T. Butler Lewis, 1827-29.
John Crowley, 1829-33.
J. H. Hutchinson, 1833-37.
Samuel Morrison, 1837-41.
Joseph C. Maginity, 1841-45.
Samuel Morrison, 1845-49.
Samuel B. Crowley, 1849-53.
John Hesket, 1861-65.
James Sells, 1865-68.
Thomas Platt, 1868-69.
Joshua H. Carr, 1869-73.
John Lennon, 1873-77.
Jacob Severns, 1877-82.
Andrew Miller, 1882-86.
J. B. Manner, 1886-1890.
Charles Craig, 1890-94.
Daniel Hogan, 1894, died in office.
Henry Clark, 1894-1900.
Richard Lanning, 1853-55.
W. H. H. Price, 1855-57.
David Rodehaver, 1857-61.
A. C. Hedge, 1900-04.
Hamilton Browning, 1904-09.
A. C. McDonald, 1909-11.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

$1,600 With Two-Year Term.

Wright Warner, 1811-17.
Alexander Harper, 1817-23.
Charles B. Goddard, 1823-27.
Served during terms of court until 1830.
W. Silliman.
David Spangler.
Richard Stilwell.
Noah H. Swayne, 1830-33.
Josephus Ricketts, 1833-34.
G. W. Silliman, 1834-41.
T. S. Humrickhouse, 1841-43.
Thomas Campbell, 1843-49.
William Sample, 1849-51.
John T. Simmons, 1851-55.
John D. Nicholas, 1855-57.
Charles Hoy, 1857-60.
Richard Lanning, 1860-61.
Thomas Campbell, 1861-62.
Asa G. Dimmock, 1862-68.
R. M. Voorhees, 1868-72.
William S. Crowell, 1872-76.
A. H. Stilwell, 1876-78.
T. H. Ricketts, 1878-80.
Albinus H. Stilwell, 1880-86.
S. H. Nicholas, 1886-92.
W. R. Pomerene, 1892-98.
T. H. Wheeler, 1898-1904.
James Glenn, 1904-07.
Joseph L. McDowell, 1907-11.

CLERKS OF COURT.

$2,115, With Two-Year Term and Deputy Allowance of $1,000.

Adam Johnston, 1811-29.
John Frew, 1829-38.
Alexander McGowan, 1838-43.
Joseph Burns, 1843-51.
B. R. Shaw, 1851-54.
A. M. Williams, 1854-57.
Lemuel Kinsey, 1857-63.
Charles K. Remick, 1863-69.
G. H. Bargar, 1869-75.
Israel Dillon, 1875-81.
Samuel Gamble, 1881-88.
A. J. Hill, 1888-94.
R. B. McDermott, 1894-1900.
W. A. Mizer, 1900-06.
Jesse McBane, 1906-11.

RECORDERS.

$1,600, With Two-Year Term and Deputy Allowance of $725.

Adam Johnston, 1811-29.
Joseph Burns, 1829-36.
George W. Price, 1836-40.
Russell C. Bryan, 1840-46.
G. F. Cassingham, 1846-55.
John F. Williams, 1855-57 (Resigned.)
R. M. Hackenson, 1857-58.
A. McNeal, 1858-61.
C. W. Stanford, 1861-64.
L. L. Root, 1864-70.
M. W. Wimmer, 1870-76.
John M. Crawford, 1876-82.
W. H. Coe, 1882-89.
Gilbert Copeland, 1889-95.
T. H. Glover, 1895-98.
E. M. Mortley, 1898-1904. (Died in office.)
Carl A. Manner, 1904. (Filled unexpired term.)
C. M. Bible, 1904-09.
Charles H. Stipes, 1909-11.

SURVEYORS.

Two-Year Term; $5 a day and Expenses for County work; $4 a day and Horse Hire on Good-Roads Work.

William Lockard, 1812-17.
James Ravenscraft, 1817-19.
William Coulter, 1819-24.
William G. Williams, 1824-30.
James Ravenscraft, 1830-36.
John M. Sweeney, 1836-42.
John M. Fulks, 1842-48.
Henry Seevers, 1848-52.
Lemuel Kinsey, 1852-55.
C. W. McMorris, 1855-58.
R. L. Baker, 1858-61.
T. P. Latham, 1861-64.
Levi Gamble, 1864-71.
John A. Hanlon, 1871-74.
George Moore, 1874-80.
Samuel M. Moore, 1880-89.

James Long, 1889-92.
A. M. Fisher, 1892-95.
C. L. Reamer, 1895-98.
(Served for Howard E. Culbertson.)
Samuel Moore, 1898-1904.
George J. Bock, Jr., 1904-09.
Ross E. Hamilton, 1909-11.

CORONERS.

Two-Year Term; Paid in Fees.

David Bookless.
George Leighninger.
James Ravenscraft.
Abraham Sells
Benjamin Coe.
Thomas McNally.
Addison Syphert.
James T. McCleary.
Joseph Hitchens.
William Jeffries.
Thomas Platt.
Nicholas Schott.
John Richeson.
Joseph Burns, 1879-83.
Isaac Vance, 1883-87.
Nathan Bucklew, 1887-91.
S. H. Miller, 1891-95.
Dr. J. G. Carr, 1895-1897.
Dr. M. H. Hennel, 1897-99.
Dr. F. M. Marshall, 1899-1905.
Dr. T. W. Lear, 1905-09.
Dr. J. D. Lower, 1909-11.

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS.

Two-Year Term; $2.50 a Day and Expenses While Officially Engaged.

Lewis Row.
James Jones.
Henry Wheeler.
Isaac W. Miller.
John M. Johnson.
Stephen D. Sayer.
Thomas Dwyer.
D. E. Laughlin.
George McCune.
J. C. Frederick.
William Simons.
James McBriar.
John Chambers.
Nathan Buckalew.
John Hawley.
William McCoy.
C. F. Sangster.
Samuel Gardiner.
Thomas Wiggins.
R. C. Warren.
Daniel Fry.
Jacob Bretzius, 1881-87.
Calvin S. Skinner, 1882-89.
Daniel Valentine, 1883-90.
Joseph A. Cochran, 1888-94.
William Hunt, 1889-95.
Philip Thomas, 1890-95.
Gabriel Lorenz, 1894-1900.
Daniel J. Dickey, 1895-98.
William Graham, 1895-98.

John F. Norman, 1898-1904.
I. J. Baker, 1899-1902.
A. S. Hoagland, 1900-06.
Thomas Adams, 1902-09.
Henry Ehrich, 1904-09.
G. W. Meek, 1905-09.
John Q. Dawson, 1909-11.
Martin Carroll, 1909-11.
Howard Parrish, 1909-11.

CONGRESSMEN.

Coshocton County has been in various Congressional districts, and at present is in the Seventeenth with Tuscarawas, Wayne, Holmes and Licking. Five Coshocton representatives have been sent to Washington: David Spangler, 1833-37; James Matthews, 1841-45; John Johnson, 1851-53; Joseph Burns, 1857-59; and John W. Cassingham, 1901-04.

STATE SENATORS.

The county is in the joint 18th-19th Senatorial district, with Tuscarawas, Guernsey, Monroe, except part of Benton and Bethel townships, and Rinard's Mills precinct, and Noble County, except part of Beaver, Buffalo, Enoch, Marion, Seneca, Stock, Wayne, Center, Elk and Jefferson townships, East Union and part of Dexter precinct.

These have served from Coshocton County in the State Senate:

Wilson McGowan, 1821-22.
Dr. Samuel Lee, 1826-27.
Charles Miller, 1828-29.
James Ravenscraft, 1834-36.
James Matthews, 1838-39.
John Johnson, 1842-43.
W. F. Thornhill, 1845-46.
Andrew Ferguson, 1850-51.
Heslip Williams, 1854-55.
A. L. Cass, 1858-59.
William Stanton, 1864-65.
James M. Burt, 1866-67, and 1870-71.
John C. Fisher, 1873-74 and 1878-79.
W. S. Crowell, 1884-85.
D. H. Mortley, 1888-89.
J. P. Forbes, 1892-93.
Joseph L. Myers, 1900-01.

The salary of members in the State Legislature is $1,000 a year, with allowance of twelve cents a mile, limited to two trips a month. The term is two years.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

Robert Giffen, 1812.
Charles Williams, 1814-15.
Joseph W. Pigman, 1816.
Squire Humphrey, 1817.
Joseph W. Pigman, 1818-20.
James Robinson, 1820-24.

Charles Williams, 1825.
John Smeltzer, 1827-28.
N. H. Swayne, 1829.
James Robinson, 1830.
Charles W. Simmons, 1831.
James Matthews, 1832.
John Crowley, 1833-35.
Samuel Whittemore, 1836.
James Matthews and F. W. Thornhill, 1837.
Joseph Burns, 1838-40.
Jesse Meredith, 1841-42.
George A. McCleary, 1843.
Jesse Meredith, 1844.
Heslip Williams, 1845.
Joseph Williams, 1846-47.
James M. Burt, 1848-50.
Timothy C. Condit, 1851.
George McKee, 1852-54.
John Pierson, 1854-56.
Patrick Thompson, 1856-58.
C. F. Sangster, 1858-60.
Andrew J. Wilkin, 1862-64.
James Gamble and J. N. Fellows, 1860-62.
W. F. Thornhill, 1864-70.
(Speaker of the House, session of 1868-69.)
James M. Burt, 1866-67.
John Baker, 1870-72.
B. C. Blackburn, 1872-74.
John Baker, 1874-76.
E. L. Lybarger, 1876-78.
John Hardy, 1878-82.
G. H. Bargar, 1882-85.
James M. Williams, 1886-87.
J. P. Forbes, 1888-91.
B. C. Blackburn, 1892-93.
John L. McKee, 1894-95.
James Glenn, 1896-97.
J. C. Adams, 1898-1901.
J. Ab. Finly, 1902-03.
M. A. McConnell, 1904-05.
E. L. Lybarger, 1906-08
L. D. Schott, 1909-10.

Coshocton County citizens filling State offices include R. A. Crawford, Building and Loan Inspector; C. H. Geidel, Canal Superintendent; C. L. Cassingham, of State Mining Commission; Miss Mary McClure, Workshop Inspector; E. L. Lybarger, of Commission investigating election of U. S. Senators by vote of the people—was formerly member of the State Board of Public Works, State House Building Commission, Sheridan Monument Commission. J. E. Aronholt is U. S. gauger and storekeeper.

Attorney F. E. Pomerene is President of the Board of Trustees, Ohio State University.

George A. Hay was a member of the State Board of Penitentiary Managers during Governor McKinley's administration, a member of the commission investigating convict labor conditions, and at present on the Board of Review adjusting tax valuations in this county. W. M. Smith and George Ayres are members of this Board. J. M. Comp-

ton served for years as United States Commissioner. G. H. Bargar was U. S. Pension Agent at Columbus.

Captain E. Z. Hays was a member of the Vicksburg Monument Commission; J. P. Forbes of the Ohio Centennial Commission; L. K. Anderson of Governor Bushnell's staff; James Gamble of the Board of Public Works, 1863, James Moore, 1864-69, Leander Ransom, 1836-45; John C. Fisher of the Fish Commission, 1875; J. W. Dwyer, Superintendent of Internal Revenue for the Northern District of Ohio, and afterward Pension Agent at Columbus; W. A. Johnston, Deputy U. S. Internal Revenue Assessor; John Frew, James Dryden, Dr. J. H. Lee and C. A. Lamberson, Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue; William E. Mead and George Hill, Canal Superintendents; Joseph L. Morris, State Inspector of Mines, 1886-89; C. A. Marden, Electrician of Penitentiary.

For anyone with the inclination or leisure to go into the details of modern Coshocton County politics there is much to interest, to amuse, to edify, and to mystify. It would fill a separate volume to tell the story of Democratic and Republican politicians, the county conventions and the caucus methods now abandoned for the later system of nominating candidates and party committeemen by whole vote of the people, a nominating system which like others may develop unforeseen defects, but which is hailed as an advance over the caucus-stuffing, convention-packing and vote-buying of corrupt politicians.

From the time that Senator Foraker knew the usefulness of a subservient press and included Coshocton among the newspaper rivets in his State machine, he has filled the Coshocton postoffice with his creatures. To their pie-counter vision the Standard Oil Senator appeared always white as the driven snow. The climax came when the oil and railroad statesman could not resist having his name come before the Chicago convention for President in 1908. No one apparently wanted the job of naming him, and the Coshocton delegate who made the attempt may yet live it down. The vote for Foraker was too small to remember.

Afterward the Standard Oil statesman's hopes for reelection to the Senate were blasted. His expected leader in the fight for him on the floor of the Legislature did not go back to Columbus. The Coshocton County Republican convention decided that he had better stay at home.

The business of the Coshocton postoffice is an index to the increasing importance of this city in the commercial world. From annual receipts of $11,000 in round numbers a dozen years ago the office now receives $25,000 in a year, while the money-order business amounts annually to $80,000. Nearly four million pieces of mail pass through the office yearly. The present force besides the postmaster includes assistant postmaster, two dispatchers, two general delivery and stamp-window clerks, one money-order and register clerk, five city carriers, seven rural carriers, one substitute clerk, two substitute carriers, and one special delivery messenger.

COSHOCTON POSTMASTERS

Adam Johnston, 1811-29.
Wilson McGowan, 1829-30.
William K. Johnson, 1830-45.
C. H. Johnson, 1845-49.
R. F. Baker, 1849-53.
Samuel Rich, 1853-54
H. N. Shaw, 1854-61.
Asa L. Harris, 1861-64.
A. H. Fritchey, 1864.
W. A. Johnston, 1864-65.
R. M. Voorhees, 1865-69.
T. W. Collier, 1869-81.
John G. Magaw, 1881-85.
H. D. Beach, 1885-89.
Joseph K. Johnson, 1890-94.
W. H. McCabe, 1894-98.
C. B. McCoy, 1898-1907.
S. M. Snyder, 1907—

Among Coshocton's mayors George A. Hay, Republican leader who for many years actively devoted his energies to the party's interest, holds the record for longest service. Nominated each time by acclamation he was elected four times. The village incorporation dates back to 1833, but the loss of early records deprives us of the names of the early mayors.

COSHOCTON MAYORS

Thomas Campbell, 1847-51.
John C. Tidball, 1851-52.
James Irvine, 1852-54.
John C. Tidball, 1854-56.
Welcome Wells, 1856-58.
A. J. Wilkin, 1858-59.
John C. Winn, 1859-60.
C. H. Johnston, 1860-63.
G. F. Wilcoxon, 1863-64.
J. C. Pomerene, 1864-65.
W. R. Farquhar, 1865-66.
William Ward, 1866-67.
J. S. Elliott, 1867-68.
L. L. Cantwell, 1868-69.
J. S. Elliott, 1869-70.
Hiram Beall, 1870-72.

J. M. Compton, 1872-76.
L. L. Cantwell, 1876-78.
T. H. Ricketts, 1878-80.
George A. Hay, 1880-84.
John T. Simmons, 1884-86.
George A. Hay, 1886-90.
R. M. Elliott, 1890-92.
A. N. Compton, 1892-94.
James B. Manner, 1894-96.
T. B. Hack, 1896-98.
G. W. Cassingham, 1898-1902.
E. C. Rinner, 1902-06.
W. A. Smith, 1906-08.
Gail Hamilton, 1908-10.

CHAPTER XV

A LOOK AT LOCAL TAXES — HEAVY TOLL TAKEN FROM THE LAND OWNERS WHILE OTHERS PAY LESS BY GRACE OF LEGISLATION — CONDITIONS THAT INVITE A PUBLIC UPHEAVAL.

While much progress has been made along many lines in Coshocton County there is one thing which, under the laws of Ohio, hangs as a millstone to the necks of the people, and that is our antiquated tax system. Courthouse officials have declared that if the people knew the truth there would be an upheaval. Certain it is that the conditions are not any too well known.

In a general way the average taxpayer feels that he is unjustly burdened. Beyond that few have looked into the trouble deep enough to detect the elements that manage to shift most of the heavy burden to the shoulders of the land owner.

A man's all may be his home in town or it may be a farm, and the law empowers the county to tax him for everything in sight, at a rate of two to three per cent and more. But an express company or telegraph company, gas, electric light or other corporation, earning vastly more from the business done in the county, pays one per cent of its earnings to the State, and one-tenth of one per cent of its capital stock, while the county must stop at a tax on the property of the corporation without being allowed to touch the business earnings. The farmer is taxed on his crop earnings, however, and altogether the heavy toll is taken from the land owner while others are called on for less by grace of the voters and the kind of men they send to the Legislature of Ohio.

The man that has money to earn interest for him by investing it in bonds is not taxed under the law. Were this injustice corrected and moneyed interests compelled to assume their fair share of the county expense, the load on land owners would be lightened, and the community at last would have a fair deal in the matter of taxes.

Under the present system where is the justice in taxing everything the farmer has and his crop earnings, while the county levies only on a gas corporation's pipe line and leaves untouched the enormous earnings from the product passing through that pipe? And the same is true of the electric light and various other corporations. They arranged it very profitably by having the State collect one per cent of their earnings instead of letting the county levy on their business for three per cent.

An investigation into Coshocton County's taxing machinery reveals the mass of multifarious detail and horse-blanket sheets of figures in the work of the county auditor. From access to the records by courtesy of Auditor Randles, and from the experience and knowledge of Newton Speckman in his service as auditor, the workings of our tax system are outlined herewith.

As already indicated the land is the particular object of taxation under the existing arrangement, and to insure getting every dollar that can be taxed out of real estate, equitably of course, farm values are looked over twice, and city property three times. First, there are the land appraisers who report every tenth year on land values in their townships. Then the county commissioners, auditor and surveyor, as a board of equalization, review the figures; and for city valuations their work in turn is examined by the board of review appointed by the State auditor. Reductions or additions which the State board may make on city valuations are reported to the county auditor, and the figures go on the auditor's tax duplicate, to stand for the next ten years. If buildings are erected after the property has been appraised, the personal property assessors place a value upon the same, and the personal equation is a mighty factor in this proceeding, as men have discovered who find themselves paying more tax than a neighbor with a costlier building. The belief is prevalent that buildings should be valued on the tax duplicate at sixty per cent of the cost, but Mr. Speckman points out that buildings should be listed at what they add to the value of the property. He continues:

"If a person is on the tax duplicate at a too high valuation, application can be made to the board of equalization at the annual meeting, and if the valuation is found to be too high it may be reduced, but the amount of the reduction must be added to other property that is

valued too low. The grand tax duplicate of real estate cannot be reduced below what it was the preceding year."

The assessors report personal property in the various townships, including buildings and other property except land. The county auditor and commissioners go over these returns, and may reduce or increase the valuations.

Referring to the appraisement of railroads by the county auditor Mr. Speckman attests that the method is not altogether satisfactory. The railroad company, he states, submits its figures to the county auditor, and the auditor has no means of knowing much about the valuation submitted. In Indiana it is cited that they do things differently, where a State board makes a thorough investigation into railroad property, putting the P., C., C. & St. L. on the tax duplicate for about twice as much a mile as in Ohio. In some States the appraisement is based upon the gross earnings of railroads.

Merchants and manufacturers are required to report their average monthly business. In the case of banks three items are reported to the county auditor on which tax valuations are fixed: The amount of capital stock paid in, undivided profits, and surplus. The tax valuation in Coshocton County has been fixed at 66 2-3 per cent of these amounts. It has been increased at times, but the State Board of Appraisers has reduced it in each case.

Telegraph, express and telephone companies make their returns direct to the State Board of Appraisers. The State Board fixes the valuation for taxation and returns the amounts so fixed to the county auditor.

Building and Loan Association stockholders are required to report individually their stock to the assessor for taxation, instead of the Association being called upon to report as in the case of a bank. A few years ago a bill was introduced in the Legislature requiring the Association to pay the taxes. The bill was defeated. An inquiry was made at that time regarding the amount reported for taxation in Coshocton County. It was found that about five per cent of the amount of stock found its way upon the tax duplicate.

In the county's present taxation of coal lands the purpose of the appraisers is the separation of surface value and mineral value. The coal operator pays tax on one-third of the valuation of the land. The

present tax paid on coal lands is $2 per workable acre. The output of coal has never been taxed.

Insurance companies have never paid local taxes here. They report to the State.

What Coshocton County taxpayers paid in 1883 and what they paid in 1908 is an interesting comparison showing the changes in the last quarter century.

	1883	1908
Acres of land	352,249	352,398
Land valuation	$ 8,131,510	$ 6,317,380
City and village real estate valuation	949,160	2,938,890
Chattel or personal valuation	4,341,470	5,648,100
Total valuation	$13,422,140	$14,904,370

	1883	1908
Total State taxes	$ 38,924.19	$ 20,036.22
County fund	18,790.98	43,222.33
Poor fund	5,368.85	11,923.40
Bridge fund	32,213.12	32,789.36
Building tax		2,980.85
Road tax	8,053.04	40,060.01
Township road tax to be worked out	15,658.29	None
Township tax	19,046.48	52,015.20
School	50,257.07	132,426.26
Indigent soldier		2,980.85
Special	1,910.95	16,079.13
City or village	9,997.66	42,602.54
Dog	2,605.00	3,736.00
Total County and Local Tax less dog	$161,299.44	$377,079.93

In accounting for the falling off in land valuation, that of 1883 was from the decennial appraisement of 1880 when land prices here had been going up steadily. The 1908 valuation was from the appraisement of 1900 when the country had not fully recovered from the decline in prices attending the general business depression.

The great bulk of the increase in city and village real estate valuation came with the increase in the city of Coshocton.

The increase of more than a million dollars in the valuation of personal property came largely with the Wheeling & Lake Erie, the Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio, and the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus railroads, built since 1883. There was a considerable increase in manufacturing establishments.

Fewer moneys and credits were returned in 1908 than twenty-five years ago. A large amount of Coshocton County money has been invested in non-taxable securities within the last ten years, including county, township, municipal and school bonds.

With all these changes there has been an increase of only $1,582,230 in the valuation on the duplicate in twenty-five years.

In 1883 there was a total State levy of 29 cents on every $100, taking $38,924.19 from the county. In 1908 the State levy was a fraction more than 13 cents a hundred dollars, less than half the rate of 1883, and the county paid the State $20,036.22. Several years ago the Legislature passed the bills imposing excise taxes on corporations, whereby the State levy was reduced. There are those who have advocated collecting all State taxes from corporations, but the real benefit to the county would be to levy its own tax on the local business of corporations, which would increase the receipts enough to easily pay the State and lighten the burden of other taxpayers in the county.

The fund raised for county purposes, including election expenses, salaries, supplies, etc., was much less in 1883 even though it also embraced the building and judicial funds which are now separate expense accounts on the auditor's books.

The increase in the Poor fund has accompanied the sending of our children to the Tuscarawas County Home, and caring for the blind, which was not done twenty-five years ago.

Since the enactment of the law for the collection in money of the road tax, instead of citizens working it out on the road, there has been much dissatisfaction in Coshocton County. Under the law the road tax paid by the townships is returned by the county to the township trustees and road superintendents to expend in improving the roads. But there are districts where road improvement is not seen, at least no one notices it, and the taxpayers of that district bump along while their money is making good roads in other parts of the township. The

demand has risen for a restoration of the district road-making system, and with effective methods to insure the building of good highways we may yet see all over the county such fine roads as have been built by Commissioners McConnell, Marshall, Abbott and others.

In connection with the home-rule sentiment favoring road-building by each district is the demand to restore the management of schools to district directors. The township school board method is opposed because the people of a district consider they understand their local conditions better than a township board, and are therefore qualified to select their own teacher. Furthermore, on this subject of teachers, a reform for which there is imperative need is to abolish the appointment by the probate judge of the county board of teachers' examiners. For years these appointments have been a political asset of the probate office. There have been probate judges who held out the examiner plum to whoever delivered the most votes. The office has been corrupted by probate judges arranging with examiners to issue teachers' certificates as political favors to applicants not qualified to pass an honest examination.

There is a noticeably large increase in the school tax over that of twenty-five years ago. While in 1883 there were the Bedford Special, the West Carlisle Special, Roscoe Union, West Lafayette Special, New Castle Special and Coshocton Union school districts, today the county includes the Coshocton City school districts, West Lafayette Village, Warsaw Village, Plainfield Village, Nellie Village, Roscoe Village, Walhonding Special, New Castle Special, West Bedford Special, West Carlisle Special, Tiverton Special, Conesville Special. In 1883 young Coshocton went to school in the Sycamore and the Walnut Street buildings; now, besides these two, there are the High School, the Bancroft and the South Lawn schools.

The dog tax has paid claims for killed sheep and left a balance to transfer to the school fund. The law that made the dog tax a lien upon the real estate has been declared unconstitutional, and it is anticipated here that there will be less dog tax collected in the future unless legislative provision be made along that line.

The rate paid by taxpayers on every hundred dollars in each township twenty-five years ago and in 1908 is compared as follows:

WHOLE RATES OF TAXATION PER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

Covering State, County, Township and School Levies

Townships and Districts.	1883	1908
Adams	$1.58½	$2.32
Bedford	1.32	2.00
Bedford Special	1.36½	2.32
Bethlehem	1.29	1.94
Clark	1.48½	2.32
Crawford	1.61	2.62
Baltic Special		1.92
Franklin	1.28	2.14
Conesville Special		2.02
Jackson	1.54	2.24
Roscoe Corporation		2.84
Roscoe Union	1.76	2.54
Jefferson	1.34	2.36
Mohawk Special		2.38
Nellie Special		2.23
Nellie Corporation		2.18
Warsaw Corporation	1.59	3.08
Warsaw School District		2.38
Keene	1.25	2.06
Lafayette	1.41	1.84
Lafayette Special	1.51	2.44
West Lafayette Corporation		2.60
Linton	1.70	2.64
Plainfield Special		2.94
Plainfield Corporation		3.10
Millcreek	1.14	1.84
Monroe	1.77	2.32
New Castle	1.51	2.68
New Castle Special	1.57	2.28
Walhonding Special		2.18
Oxford	1.23½	1.80
Pike	1.16	2.00
West Carlisle	1.36	2.16

Perry	1.16	2.10
New Guilford Special		2.24
Tiverton	1.52	2.38
Tiverton Special		2.58
Tuscarawas	1.48	2.54
Coshocton Union	1.50	2.76
Coshocton City	2.04	3.48
Virginia	1.45	2.62
Adams Mills Special		1.82
Washington	1.30½	2.00
White Eyes	1.43½	2.48

Entirely separate from the county tax was the liquor tax of $1,000 collected from each saloon. When the county voted in 1908 to close the saloons, $26,000 in tax receipts were cut off. During the collection of the liquor tax the auditor got three per cent of the first $20,000, and one and a half per cent of the balance, while the treasurer got a half per cent. There remained about $25,000, of which the half went to the city, two-tenths to the county infirmary, and three-tenths to the State.

About $150 a year is collected from the $15 cigarette tax. The auditor and treasurer get the same percentage of fees as in the liquor tax, and the fund is then apportioned as follows: City, one-fourth; County infirmary, one-fourth; State, one-half.

There is an auctioneer's license; and peddlers are taxed $28 a year for a two-horse wagon, $18 for one-horse wagon, $12 horseback or on foot. A circus is taxed $40 a day. The treasurer's fee is six per cent.

In 1907 the county defeated at the polls the proposition to build the Main Street bridge from Coshocton to Roscoe, and the Twelfth Street bridge. In every flood of the Coshocton rivers much of the county has been cut off from the city. When the bridges lost in the 1907 election Representative Lybarger fathered a bill in the Legislature in 1908 providing for a special election on the petition of a hundred voters. The same month the election was held and both bridges carried. In June, 1908, the first tax for these bridges was levied—ten cents on a hundred dollars. At this writing a remonstrance has been started on the ground that the cost of the bridges was understated when the election was held, and that the figures will

go as high as half a million dollars by the time damage claims of property owners along the bridge approaches are settled.

The question of building the bridges to carry electric cars is involved in the discussion, some contending that the proposed trolley line should bear a proportion of the cost. For years the county has waited for an electric railroad. The latest projected route parallels the Pennsylvania Lines from Newcomerstown to Coshocton and strikes southwesterly across the county through Virginia Township coal fields.

CHAPTER XVI

ECCLESIASTICAL AND EDUCATIONAL — FRATERNAL AND SOCIAL — THE MINISTER IN POLITICS — THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT FROM THE CRUSADERS TO THE ROSE LAW.

Within the secular scope of these chronicles, having more particular reference to temporal rather than spiritual or religious affairs, it is not feasible to go into the story of each church in every township. To do that means a chapter for every one, and in this year of our Lord, nineteen hundred nine, the church has grown to so great an institution over what it was in the county's early days that a separate volume would be required to record denominational and congregational progress.

In the pages on the pioneer life are related the first efforts here in organized religious work. Today there are a hundred congregations in Coshocton County.

The Methodist membership is especially large. There are thirty-four M. E. church buildings in the county, and every township is included in that list of houses of worship except Tiverton. Almost every town here has its Methodist church. The following places are represented, the congregations not in towns being listed in townships:

Coshocton
Canal Lewisville
Adams Township (2)
Bakersville
Bedford Township
West Bedford
Bethlehem Township
Bloomfield
Chili
Franklin Township
Conesville
Franklin
Roscoe
Warsaw
Mohawk Village
Keene
West Lafayette
Linton Township
Plainfield
Millcreek Township
Spring Mountain
New Castle
Walhonding
Orange
Perry Township (2)
New Guilford
West Carlisle
Virginia Township (2)
New Moscow
Washington Township
Fresno

Nine Presbyterian congregations in Coshocton County have church buildings, the largest of which is the Coshocton edifice of white stone, among the most beautiful examples of ecclesiastical architecture in this section of the State. The other churches are in the northern and eastern parts of the county, also in Jefferson Township in the west. In the southern portion Virginia Township is well represented in the church at Adams Mills on the county line. Following is the location of Presbyterian congregations, all in towns except two:

Coshocton	Jefferson Township	West Lafayette
Bakersville	Warsaw	West Carlisle
Clark Township	Keene	Adams Mills

Since the days of the courthouse services eighty years ago the Methodist Protestant membership has grown here to the extent of eleven congregations. About half the townships of the county have M. P. churches. The Rev. Stokely S. Fisher, present pastor in Coshocton, is known in literary work as a contributor of magazine poetry. The M. P. churches are located as follows:

Coshocton	Franklin Township	Plainfield
Bethlehem Township (2)	Roscoe	Monroe Township
Blissfield	West Lafayette	New Castle Township
	Oxford Township	

Among the earliest churches established in the county is the Baptist, whose strength today is represented by fourteen congregations. Early in the nineteenth century the meetings at Coshocton were held in Wilson McGowan's tavern, and later in the courthouse. Services are now held in Baptist churches at the following places:

Coshocton	West Lafayette	Oxford Township
Canal Lewisville	Linton Township	Perry Township
Clark Township	Monroe Township (2)	Tiverton Township
Jackson Township	New Castle Township	Virginia Township
	Wakatomika	

Among the churches established in this county in later years is the Disciple, which now numbers five congregations holding services in their own houses of worship. Formerly, in Coshocton, meetings were held in City Hall, then in the modest frame building in Eleventh Street, which has been succeeded by the Main Street church edifice. The Disciple churches of the county at present include:

Coshocton	Walhonding	Tiverton
Spring Mountain	Isleta	

There are five Lutheran churches within our county borders at this writing. For years there was no work of organization in Coshocton where a considerable number of Lutherans came to live, and finding no church of their faith they gradually affiliated with other denominations. The Lutheran churches are located in

Coshocton	Chili	Franklin Township
Adams Township	New Bedford	

Four German Evangelical churches are in the county, principally in northern townships in regions populated mainly by descendants of early German settlers. The churches are situated in

Coshocton	Chili	New Castle Township
	Tiverton Township	

Eight congregations of the Evangelical Association church are organized in Coshocton County. All are in the country north of the county seat, and largely in the northern tier of townships. Following are the places having Evangelical churches:

Blissfield	Jefferson Township	Millcreek Township
Clark Township	Nellie	Monroe Township (2)
	Tiverton	

The growth of the Catholic church is a feature in ecclesiastical history of the county. Even since the comparatively recent days of Father Jacquet, who as a missionary priest attended Chattanooga and Little Rock, there has been such advance that besides the new building of Sacred Heart church in Coshocton, a school has been erected during Father Synan's charge. The school contains four rooms. There are 125 pupils taught by five Dominican sisters. All grades are taught including a high school course. The advent of the French marked the beginning of the Catholic church in Franklin Township, more than half a century ago, and prominent among the organizers was Anthony Wimmer, Sr. At the same time a congregation met in the Killbuck log church, Monroe Township, and descendants of the early organizers are represented in today's church at Spring Mountain whose trustees include Joseph Krownapple, W. J. Krownapple and Joseph Haverick. In 1886 the Catholic congregations of Linton and Franklin townships consolidated, and a new church building, Our Lady of Lourdes, was erected in the southwestern part of Linton Township.

The United Brethren church of Coshocton advanced from meetings in City Hall fifteen years ago to the house of worship in Park Avenue. The membership grew to two hundred during the pastorate of the Rev. A. E. Fair. The church recently lost an earnest worker in the death of Charles W. Smith.

The United Presbyterian church appears in the earliest records of organized religious work in Coshocton County. Robert Boyd, pioneer member, assembled meetings in Keene Township when the county was only half a dozen years organized. Today the United Presbyterian congregations meet in Amity church in Keene Township, and in the Fresno church.

The home of the Christian Church in Coshocton was erected in 1905. Virginia Township also has a Christian Church.

The Christian Union Church in Coshocton advanced to the present building in 1904 through the constant labor of the Rev. I. B. Dillin, pastor.

The Episcopalian church service was among the oldest held in this region, as previously recorded herein. There is an Episcopal church at "The Knob," not far from Keene. The Episcopal congregation in Coshocton, now holding services in Carnegie Library, is arranging for the erection of a church building in Main Street.

The Seventh Day Adventists have organized in recent years in the city, and are holding services in the Selby building.

The Christian Scientists are represented in Coshocton. Services are held in the Gray building.

Spiritualistic meetings have been held in homes of Coshocton for years.

The congregation of the Colored Baptist Church meets in the G. A. R. hall.

For five years the local corps of Salvation Army workers have held street services in Coshocton.

In the care of her two cemeteries—Oak Ridge and South Lawn—Coshocton is fortunate in having the services of Superintendent Thomas Page whose work of beautifying our last resting place justifies all commendation.

In the educational work of the county the young teacher has been largely in evidence in the last quarter century. Young men and misses

in their teens hold certificates to teach geography, history, physiology and other studies unheard of years ago.

The country school is still at a disadvantage in having all pupils from the A-B-C tot to the sixth-reader class mixed in one room under the one teacher's charge; and this condition may never be improved unless an economical system be devised for the transportation of pupils from country homes to graded schools, giving them the same advantages now enjoyed by town pupils. Thorough work has produced results highly creditable to the teaching profession of Coshocton County.

A tendency toward crowding new studies upon pupils who are not sufficiently drilled in fundamental acquirements of correct every-day speech, creditable letter writing, and a general knowledge of business and government is the serious defect of modern educational methods in some local quarters. There is also a question regarding the wisdom of the Coshocton High School curriculum conforming to university entrance requirements. Under that system the study of dead languages is a preparatory course for the two per cent of our high school graduates who go to college, but for the ninety-eight per cent it is regarded a waste of time which were much better utilized along the line of broad, general education. The present educational unrest in the nation may yet abolish the dead languages from the universities, when they will no longer be retained in a high-school course out of dubious regard for antiquated prestige. Any change in the direction of specialization, however, is subject to criticism; for which reason the expansion of manual training is viewed with disfavor. Valuable school hours consumed by boys in planing boards, and by girls in sewing on buttons, are needed for more important work in such limited period of mental training. The use of the hammer and saw and needle is something that may be learned in their place out of school just as much as the use of any implement—miner's pick, farmer's plow, potter's wheel, or any other. And when we discard a dead language it is not necessary to consume the student's time with furniture-making. That accomplishment may enable him to undertake light house-keeping with home-made chairs and tables, but the same school hours devoted to a study of life-problems would benefit him much more in the days of exercising his vote to effect needed improvements in economic conditions, as, for instance, our taxing system. There is vital need for the

voters of tomorrow learning more of citizenship, its powers and its duties. The political unrest in the country is strikingly shown in the increase in the Socialist vote of Coshocton.

Within the last year a night school has been supported by the taxpayers of the Coshocton Union School district. Eighty pupils, representing both sexes and ranging in age from fourteen to forty-five, came to the four teachers to be taught in fundamental studies, the general value of which was proved to these pupils by experience in the world of bread-winning.

Socially the city of Coshocton is free from elements of exclusiveness which open the door only to the golden key or the ancestral knocker. Were W. D. Howells to rise superior to his Fifth Avenue surroundings which give him an exaggerated idea of the influence of riches, and come instead into the greater world of the American commoner he would see the worker an honored member of society; he would find in Coshocton that the worker is not excluded from fashionable functions, the dance, the reception, the card party, and other diversions of society. Literary and historical clubs and lectures are popular, while roller polo, the theatre and moving-picture shows are the amusements of the hour, with baseball, football and basketball in season.

Fraternal organizations are widely represented, including the Masons, Elks, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen, Foresters of America, United American Mechanics, Maccabees, Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, Pathfinders, National Union, Protected Home Circle, American Insurance Union, Woman's Relief Corps, King's Daughters, and women's auxiliary orders in various lodges. The Greek letter societies, Phi Sigma Chi and Alpha Pi, were organized by Coshocton High School graduates in recent years.

Religion and politics have been wisely kept apart by public sentiment in Coshocton County, exerting a certain restraint upon elements which would convert a minister of the gospel into a political wire-puller. But occasionally there have been exceptions when a misguided individual has imagined his position in the pulpit vested in him a political authority. Such a one made an assertion to the writer which shows to what extent personal vanity or blind egotism is excited in one become drunk with power. It was in the November political campaign of 1908, after the clergyman in question had been through the

county local option fight the previous month which for him was replete with novel experience. There were days in succession, he related impressively, when his clothes were never off. With an air of supreme confidence he declared that he could elect or defeat any man. He wrote letters over the county calling on voters who opposed the saloon to support candidates whom he named as men after their own hearts. People knew how ridiculously the facts were misrepresented by the amateur politician in the pulpit, and the county repudiated his selections at the polls. Soon afterward he was asked to resign his charge, and he left the church. It is to be hoped that any future political activity in which he may enlist will be freed from an unholy alliance with a probate judge who treats children's snowballing as a crime.

Temperance movements in Coshocton County are described in Rev. William E. Hunt's historical writings as dating back to the days of the Washingtonians, the Sons of Temperance, Cadets of Temperance, Good Templars, and Women's Leagues. About forty years ago the saloon issue was before the people of Coshocton in the election of mayor and council. The Citizens ticket which represented anti-saloon forces was elected by a vote of 143. The total vote for all tickets was 350. The new council passed the McConnellsville ordinance and Mayor Hiram Beall vigorously enforced the law, closing four saloons while others were placed under much restraint. The historian continues that "The taxpayers grew restive under the expenses of trials, and public sentiment failed to support the movement, and in due course put into the controlling municipal places those who, while preserving the form of the ordinance, had no sympathy with its spirit."

Four years later women in Coshocton organized a crusade, visiting saloons, praying on the sidewalk in front in rain and snow, exhorting saloonkeepers to close their business. Mass meetings were held nightly, and prayer meetings in the mornings. Men were asked to sign pledges not to drink, and women sat near saloons as pickets, blanketed and with warm bricks at their feet. Finally saloons surrendered their stock, with the understanding that they would be paid for it. Barrel heads were knocked in and the gutters ran with liquor, while the bands played, the church and courthouse bells rang, men shouted, and women sang and cried and prayed.

Hunt's Historical Collections continue: "Then came a lull. Prosecutions, under the temperance ordinance, were now tried. Money

was wanted, and came in slowly. Somehow a great deal of liquor was still drunk. With little observable signs of trade—none when the pickets were around—the breath of many still had the odor of beer, or what even seemed more discouraging, whisky; because indicating a readiness to take stimulant in even more concentrated and damaging form."

The change in public sentiment appeared in the next election, and soon thereafter the ordinance of 1870 underwent changes. Within six months after the beginning of the crusade Coshocton had more saloons than before.

In after years came the Beal local option law, and under it townships in this county voted out saloons.

Last October 22, under the new Rose law, an election was held by the county on the question of voting out the saloons. The petition for the election was circulated by men and women over the county. Church bells were rung before the election. There had been twenty-six saloons, all in the city of Coshocton, and four were closed several weeks before election. The county option fight overshadowed every other issue in the political campaign that fall. People scarcely gave a thought to any other question, even of such national importance as the election of a President, while the one consideration regarding the public policy and fitness of candidates for local offices was the question "Are you wet or dry?"

The county option election drew out the heaviest vote ever polled in the county, 7,774. It resulted in an anti-saloon majority, rolled up by the townships outside Coshocton, excepting Crawford, the only one in the country that voted "wet." The city of Coshocton gave a wet majority of 877, but so large was the dry majority in the county that the anti-saloon vote carried the county by 584.

A month afterward no bar in the city sold liquor. A few dispensed near-beer and soda water. The rest were succeeded by other lines of business.

Coshocton has experienced a few months as a dry town as this record goes to press. Much liquor is bought elsewhere by mail and received here by express and freight, while suitcases are known to leave Coshocton empty and return loaded with wet goods. Beer drinking gave way to the whisky bottle in the hip pocket.

CHAPTER XVII

OUR SOIL, CLAY, TIMBER AND CROPS AS VIEWED BY GOVERNMENT OBSERVERS — OIL AND NATURAL GAS DEVELOPMENT—MARKET CONDITIONS—FISH AND GAME.

In the U. S. Geological Survey of clay deposits in Ohio, 1903, the government expert reports that the best clays in the State are found in the coal measures, and the counties which these underlie include Coshocton. The report adds that the clay deposit known as the Putnam Hill limestone horizon covers a coal seam called the Brookville coal, and a valuable clay deposit is found in the central coal measure counties at this level. This which is largely worked in Muskingum County, continues in good volume and of good character through Coshocton County, where it forms the basis of the important building-brick industry. By the advanced method employed here there is a superior product manufactured, impervious to moisture and of a variety of attractive buff, cream-colored and darker terra-cotta tints.

Just before the Civil War there was oil extracted from the cannel coal in the hills of Bedford Township where the C., A. & C. now runs to Warsaw. Colonel Metham and William Stanton acquired coal lands, and on these there burned the fires of many retorts built by companies from elsewhere. The upright boiler-shaped retorts of cast iron were filled with coal and heated outside. The vapors were conveyed through the worm, and about forty gallons of crude oil were distilled from a ton of coal.

Then came the great strike of petroleum oil in Pennsylvania, and the manufacture of oil here was doomed.

In after years oil prospecting in this county engaged considerable capital. There was drilling in various sections, but few wells were located, and these were limited producers. Many Coshocton dollars went into a hole in the ground.

There was oil prospecting in the New Castle region nearly half a century ago, and gas began flowing.

Drilling on W. H. Crawford's land in Jackson Township, and in the Warsaw region took place in earlier stages of local prospecting.

Nine years ago when the Scio oil boom was at its height John N. Kissner prospected in Coshocton County, drilling in the townships of Tuscarawas, Lafayette, Franklin and White Eyes. On the Burt, Rogers and Miller lands along the Panhandle a flow of natural gas is still supplying part of West Lafayette. There is a limited production of oil on John Hall's land near Coshocton.

The oil production in the Bloomfield region is limited.

The most recent oil prospecting in the county includes the drilling on the Wolfe farm half a mile south of Isleta, the wells sunk at Helmick and Buckalew Run, and the developing in Linton Township near Birds Run where four gas wells are flowing and good oil prospects are reported.

The topography of Coshocton County is described in the U. S. Government survey as belonging partly to the great plateau of eastern Ohio. The surface is sharply rolling and in places rough and hilly, the hills maintaining a general summit level of eleven hundred to twelve hundred feet above the sea, and no point of land rising to any mountainous height above the surrounding upland country. Our hills, says the government observer, have a domelike slope, characteristic of the weathering of the sandy shales of the region, and there are no ridges of any considerable extent.

The whole county is drained by the Muskingum River, which is formed near the county center by the confluence of the Walhonding and the Tuscarawas. From this point three beautiful and fertile valleys radiate to the county borders—the Muskingum to the south, the Tuscarawas to the east, and the Walhonding to the west.

In addition to the alluvial lands of these valleys there are areas along Killbuck Creek, a tributary of the Walhonding, where a broad valley extends northward and along Wills Creek, skirting the southern border of the county, while a strip of such land connects the valley of Wills Creek and the Tuscarawas valley—probably a former channel of the Tuscarawas. It is west of the town of West Lafayette, paralleling the present valley of the Tuscarawas, from which it is separated by a broken range of hills. It extends southward, merging into the

PRESENT OIL DEVELOPMENT NEAR BLOOMFIELD.

valley of Wills Creek near Plainfield. The slopes of this valley are several miles in width, and the alluvial land ranges in width from one-fourth mile to a mile.

The bottoms along the rivers average almost a mile in width. The sedimentary materials of which they have been built are arranged in terraces, five of which may be counted in some places, but usually only three are well marked. The lower bottoms are so little elevated above the streams that they are subject to overflow in periods of high water. The surface of the land may be washed away or added to by the floods. Such variations may amount to three or four inches in a single flood. The average deposit is a silty loam, but quite near the river beds of sand or gravel may be thrown down. The higher terraces, standing forty to sixty feet above the level of the river, have a gently rolling surface composed of gravelly loam.

The hills, with their covering of residual material, rise abruptly above the valleys. In some places, as in the upper valley of the Walhonding, the rocks rear aloft in palisades above the stream.

Over the greater part of the county the prevailing rock is a sandstone, a specimen of which is exhibited in the Museum of Natural History, New York.

While coal may be seen in nearly every hill, the thickness is variable and the extent of the bed uncertain. In some places the bed attains a thickness of more than three feet; in others it pinches out entirely. The easily mined deposits on nearly every farm have given the farmers an abundant supply of fuel for home use, and many of them derive an income by mining coal for the market when the farm work is not pressing.

The DeKalb silt loam occupies the whole of Coshocton County, with the exception of the stream valleys. The original rocks that made up the DeKalb silt loam areas contained some iron, and this is manifested in the soil by occasional iron concretions.

Where the land is still in forests of hardwood in the northern part of the county lumbermen are getting out ties and posts, while considerable Coshocton County timber has gone into ships on the Great Lakes.

The Miami loam occurs as strips along the Muskingum, the Tuscarawas, Walhonding and other streams which have developed flood plains. This loam is pronounced the best corn land of the area, and

the valleys of the principal streams have long been famous for their production of corn.

The yield of corn is sometimes as much as sixty to eighty bushels an acre. Timothy hay is largely produced from this soil.

The Miami gravelly loam occupies the higher terraces along the larger streams. The type is extensively developed near West Lafayette on White Eyes Plain, the ancient bed of a vanished river. The other extensive development is around Coshocton, where the broad, level terrace of this material forms a beautiful location for the town.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that "A most pleasing feature of the economic conditions which prevail in Coshocton County is the comparatively equal distribution of wealth among the farmers. As a general rule they own the land they cultivate. The barns and other farm buildings are well constructed and suitable for the needs of the present system of agriculture. The dwellings are usually comfortable two-storied frame buildings, and occasionally structures of brick. Slate is invariably used for roofing." In recent years houses in Coshocton and West Lafayette have been constructed of cement blocks.

The most important crops of Coshocton County's area are corn, hay, and wheat, in the order named. The average annual production of corn exceeds a million bushels mostly grown on the river lands. The county's average yield is thirty-two bushels to the acre.

Although the wheat acreage is still about equal to that of corn, the average yield is only twelve bushels an acre. Oats yield well.

The county has ranked first among the sheep-raising counties of Ohio, and is still among the leaders in fine-wool breeds.

Cattle are raised chiefly for home consumption of beef, milk and butter. It is remarkable that, in a country so admirably adapted to grazing, the dairy products should be barely sufficient to supply the needs of the local markets, and sometimes inadequate even for this purpose. In the last winter Coshocton paid thirty-two cents a pound for butter. Eggs were forty cents a dozen. In northeastern townships for years much milk has been hauled to factories making Ohio Swiss cheese.

Coshocton offers a profitable market for all kinds of country produce. A few years ago Wednesday and Saturday mornings were

designated market days on which farmers and local dealers sell produce from wagons on the curb along Courthouse Square.

A State improvement to develop the water power of the canals and maintain the water supply between Roscoe and Dresden has recently been completed. The Walhonding canal has been widened to forty feet, with a depth of six and a half feet.

In the Six-Mile dam, where the water of the Walhonding is diverted into the canal the chute for fish to flop their way up the center of the dam has been built according to direction of the State Fish Commission.

Our rivers are the home of the pike, that tyrant of fresh waters, as our salmon is the king. Large and small mouthed bass, speckled bass and catfish are caught here. That game member of the pike family, the muskellonge, attains considerable size here. M. G. Hack, who is associated with C. E. Ransom in the extensive dry goods house of Coshocton, is a local expert with rod and reel who won the Blue Hole Fishing Club prize with a 24-pound muskellonge caught in the Tuscarawas above the bridge near West Lafayette. There is much fishing in the Walhonding between Coshocton and Warsaw, and also in the Muskingum. A 41-pound muskellonge is among the record catches in the county.

Quail, duck, rabbit and coon are favorite game here for hunters, and the man with the gun has been known to come miles from cities to shoot Coshocton game. Fox hunters of this county are represented in the Central Ohio Sportsmen's Association. The Game Protective Association to prevent poaching and to uphold the game laws has been organized here. The county is noted for fine bird dogs which have won prizes in leading kennel shows of the country.

Poultry fanciers in the county have exceptionally high-class representatives of the feathered aristocracy.

CHAPTER XVIII

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION—CHANGES IN A CENTURY —PROGRESS AGAINST QUACKERY—THE LOCAL NEED FOR A HOSPITAL.

In all its hundred years the community was never without those members of the medical profession maintaining always the highest ethical standard. The enlightened public understanding in later years has aided materially in discountenancing methods intolerable to the legitimate practitioner. The physician or surgeon giving first consideration to the welfare of the community is unrelenting in opposing the unscrupulous element which exploits healing qualities that do not heal.

What progress there has been here against quackery may be inferred from such circumstances as that eye-glass humbug who paid for local newspaper endorsements of his treatment of eye troubles and who, when he happened to call at a home where a victim was absent, cheerfully asked for a photograph on which he could fit the glasses just as well. At least that particular fraud would not find Coshocton money quite so easy in these times.

The fraudulent use of the title of doctor has misled victims in the county whose health as a result has suffered untold misery; and cases are known where lives were sacrificed. But people are coming to learn that no honorable physician need travel over the land, inviting the sick, the lame and the halt to come to a hotel for free consultation. That word free is the luscious bait at which ignorance was ever wont to nibble.

The hardships of long drives through winter and storm at all hours of the day or night are incidents in country practice known to the profession of the county today as they were known to physicians in the past. For the public the coming of the telephone has brought with it the added feeling of security that in sudden illness the doctor

can be reached at once instead of risking dangerous delay by driving miles to call him.

All systems of medical treatment are represented here. The regular practice or allopathy, prevails. The eclectic system is followed by some physicians, and the homeopathic school ranks next in number.

The city needs of Coshocton include especially a hospital, the institution which the community at large would find advantageous, while particularly serviceable in the accident cases attending the present extent of manufacturing and other industrial operations in the county. Dr. Jesse McClain, with all the facilities for surgical cases which can be handled under existing conditions, impresses the advantage that would come with hospital appliances and equipment for treatment of cases compelled to undertake dangerous trips in enfeebled condition to distant hospitals.

One of the most wholesome changes in public sentiment is the disappearance of the oldtime prejudice against going to a hospital. People have come to realize that the sufferer's welfare is to be trusted to the care of an institution where everything is especially provided for the sick, and where trained nurses prove an efficient auxiliary to the doctor's care.

The Coshocton County Medical Society, organized in recent years, meets quarterly in the Carnegie Library. Dr. E. C. Carr is President. His is a medical family. His son is practicing in Chicago, and his father, Dr. J. G. Carr, has been longest in the practice of any of the present physicians in the county.

Local members of the profession have been called to fill various public offices, as told elsewhere. The office of coroner, now filled by Dr. J. D. Lower, has been assigned to doctors for years.

The U. S. Board of Examining Surgeons, passing on cases of applicants for soldiers' pensions in this county consists at present of Dr. J. G. Carr of Coshocton, Dr. F. H. Yarnell of West Lafayette, and Dr. A. M. Henderson of Roscoe.

CHAPTER XIX

COSHOCTON NOTES—BANKING—COUNTY FAIR—WORK OF BRUSH AND PEN—OUR SUCCESSES ABROAD—"AND THE WITCHERY NE'ER LEAVES YOU ONCE YOU CALL COSHOCTON HOME."

Half a century ago the sign of a bank marked a 5x16 room in Second Street, Coshocton, where notes were shaved by James M. Brown, afterward implicated in the county treasury robbery. The county's strong-box was endangered a subsequent time when entrance was effected through a basement window in the courthouse. Marks of the jimmy may be seen today on the hall door of the treasurer's office, and in the door of the vault is a hole made by a drill, but the cracksman became alarmed and fled.

The beginning of general banking here was by W. K. Johnson & Co. about 1852, and twenty years later the business was conducted by John G. Stewart. The assignment by the Stewart bank in 1885 caused serious losses.

The Farmers' Bank was started by J. P. and Alfred Peck and Samuel Irvine who later was succeeded by Charles E. Spangler. In 1897 the bank went into the hands of a receiver, George A. Hay, who was enabled to pay eighty-five per cent to creditors. The settlement of other accounts was in charge of Alfred Peck.

Thomas C. Ricketts established a banking house in Coshocton in 1855, and in 1872 organized the First National Bank in association with Houston, Jackson and F. C. Hay, and Henry C. Herbig, cashier. This institution, the Commercial National Bank of today, has reached a record of more than a million dollars in deposits. The present officers include J. W. Cassingham, President; E. L. Lybarger, Vice-President; R. B. Caldwell, Cashier; W. J. Winters, Assistant Cashier. The first three are associated with the following as directors: George A. Hay, John H. Hay, David Davis, B. Worth Ricketts, Charles B. Hunt, John Lorenz.

In 1898 the Coshocton National Bank began business, advancing in a few years to a strong position in financial affairs of the community. The officers are: M. Q. Baker, President; W. R. Pomerene, Vice-President; T. L. Montgomery, Cashier; Merrel B. Smith, Assistant Cashier. With the first three the following serve as directors: H. C. Strong, F. E. Pomerene, E. O. Selby, Ed. H. Wilson, Dr. H. R. McCurdy, W. A. Himebaugh.

In 1903 the People's Banking and Trust Company was established in Coshocton, and in the six years to date the deposits have been increasing toward the half-million mark. The officers consist of J. L. Rue, President; E. W. Adams, George M. Gray and T. H. Wheeler, Vice-Presidents; R. H. Mills, Cashier; L. E. Baughman, Assistant Cashier; C. H. Magruder, Teller. Besides the first four the directors include: L. P. Gallagher, F. M. Marshall, P. C. Shipps, M. T. Moorehead, W. B. Litten, O. P. McGinnis, A. P. Stewart, J. A. Hesket James Scott, D. G. Whittemore, H. M. Ewing.

In Warsaw the Farmers and Merchants Bank Company was established 1901. The officers are Adam Strome, President; James L. Beck, Vice-President; Frank E. Whittemore, Cashier. The five directors include the first two officers and W. W. Frederick, Eugene Laughlin and James H. Elder.

In West Lafayette, 1902, the West Lafayette Bank Company began business. The officers include William Gorseline, President; T. J. Platt, Vice-President; H. A. Sicker, Cashier; E. A. Leighninger, Assistant Cashier. In addition to the president and vice-president the directory comprises J. L. Rogers, F. R. Klein, I. B. Mizer, Henry Rehard and Robert Porteus.

Among Coshocton's financial institutions are the Home Building, Loan and Savings Company, organized 1882. John C. Fisher is President; W. A. Himebaugh, Secretary; T. L. Montgomery, Treasurer.

The Citizens Building and Loan Association began operations in Coshocton 1892. The officers are W. A. Mizer, President; G. F. Schauweker, Vice-President; C. B. Hunt, Secretary and Treasurer.

From the first county fair held in 1850 at Plainfield and the subsequent fairs held in the Court Square, and in Hickory Street, with the racing on the Canal Lewisville road, and the fairs of the sixties

held between Orange and Main streets and then along Chestnut Street there has been much progress to the present annual October gatherings on the beautiful fairgrounds along South Seventh Street. The fine grove of oaks, the exhibit buildings, including the auditorium seating three thousand, where the annual Chautauqua is held, and the half-mile race track altogether constitute one of the best fairgrounds in the State.

The vast throng that attends is an impressive feature of the show. Sometimes thirty thousand people are there. They see the exhibits typical of the new era that came in with the harvesting machine and the newer day of the automobile that rolls by the mound of a perished race. The thousands today see greater speed and more pure-bred horses of various strains, and cattle and sheep of finer quality than the visitors of pioneer days saw.

The medley of the county fair is a Noah's ark of sights and sounds set in a surging sea of humanity. The stentorian notes of the popcorn vender; the music of the merry-go-round; the cries of the balloon man; the bellowing of cattle; the strident "Yip-ee!" of the driver leaning forward in his sulky and urging his horse to strain still harder; a medley of squeals, toots, bleats, whoops, and cackles—these are the sounds of the fair.

In the faster pace of modern Coshocton life has come the new fire protection succeeding the old hose-cart volunteer days and the older bucket brigade. A combination truck—hose, chemical and ladder—is installed in the Fire Department building in the heart of the city, at Walnut and Eighth streets. Harry Fink is chief; J. I. Tracewell, captain; Isaac Ralston, driver; Thomas McDermott, assistant; these firemen work in conjunction with the volunteer service of forty members of whom Frank Lightell is the Chief. There are three horses. An improved alarm system has been installed with electric call-boxes distributed over the city. This is tested daily.

The speed in starting to a fire is shown by the test when, on the stroke of the gong, the men upstairs slide down on the pole and jump to their places on the truck, while the horses, already released by the alarm which has automatically opened the stall doors, place themselves under the harness which drops on them with a snap, and the street doors fly open, ready for the start—and all this in ten seconds. A

mile run in the summer uphill through Cambridge Street to the city limits was covered in three minutes and forty seconds from the moment the alarm was turned in.

With the development of pictorial advertising in the metal-sign industry of Coshocton the city has welcomed the advent of decorative artists, painters and lithographers. That there is talent here in other than the commercial field is shown in beautiful studies that belong to pure art, which after all is in nowise different from the experience of Royal Academy painters whose work has been used to advertise soap, illustrate books and magazines, and for wall-paper designing.

The mural painting by Arthur Wm. Woelfle in the courthouse perpetuates the historic scene of Bouquet's treaty with the Indians. In this oil the painter lives permanently in Coshocton memory. He has chosen his subject—a primeval expression of justice in this region—with a fine instinct for its historical value and fitness in the modern temple of justice. The work is a departure from the familiar style of decorative design wherein an artist's motive is traced in fair women and diaphanous draperies.

In the list of Coshocton men who have won distinction elsewhere are names widely known over the country. Three states have chosen Coshocton governors—Governor Stone of Iowa, Governor Eaton of Colorado who attended the West Bedford school, and Governor Coe Crawford of South Dakota, now U. S. Senator, who taught school in Coshocton County

Iowa has honored several citizens from our county, including Josiah Given, Justice of the Supreme Court; James Matthews, Chancellor of the Iowa State University; Cato Sells, U. S. District Attorney.

Other Coshoctonians who have attained prominence include Joseph Burns Crowley, Congressman from Illinois; Lester Still, judge in the Superior Court, State of Washington; W. S. Crowell, consul to Amoy, China; the Rev. Dr. Ezra Fisk, lecturer and writer.

A year ago Charles F. La Serre was accredited United States Vice-Consul General to the Kingdom of Portugal, an appointment purely on merit, in keeping with the principle of the State Department to lift this branch of the government above politics. Mr. La Serre is a representative of a distinguished family that traces its ancestry

back to the eighth century, through genealogical history of the peers of France, and thirteen hundred years ago to Spanish ancestry associated with the fortunes of the Princes of the House of Anjou.

Erman J. Ridgway, publisher of Everybody's Magazine, New York, is from this section, and holds a Coshocton County teacher's certificate. Throughout the land Coshocton is heard from. Her representatives are on the bench, the rostrum, the stage, in the music world—prominent in the professions and in the business affairs of larger fields. In Columbus a Coshocton County Society organized a few years ago, and in Pittsburg a Coshocton colony has assembled in social functions at the home of Vice-President Marsh of the Standard Underground Cable Company who came to this county for his bride. Among these is cherished the "old home feeling" for Coshocton, the sentiment that endures in loyal hearts, as expressed in the lines of C. D. Brooke whose ability to furnish gems does not stop at his jewelry counter—

Where the rivers meet and mingle
In a long and fond embrace,
And the rugged hills are wrinkled
Like an ancient warrior's face,
Looking out upon fair valleys
With their yellow tasseled corn,
Here in days agone and misty
Was an infant city born.

In the silent leafy forest
Rang the ax notes loud and clear;
From the willows by the river
Peeps the wond'ring startled deer,
As the crashing forest monarchs
Strike the earth with sullen roar;
And the Red Man turns with sorrow
From the land he'll know no more.

Like the slug in heart of roses
Leaves destruction in its train,
On this battlefield of nature
Are the blackened trunks of slain;

And the plowshare hides forever
From the skulking Indian gaze
Well-known spots of trail and campfire
In the waving fields of maize.

Silent, swiftly, as the river,
Years glide on with steady pace,
And a village named Coshocton,
Christened by an alien race
In the language of that other
Vanished toward the setting sun,
Leaving but this foster mother
To the stronger, mightier one.

Old the settlers grew and feeble,
Drooping forms and hair snow-white,
One by one laid down their burden,
Passed from twilight into night,
Leaving sturdy sons and daughters
To perpetuate the name
Of the city founded by them,
And to bring Coshocton fame.

When the war clouds gathered thickly
In the distant, sunny South,
And brave men were called to battle,
Face the sword and cannon's mouth,
Then this Indian foster mother
Showed her foes that hearts of steel
Dwelt within her sons' blue jackets
On those bloody battlefields.

Now throughout this grand old nation
And afar on foreign soil
You will see the name Coshocton
On the products of her toil;
And from stacks so tall and stately
Out upon the morning air

Flow the tangled smoky tresses
Like an Indian maiden's hair.

And the witchery never leaves you
Once you call Coshocton home;
Ever there remains a longing
Clinging closely while you roam,
To her absent sons and daughters
Seems to whisper "Come to me;"
And while memory doth linger
Hearts will ever turn to thee.

CHARLES F. GOSSER.

BIOGRAPHICAL

CHARLES F. GOSSER.

There is perhaps in Coshocton no better representative of the spirit of the age than Charles F. Gosser, a young man of broad outlook, of keen discernment and of sound judgment, who realizes that one must be thorough and efficient and at the same time must possess a progressiveness that enables him to keep pace with the onward march that is manifest in the business world. While meeting with well earned and well merited success, he has at the same time contributed in substantial measure to Coshocton's commercial and industrial development and not the least of his important acts in this connection was in securing the establishment in the city of what is now one of its most important productive concerns—the Pope-Gosser China Company. A native of Coshocton, he is a son of George and Anna Gosser, the former born in Alsace-Loraine, France, and the latter in Carroll county, Ohio, in 1833. The father was eight years of age when in 1840 he came to the United States with his parents and for many years he remained a resident of Coshocton. In the public schools of this city Charles F. Gosser pursued his studies until he completed the course by graduation in the class of 1885, being at that time seventeen years of age. Immediately afterward he made his initial step in the business world as an apprentice to the watchmaker's trade under William Burns, the jeweler. He could never be content with mediocrity in any line nor with superficial knowledge of any business to which he directed his attention. This quality prompted him to gain a thorough knowledge of watchmaking and to this end he attended the Horological Institute, where he completed a course in practical and theoretical horology in 1892. The following year he purchased a half interest in the jewelry business, in which he still continues, being now junior partner of the well known firm of Burns & Gosser. They carry a large and well selected line of watches, diamonds and jewelry and in this department receive a liberal support from the public. They also have an optical goods department and their increasing trade in this connection again aroused Mr.

Gosser's disposition to be thorough in his knowledge of the subject. He therefore went to New York, where he pursued a complete course in two optical schools, receiving diplomas from both. He also took a course in metal engraving under the most proficient instructors in the country.

The great majority of men feel that it is enough to attain a fair measure of success in one line but Mr. Gosser, although yet hardly in the prime of life, has manifested his ability and demonstrated his power in several fields of business activity. As a member of the advisory board of the Merchants' Electric Light and Power Company he was prominently identified with the establishment and construction of Coshocton's system of hot water heating from a central station,—an enterprise which was regarded by the public as a most hazardous one but which time has proven to be one of the city's greatest and most appreciated public utilities, while to its owners it yields a fair remuneration. Mr. Gosser was actively associated with the installation and management of the municipal electric light plant and later added the central heat plant. However, he retired from the electric light company in 1903 to promote and establish the Pope-Gosser China Company, of which he is now the secretary and treasurer and one of the principal stockholders, devoting his attention largely to the management of its interests. Since the organization of the board of trade of Coshocton he has been most active in its work, serving from the beginning as director and vice president, while later he was honored with the presidency. In all of his official capacities he has labored indefatigably to secure new industries for Coshocton and it was through his efforts that the present china manufacturing company was formed. It has only been since a comparatively recent date that the ceramic art has been developed in the United States, prior to which time the finest articles of this character came from France, Germany, England and other old world countries. In more recent years, however, the skill of American artisans and artists has brought the product of their own kilns to such a high degree that it is now no longer necessary to go abroad for wares of the finest texture and of the most artistic mold and decoration. Evidence of this is seen in the output of the Pope-Gosser China Company, consisting of plain and decorated semiporcelain dinner and toilet ware. Already the new company has won for itself a prominent place in industrial circles and the business has become one of the most important industries of the city. The plant was constructed for its present use. The building is of brick, three hundred and fifteen by ninety feet, and three stories and basement in height in the main portion and two stories in the other part. The plant is thoroughly equipped with the most improved modern machinery for manufacture of this character. The officers of the company are: I. Bentley Pope, president; William Burns, vice president; and C. F. Gosser, secretary and treasurer. This constitutes a strong combination, for the president is a man of world-wide reputation as a practical potter and decorator, while Mr. Gosser is recognized as a man of marked executive ability and enterprise in business circles.

Politically he is a democrat but without desire for office. He was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian church and his fraternal relations are with

the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Elks. Coshocton is proud to number him among her native sons, for he has made for himself a prominent place in business circles as one whose force of character and keen insight into complex situations enables him to bring to successful completion whatever he undertakes.

A. RIPPL.

A. Rippl is an enterprising and progressive citizen, well known in business circles in West Lafayette and Coshocton county as a manufacturer of wood, iron and steel novelties for advertising purposes, and although he has thus been identified only since the summer of 1906 he has already built up an extensive patronage and gained a wide reputation.

Mr. Rippl is a native son of the county, born in Bakersville, October 18, 1867, a son of Joseph and Maria (Busler) Rippl, both natives of Germany, the latter of Wurtemberg. The father emigrated to the United States in 1847, at which time he located in Coshocton, where he worked at the wagonmaker's trade, having learned the same in his native land. After spending three years in that city he took up his abode in Bakersville, continuing to work at his trade until the time of his death. He was killed in 1893 by a tree falling on him and had reached the advanced age of seventy-five years. The mother passed to her final rest two years previous or in 1891, when she was sixty-five years of age. Their family numbered five children, as follows: George, a resident of Black Band, Ohio; F. J., of Coshocton; Mrs. Elizabeth Krantz, who makes her home in Canal Dover, this state; A., of this review; and Clara, of Alliance, Ohio.

Mr. Rippl acquired his education in the common schools and spent the period of his boyhood and youth under the parental roof, during which time he worked in his father's establishment. In 1884 he took up the study of telegraphy and when he became proficient in that line secured the position of operator with the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad Company at Massillon, and later at Canal Dover. After a period of eight years, however, he abandoned that business and returned to Bakersville and entered his father's wagon shop. He soon installed machinery and in 1895 began the manufacture of wooden novelties. His business grew and Mr. Rippl eventually decided to locate in a larger place, where he might enjoy better railroad facilities. The West Lafayette Manufacturing Company hearing of Mr. Rippl's intentions purchased his plant and made him manager of the concern. However, owing to dissatisfaction in regard to the agreement made, Mr. Rippl resigned. He then entered the employ of the H. D. Beach Company but after a brief period thus spent he returned to his old home in West Lafayette and in the summer of 1906 built his present factory at a cost of about four thousand dollars. He then began the manufacture of wood, iron and steel novelties for advertising purposes and has now built up a large trade, having cleared his plant of all indebtedness. He has based his busi-

ness principles and actions upon strict adherence to the rules which govern economy, industry and unswerving integrity, and has reached a prominent position in the business circles of Coshocton county.

Mr. Rippl was married on the 19th of November, 1893, the lady of his choice being Miss Jennie Taylor, who was born in Tuscarawas county, this state, June 2, 1869, the only child of Richard and Rebecca (Phillips) Taylor, who are now living retired in Bakersville, the father having attained the age of sixty-five years, while his wife is one year his junior. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Rippl has been blessed with six children: Mary, Joseph, Waive, George, Ruth and Harold.

Mr. Rippl is a democrat in his political views, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the German Reformed church, and his wife holds membership in the United Brethren church. His fraternal relations are with the Masonic lodge, No. 175, at New Comerstown, the Knights of Pythias at Bakersville; and Bakersville Camp, No. 5216, M. W. A. His life has been one of continuous activity, in which has been accorded due recognition of labor, and today he stands among the successful business men of West Lafayette and Coshocton county.

S. R. McCORMICK.

S. R. McCormick, a prosperous and well known agriculturist of Keene township, was born on the farm where he now resides on the 28th of February, 1865, his parents being William and Mary Ann (Lockard) McCormick. The father's birth occurred in Ireland in 1830 and in 1842 he accompanied his parents on their emigration to the United States, making his home here until the time of his demise in 1884. The mother of our subject is a native of Coshocton county and is still living, having now attained the age of seventy years. Unto Mr. and Mrs. William McCormick were born five children, namely: Melville, a resident of Keene township; S. R., of this review; M. H., who is living in Coshocton; and Robert and Lloyd, who have passed away.

S. R. McCormick supplemented his preliminary education by a high-school course and when seventeen years of age entered a store in the capacity of clerk, being thus engaged for two years. He then erected an elevator at Fresno and was successfully engaged in its operation for three years, on the expiration of which period he sold out and bought the farm of two hundred and forty acres in Keene township on which he has since resided. He has placed many substantial improvements on the property and in addition to the work of general farming makes a specialty of handling registered stock, principally delaine sheep. Alert, energetic and enterprising, he has met with prosperity in his undertakings and is widely recognized as one of the representative and progressive agriculturists of the community.

In 1882 Mr. McCormick was united in marriage to Miss Columbia Daugherty, whose birth occurred in Adams township, May 13, 1864, her

parents being Nathan and Elizabeth (Powell) Daugherty. The father, born in Jefferson county, Ohio, February 28, 1830, passed away on the 1st of May, 1908, while the mother, whose birth occurred in Adams township, January 7, 1832, was called to her final rest in 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Daugherty had three children, two of whom died in infancy. Unto our subject and his wife were born six children: Clyde E., at home; Nellie, who is a graduate of the Keene high school and is still at home; French, a resident of Bureau county, Illinois; Stacy; Walter, deceased; and Rollin.

Mr. McCormick gives stalwart allegiance to the men and measures of the republican party, has served on the board of education for two terms and has also held the office of assessor. He is identified with the Grange, No. 1602, at Keene, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the United Presbyterian church, with which his wife is also affiliated. Both Mr. and Mrs. McCormick are widely and favorably known throughout the county in which they have spent their entire lives, the circle of their friends being almost coextensive with the circle of their acquintances.

MRS. OLIVE (MAXWELL) WOLFE.

Mrs. Olive (Maxwell) Wolfe is a representative of the farming interests of Coshocton county and one of its native daughters, for her birth occurred within its borders, September 23, 1857. Her parents were William and Mary (Higby) Maxwell. Her father was born in Heath, Massachusetts, while her mother's birth occurred in this county. William Maxwell arrived in Coshocton county when about seven or eight years of age and was here reared amid the wild scenes and environments of pioneer life. For many years he continued to carry on farming in this locality, remaining an active factor in the work of the fields until his life's labors were ended in death in March, 1893. His widow survived him for about twelve years and passed away in August, 1905. They were the parents of seven children, namely: Mrs. Maxwell; Montgomery, who is living in this county; Lucy, the wife of Everett Boyd, also of this county; George, who likewise makes his home in Coshocton county; and three who are deceased.

In her father's home Olive Maxwell was reared and was trained to the duties of the household, while in the public schools she acquired her education. In 1879 she became the wife of George L. Wolfe, who was born in Oxford township in 1836. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Leighninger) Wolfe. The father was born in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, in 1802 and was brought to Ohio by his parents in 1806 when the state sheltered many more red men than white inhabitants. Its forests were uncut, its land uncultivated, and it seemed that the work of civilization had scarcely been begun in its borders. Here Jacob Wolfe was reared and aided in the arduous task of developing a new farm. Having attained his majority he married Miss Elizabeth Leighninger, a representative of one of the old families of Oxford township and they became the parents of four children: Margaret,

Sarah, Hiram and George. The mother died in August, 1879. The father, Jacob Wolfe, was a member of the Baptist church and an earnest consistent Christian gentleman whose honesty was never questioned. He was moreover a most industrious citizen and in his old age worked as though he was still in the prime of life. He was one of the oldest residents in Oxford township at the time of his demise.

His son, George Wolfe, was reared in this county, attended the public schools and early became familiar with the task of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. Throughout his entire life he carried on farming and he met with good success in that undertaking. In early manhood he married Anna Foster, a native of England, and unto them were born three children: Elmer J., Aurelia D., and one who died in infancy. The death of Mrs. Anna Wolfe occurred in 1877 and her remains were laid to rest in White Eyes cemetery. Later Mr. Wolfe wedded Olive Maxwell, as previously stated, and unto them was born a son, Irvin M., who is yet at home. He is a graduate of the West Lafayette College, where he pursued a scientific course and is now operating the home farm. Everything about the place is indicative of his careful supervision and practical methods. The father, George Wolfe, was a most energetic agriculturist and owned a beautiful farm in the midst of which he erected a fine residence. He also placed thereon the various barns and outbuildings necessary for the shelter of grain and stock and he kept good grades of cattle and horses, while in the work of the fields he won success by his practical methods. His political allegiance was given to the democracy, but he preferred to enjoy the pleasures of home rather than to participate actively in the work of office holding. He died July 17, 1908, leaving a widow and one son to mourn his loss, his remains being interred in Wagner cemetery. Mrs. Wolfe and her son still reside upon the home farm, which is a valuable and attractive property and constitutes one of the pleasing features of the landscape.

S. HILTON BUKER, M.D.

Having carefully prepared for the practice of medicine and surgery, Dr. S. Hilton Buker located in Spring Mountain in 1887 and since that time has continually demonstrated his ability and skill as is manifest by the large and lucrative practice which he today enjoys. He was born near Otsego, Muskingum county, Ohio, February 11, 1865, a son of Decatur and Lucy (Barnard) Buker. The family history dates back to 1492, in which year representatives of the name removed from Turkey to England, whence they emigrated to America about 1700. The paternal grandfather, Israel Hilton Buker, was born in Maine, in 1756, and enlisted for service in the Revolutionary war at the age of eighteen years and was associated with Lafayette, by whom he was presented with a sword. He was discharged in 1783 as sergeant of the Third Massachusetts Regiment, his discharge papers being signed by George Washington and now on file in the national capital. The

S. HILTON BUKER, M. D.

grandfather came to Coshocton county about 1810 and in the early part of the nineteenth century engaged in teaching, which profession he followed for about forty years. He died about 1850 and is buried in the cemetery at Otsego.

The father, Decatur Buker, was born near Franklin Station, Coshocton county, September 11, 1825, and spent his early boyhood and youth in Franklin township. He was a self-educated man and for seventeen years was engaged in teaching, most of this time being spent in Muskingum county. About 1845 he took up farming and stock-raising. The last thirty years of his life, however, were devoted to the settling of estates and other notarial business. He was a gifted orator and was in great demand to render campaign speeches. In politics he was a stanch republican and held various township and county offices. His religious faith was that of the Methodist Protestant church. He was a man among men and was justly accorded a place among the prominent and representative citizens of Coshocton and Muskingum counties, for he belonged to that class of men whose enterprising spirit is used not alone for their own individual good but for the promotion of public prosperity. He was revered and honored wherever known and his death, which was occasioned by a runaway on August 3, 1899, was deeply regretted by many friends and acquaintances as well as by the members of his own household. The wife and mother was born near Otsego and her people were among the pioneer settlers of this section of the state. Her death occurred in 1904 and her remains were buried by the side of her husband in the cemetery at Otsego. Their family numbered six children, namely: Mary, who became the wife of J. D. Phillips and died at the age of twenty-four years; Charles W., who wedded Mrs. J. Sprague, of Warsaw, and is on the homestead; Sarah, the wife of J. D. Phillips, of Beaver City, Nebraska; Albert L., who is a traveling salesman of Ogden, Utah; S. Hilton, of this review; and Rose, who makes her home in Coshocton.

Dr. Buker of this review acquired his education in the district and graded schools of Otsego and pursued a collegiate course in Adrian, Michigan, graduating from that institution in 1884. He was then engaged in teaching for one year in Muskingum county. At the same time he took up the study of medicine under Dr. Walker, of Plainfield, after which he entered the Ohio Medical College, at Cincinnati, graduating in 1887. In April of that year, just after he had celebrated the twenty-second anniversary of his birth, he located for practice in Spring Mountain, succeeding to the practice of Dr. Winslow. His practice is already large and is constantly increasing, for he keeps in touch with the most modern and advanced ideas of the medical profession and is now the beloved family physician in many a household. He was formerly identified with realty interests but on account of the demands of his profession had to abandon that field of labor. He still, however, owns considerable real estate in Jefferson township, Coshocton and Spring Mountain.

It was in 1888 that Dr. Buker was united in marriage to Miss Linnie E. Dawson, who was born in Mount Vernon. During the time that the Doctor was pursuing his studies in Cincinnati, Mrs. Buker was attending an

art school in that city and it was there that they became acquainted. Their marriage has been blessed with four children, two sons and two daughters, Emerson Dawson, Wallace Hilton, Helen Lucy and Mary Evelyn. The last named died October 16, 1908. The eldest son has been given excellent educational advantages. He has pursued a high-school course in both Coshocton and Warsaw and has spent one year in the college at Hiram, Ohio, and after completing his course in the latter institution he expects to take up the study of medicine.

The Doctor gives his political support to the republican party. He has taken a deep and active interest in many public enterprises. He was one of the organizers and is the heaviest stockholder in the Coshocton Telephone Company, was one of the organizers of the Warsaw Bank and was a member of its first directorate and is also financially interested in the Otsego Oil & Gas Company. At the age of twenty-one years he became identified with the Masonic fraternity, joining the blue lodge at Plainfield. After locating in Spring Mountain he was elected master of the lodge here. He belonged to the chapter in Coshocton and has attained the Scottish Rite degree in the lodge at Columbus. He was one of the organizers and a charter member of the Knights Templars in Coshocton. He likewise belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Killbuck and to the Maccabees tent at Walhonding, while in the line of his profession he organized and became a member of the American Society of Physicians & Surgeons. He was formerly an active participant in political circles, acting as township treasurer for fourteen years and he also served for several years as committeeman of the township and member of the school board. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist Protestant church but on account of his wife's relations with the Disciples church, he has since become identified with that denomination and is now serving as deacon and treasurer of the church and he also rendered valuable assistance in the erection of the new house of worship at a cost of four thousand dollars. The address and declaration of principles of the Disciples church were written in the home of Mrs. Baker's grandmother, Mary Dawson, and her father was one of the first ministers of that denomination. The Doctor is a man of charming personality, well liked in both professional and social circles, and he and his estimable wife are held in high regard by their numerous friends and acquaintances.

ARTHUR SMITH MOORE.

Arthur Smith Moore, vice president of the Fountain Dry Goods Company, belongs to that class of men who seem to regard difficulties and obstacles as an impetus for renewed effort, for he allows nothing to brook his path if it can be overcome by persistence and determination. Moreover he possesses the modern spirit of enterprise as manifest in commercial circles at the present time. Mr. Moore is a native of Roscoe, his birth having occurred there July 23, 1879. He was reared in the home of his father, James W. Moore, in

Coshocton, and pursuing a public-school education left the high school to enter the Ohio Wesleyan College. He was also for a time a student in the Oberlin (Ohio) College, but ceased his efforts in the educational field in his junior year in order to enter business in Coshocton. He has been identified with the mercantile pursuits of the city since 1904. He had, however, worked in the business from his boyhood days, during the periods of vacation and at other times, and his training was a thorough and practical one. In 1904 he was chosen vice president of the Fountain Dry Goods Company and has since remained as the second officer, taking an active part in the executive management and control.

Mr. Moore is a valued member of Coshocton Lodge, No. 376, B. P. O. E., and of the Methodist Episcopal church. Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise he has voted with the republican party. He is an alert, energetic young man, who keeps in touch with the city's interest along lines of material, social and moral advancement, and at the same time in his business career he is making that steady progress which results from close application and the best utilization of opportunities.

ALONZO MILLS HENDERSON, M.D.

The practice of medicine and surgery in accordance with modern methods and advanced ideas finds a worthy exponent in Dr. Henderson, of Roscoe. He was born in Carrollton, Carroll county, Ohio, March 4, 1837, his parents being William H. and Mary (Storey) Henderson, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of New Derry, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. The father came to the United States in his boyhood days with his parents, who settled near Millersburg, in Holmes county, Ohio, and in early manhood learned the stonemason's trade, which he followed throughout his active life. He removed from Carroll county to Tiverton township, Coshocton county, and subsequently to New Castle township, where his death occurred. John Nelson Henderson, a brother of our subject, served in the Civil war as one of the boys in blue of the Eightieth Ohio Regiment and died in the battle at Corinth, Mississippi.

Private schools afforded Dr. Henderson his educational privileges. When thirteen years of age he was permanently crippled through an attack of typhoid fever. When about sixteen or seventeen years of age he began clerking in a general store in Walhonding, and in July, 1864, came to Coshocton, where he secured a position in a store. His leisure hours were devoted to the reading of medicine under the direction of Dr. J. B. Ingham, of Coshocton, and Dr. M. Johnston, of Roscoe, and in 1867 he entered Starling Medical College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1869.

Dr. Henderson located for practice in Wills Creek in this county and there remained for nineteen years, at the end of which time he took up his abode in Roscoe, arriving here January 1, 1887. With the professional inter-

ests of the town he has since been identified, and a large general practice has brought him a goodly measure of success.

Dr. Henderson has given his political support to the republican party since its organization, and at the present time is serving as township treasurer and also as pension examiner, while for sixteen years he was a member of the school board, the cause of education finding in him a stalwart champion. At the present writing in 1908, he is the candidate of his party for county coroner.

On the 3d of July, 1867, Dr. Henderson was married to Miss Henrietta Lynch, of Coshocton, and unto them were born three children, of whom two are living: Hattie A., the wife of Archie Clark, who is engaged in the livery business in Coshocton; and Nellie, at home. Dr. Henderson and his family attend the Methodist Episcopal church, and for nineteen years he was a member of the official board. His progressive citizenship, his political activity, his professional ability and his social qualities have gained him a foremost place in public regard, and he now has a very wide and favorable acquaintance.

J. T. ORR.

J. T. Orr, a successful agriculturist residing in Bedford township, is a native of this township, his birth having occurred on the 30th of September, 1860. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Treadway) Orr, were also natives of Coshocton county. The grandfather, Alexander Orr, at an early day took up his abode on the farm on which our subject now resides, there making his home until the time of his demise. William Orr spent his entire life in this county and after attaining man's estate took up blacksmithing and farming. At one time he conducted a shop at Warsaw but in later years resided on his farm, and met with a highly gratifying and well merited measure of prosperity in all his undertakings. He started out in life empty-handed and through his unaided efforts won the competence that enables him to give each of his children a good farm or its equivalent in cash. A republican in his political views, he held a number of township offices and was recognized throughout the community as a public-spirited, upright and honorable citizen. He died in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal church and his remains were interred at Bedford, while his wife also passed away in this county. Their family numbered eight children, as follows: Two who died in infancy; Elizabeth, who is also deceased; Olive, the wife of John G. Johnson, an agriculturist of Bedford township; Frank, a merchant of Crawford county, Kansas; J. T., of this review; W. E., who follows farming on the old home place in Bedford township; and J. J., an agriculturist of Jackson township, Coshocton county.

J. T. Orr was educated in the district schools of his native township and remained on the home farm until twenty-four years of age, assisting his father in the work of the fields. His present place comprises one hundred

and sixty acres of valuable and well improved land and in connection with the work of general farming he also breeds draft horses, both branches of his business returning to him a gratifying annual income. He has erected a commodious and substantial residence and all necessary outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock, and is recognized throughout the community as a progressive and enterprising agriculturist. He is also the owner of a coal mine which is proving a good source of revenue.

In 1886 Mr. Orr was united in marriage to Miss Pauline McCurdy, of Coshocton county, who has two brothers practicing medicine in Coshocton. Unto this union has been born one child, Nellie, who attended school at Wooster and Oberlin and is now a music teacher.

Mr. Orr gives stalwart allegiance to the men and measures of the republican party and has served as trustee for six years and as a member of the school board for fifteen years, the cause of education ever finding in him a stanch champion. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church, with which his wife and daughter are also identified. Having resided in this county throughout his entire life, or for almost half a century, Mr. Orr is widely and favorably known here and moreover has gained the regard and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact by reason of his genuine personal worth and unfaltering integrity.

JOHN ED. ARONHALT.

In the front rank of the columns which have advanced the civilization of Coshocton county the Aronhalt family has led the way to the substantial development, progress and upbuilding of the section in which they have so long made their home, and John E. Aronhalt is a worthy representative of the name. He was born on a farm in Lafayette township, January 2, 1854, a son of William S. and Rebecca (Roadruck) Aronhalt, both of German descent and numbered among the very earliest settlers of this part of the Buckeye state.

John Ed. Aronhalt is one of a family of eight children, five sons and three daughters, he being the third in order of birth. He was reared to farm life and acquired his education in the district schools. After reaching years of maturity, he engaged in farming on his own account, first in Virginia township, while later he spent one year in Jackson township, prior to his removal to Lafayette township. He eventually took up his abode in Coshocton in what is known as the Aronhalt and Trovinger addition to that city, and here he has become a prominent factor in the life and work of this enterprising little city. He installed and operated for two years the first electric motor mining machine for the Morgan Run Coal Company, and for four years was weighmaster for the Wade Coal Company. During the five succeeding years he was traveling salesman for the Singer Sewing Machine Company and has to his credit the sale of ninety-six machines in eleven months. Accompanied by Mrs. Aronhalt and their youngest daughter he went

to Olympia, Washington, in October, 1902, and was engaged in the construction of electric railways in that city and for a few months was prospecting in California, but in the fall of 1903 he returned to Coshocton county and engaged in farming on what is known as the Denman farm near the city of Coshocton, while one year later he took up his abode in his present home on Cambridge road, and is the owner of some fine horses. Among his stock may be seen the well known animal, Maizie V., with a track record of 2:20.

Mr. Aronhalt was married in 1877 to Miss Minnie E. Miller, a daughter of Isaac W. and Sarah (Morgan) Miller, of Lafayette township, by whom he has two daughters: Mertie, the wife of George Conley; and Vernal, at home.

Mr. Aronhalt served as assessor of Tuscarawas township for nine years and on the 1st of August, 1907, was appointed United States ganger. He is a republican in his political views and takes an active interest in all public matters, his aid and cooperation being sought in every movement calculated to better community interests. His fraternal relations are with Fidelity Lodge, No. 135, K. P., while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. Widely known, his life history cannot fail to prove of interest to his many friends and it is therefore with pleasure that we present this record of his career to our readers.

JAMES L. ROGERS.

The list of the leading citizens of West Lafayette contains the name of James L. Rogers, one of the representative and honored citizens of Coshocton county. His record as a soldier and as a business man has been so honorable that he has gained the confidence and good will of all with whom he has been brought in contact, and now in the evening of his days he can look back over a life well spent, for he is now living retired, deriving a good financial income from three hundred and fifteen acres of rich and valuable land in Lafayette township.

Mr. Rogers was born in Harrison county, Ohio, February 19, 1840, a son of Joseph and Mary (Burkhead) Rogers, both of whom were natives of Maryland, the former born in 1806 of English descent, and the latter born August 28, 1807, of Scotch descent. The parents took up their abode in Harrison county at an early day, removing to this state from Maryland in a covered wagon. The father was a miller by trade but after coming to Ohio he engaged in farming and began life here in true pioneer style, living for some years in a log cabin. Both are now deceased, the father passing away in 1882, when he had reached the age of seventy-six years, while the mother died in 1864, at the comparatively early age of fifty-seven. Their family numbered ten children: Actie, deceased; Maria Jane, the wife of Robert Bell, of West Lafayette; Wesley M., who was wounded during his service in the Civil war and died in 1893; Elizabeth, who has departed this life; Parmelia, the wife of William Finney, of Ohio; James L., of this review; Nancy, who wedded George Sproul and died in 1906; John B., of Uhrichsville, this state;

MR. AND MRS. J. L. ROGERS.

William N., a resident of Tuscarawas, Ohio; and Hannah, the wife of John Milliken, of Kansas.

James L. Rogers, the subject of this review, was reared on the home farm and remained under the parental roof until he attained his majority, when he offered his services to the government during the Civil war, becoming a member of Company F, Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which was organized in Harrison county in August, 1862. He served for two years and ten months, and took part in many of the hotly contested engagements of the war, these including the battles of Perryville, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Peach Tree Creek, Rome, Georgia, Bentonville, North Carolina and many others of minor importance He was also with Sherman on his celebrated march to the sea and after traveling over five thousand miles he participated in the grand review at Washington. He was commissioned second lieutenant and mustered out at Cleveland, Ohio, having made a most honorable and creditable military record.

Following his return from the war James L. Rogers resumed agricultural pursuits in Coshocton county, operating rented land for a few years. He, with his wife, then purchased the farm which he still owns, this comprising three hundred and fifteen acres of rich and improved land situated in Lafayette township. For many years he followed farming and made a specialty of raising and feeding stock but his energy, economy and careful management in former years now enable him to put aside business cares and he is living retired in a pleasant and modern home in West Lafayette, deriving a good income from his landed possessions.

Mr. Rogers was married April 15, 1867, the lady of his choice being Miss Harriet Burt, who was born in Lafayette township, June 14, 1845, a daughter of James M. and Mary A. (Bradner) Burt, both of whom were natives of Orange county, New York, and made the overland journey from that state to Coshocton county in 1836. Here the father entered a tract of land from the government and engaged in farming. He also took a prominent and active part in political circles, serving for two terms in the legislature and for a similar period in the senate. The family of Mr. and Mrs. Burt numbered twelve children, seven daughters and five sons, but the latter are now deceased. Both the father and mother have also passed to their final reward, the former passing away March 7, 1893, and the latter on the 25th of October, 1899.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Rogers has been blessed with four children, two sons and two daughters, namely: Joseph B., who graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan College and died October 25, 1901; Margaret, the wife of Rev. S. L. Stewart, of Mansfield, Ohio; Anna M., at home; and Louis B., who died when four years of age.

Mr. Rogers is independent in his political views, voting for men and measures rather than adhering to party ties. He and his wife are devoted and faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he has filled all the offices, while his fraternal relations are with the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Rogers has ever been ready to lend his aid and in-

fluence in the cause of every good movement for the progress and advancement of the community, and now at the age of sixty-eight years he is enjoying in retirement the accumulation of a profitable, successful and honorable career.

JOSEPH TREDWAY.

Joseph Tredway, who follows farming in Jefferson township, owning a tract of land comprising two hundred and ninety-five acres, has now passed the seventy-second milestone on life's journey, and his entire life has been passed in Coshocton county, so that he is thoroughly familiar with its history. He was born on the farm which is still his home, July 23, 1833, a son of Thomas and Ollie (Severans) Tredway, the former born in Harford county, Maryland, August 18, 1799, while the latter was born in Monongalia county, Virginia. The paternal grandfather of our subject was born in England and emigrated to the new world with his father, who died at sea. The son then continued the journey to this country alone. He had before leaving his native land learned the white-smith or edged tool trade.

Thomas Tredway, the father of our subject, was reared to farm life in Maryland and came to Coshocton county in 1817 when a youth of eighteen years. He eventually located on a farm on the Walhonding river, which is now known as the Joseph Warren place. Later he took up his abode on the farm which the son now owns. This was at that time covered with timber but with characteristic energy the father undertook the work of clearing the land and he also erected a small log cabin, having neither doors nor windows during the first winter that it was occupied by the family. The father also took a deep interest in the improvement of the country, and despite the fact that he had much work to do on his home place he assisted in the erection of the church, which is still standing near the village of Mohawk. He was a very devoted member of this church for forty-two years, and each Sunday was found in his place at the service and also at the weekly prayer meeting. He spent almost his entire life on his home farm and for a long period was engaged in general agricultural pursuits. He replaced the log cabin with a brick residence, which was one of the first to be built in the neighborhood. He was an old-time whig and upon the organization of the new republican party gave his support to its men and measures. He was highly respected in the community and at his death, which occurred May 15, 1881, the community mourned the loss of one who was much beloved and respected. The mother preceded him to the home beyond many years previously, her death occurring in 1840, and their remains lie buried in Blooming Grove cemetery. Their family numbered nine children: Mahala, Elizabeth, Mary and Sarah, all of whom are now deceased; R. H., a retired farmer; Crispen, who has departed this life; Joseph, of this review; and John and James H., also deceased. After the death of the wife and mother the father married a second time, this union being with Mrs. Mary (Dennis) Clarke, by whom he

had three children: G. S., of Coshocton; Frank, a resident of Springfield, Ohio; and William Harvey, deceased.

Joseph Tredway was educated in a log schoolhouse in Jefferson township and was reared to farm life. He shared with the other members of the family in the hardships and privations which had to be endured, owing to the unsettled condition of the country. He assisted in the development and improvement of the home farm until the outbreak of the Civil war, when he enlisted as a member of Company G, One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment, and going to the front did valiant and loyal service but was discharged on account of disability.

Following his return from the war he resumed farming pursuits and in due course of time was numbered among the substantial farmers of this section of the state. He is now the owner of the homestead property, this place comprising two hundred and ninety-five acres of rich and arable land situated in Jefferson township. He is here engaged in general agricultural pursuits and in his undertakings is meeting with excellent success. He also owns realty in Portland, Oregon, and in Rapid City, Dakota.

Mr. Tredway was married in 1870 to Miss Mary W. Clarke, of Coshocton, and to this union five children have been born, namely: Bertha A., the wife of Claud Clarke, of East Union, Ohio; Edward, who is on the home farm; Wilber, who has departed this life; Wilma, the wife of James S. Clarke, of Warsaw; and Laura O., who is engaged in teaching and is at home.

Mr. Tredway gives his political support to the men and measures of the republican party and is a member of Newton Stanton Post, G. A. R., while his wife is identified with the Methodist Episcopal church. Over the record of his life there falls no shadow of wrong, for he has ever been most loyal to the ties of friendship and citizenship and his history well deserves mention in the annals of his native state.

JOHN E. RICHMOND.

John E. Richmond, who resides on his valuable and well improved farm of eighty-nine acres in Oxford township, was born in this county, August 24, 1842, the son of John and Elizabeth (Reed) Richmond. His paternal grandfather came to Coshocton county from Onondaga county, New York, in 1828, and located at Roscoe. He was a stone-cutter by trade and helped to build the Roscoe aqueduct. Afterward he conducted a hotel at Evansburg and a canal station, where he contracted to haul canal boats between Evansburg and Roscoe.

John Richmond, the father of our subject, was born in Onondaga county, New York, March 1, 1817, and was therefore but eleven years of age when his father settled in this county. In early manhood he wedded Elizabeth Reed, who was born in this township, April 10, 1817, and the young couple settled on a farm. Later he bought a canal boat, which he ran for a number of years. Five children were born to this union, of whom our subject is now

the only one living. On April 1, 1850, the father, in company with a party of others, started for the gold fields of California by the overland route, arriving there September 15. He returned home July 15, 1852, by way of the water route, stopping in New York for two weeks and sending his gold nuggets to the mint at Philadelphia, where they were assayed and run into fifty dollar slugs. He evidently considered it unwise to inform his young children as to the amount he thus acquired, although they were not without curiosity in the matter, and our subject, then ten years of age, recalls conducting a quiet investigation in his own behalf on one occasion when his father was asleep, when he went into his bedroom and found the buckskin belt in which he carried his gold, and it was so heavy he could not lift it. The mother of our subject died in February, 1852, while the father was away. On his return from California he bought a farm of one hundred and twenty-one acres, which is now owned by his son Frank, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this edition. Later in partnership with John Peck, of Coshocton, the father bought from a Mr. Davis a general merchandising store which they conducted for a number of years and which Mr. Richmond conducted alone for a long time after the death of his partner. He also ran a hotel at Orange and engaged in the grain business. Politically, he was a stanch republican. His second wife was Miss Elizabeth Higby, who was born in this county. Five children were born to this union, of whom but two are now living, Frank A., and Lottie, the wife of John Goudy, of Bisbee, Arizona. The mother died on May 22, 1864, and the father was again married, his third union being with Mary McClain, a native of this county, who died in 1890, having survived her husband, who passed away in 1887, for three years.

The educational advantages fifty and sixty years ago were not what they are to-day and our subject received but little schooling. He early engaged in active industrial pursuits, aiding his father in his extensive business interests. In 1870 he entered into partnership with his father in general merchandising at Orange and maintained his interest in this business up to about ten years ago, being in partnership with his brother for a number of years. In 1870 he bought seventy-five acres of land, which is now a part of his present farm of eighty-nine acres. All the improvements on the place are due to his energy and efforts and in them he feels justifiable pride. In 1851 he enlisted in the Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry and went into camp at Camp Chase, Ohio, where he remained for three weeks, but owing to his father's opposition he was not mustered into service and returned home. On June 10, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Eighty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but after serving for four months he contracted typhoid fever and was discharged September 26, 1862.

On June 18, 1863, Mr. Richmond was united in marriage to Miss Mary Wood, who was born in Harrison county, Ohio, January 2, 1844, and died October 13, 1885. Five children were born to this union, namely: Charles M., of Akron, Ohio; James C., who died in infancy; Harry M., who resides in South Dakota; Mary E., the wife of Edward Geese, of Oxford township; and Noah M., a resident of New Comerstown, Ohio. On August 12, 1886, Mr. Richmond was again married, his second union being with Maggie

Harstine, who was born in this county, November 28, 1863. Unto this union have been born five children, the firstborn dying in infancy. The others are Nina P., Emma M., Helen M. and Raymond J., all of whom reside at home with their parents.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Richmond has voted the republican ticket. He is actively interested in community affairs and served as township trustee for nine years in succession. He has also held the office of school director and several times has served as president of the board of education. Fraternally, he is a member of the local Grange and of West Lafayette Post, G. A. R. For over fifty years he has been a faithful and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLIAM B. EVANS.

William B. Evans, a well known, progressive and prosperous agriculturist of Bethlehem township, was born on the old homestead farm in this county on the 27th of December, 1867, his parents being Alexander and Mahala A. (Cochrell) Evans. Daniel Evans, the paternal grandfather, settled in Monroe township, Coshocton county, Ohio, in 1842. His family numbered nine children, as follows: Elizabeth, Mary, Martha, Matthew, Alexander, Albert, Alfred, William and John. The year 1838 witnessed the arrival of the Cochrell family in this county, the grandmother of our subject walking the entire distance from Woodsfield, Ohio. She carried in her arms her little daughter, Mahala A., and on the journey she stopped and rested for a while among the Indians at Gnadenhutten. After arriving in Coshocton county she settled at Roscoe, where she made her home until the marriage of her daughter, Mahala A., to Alexander Evans on the 16th of March, 1858.

Alexander Evans, the father of our subject, was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1835, and took up his abode on a farm in Bethlehem township, Coshocton county, in 1868, residing on that place until called to his final rest on the 10th of July, 1894. He carried on farming and stock-raising throughout his active business career and met with a gratifying measure of success in his undertakings, being widely recognized as a substantial and enterprising agriculturist of his community. A loyal supporter of the Union, he enlisted in 1862 as a member of Company K, Nineteenth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went with General Sherman on the march to the sea. He received his discharge at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1865, returning home with a most creditable military record. His brother, William Evans, who was a member of the Fifty-first Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was captured at Chickamauga and incarcerated in Libby and Andersonville prisons, his death occurring at the latter place. Alexander Evans upheld the candidates of the republican party where national issues were involved but at local elections cast an independent ballot, supporting the man whom he believed best fitted for the office in question. He capably served his fellow townsmen in the position of assessor and was a member of the

school board for fifteen years, the cause of education ever finding in him a stalwart champion. Though not a member of any religious denomination, he usually attended the services of the Methodist church and was a man whose upright, honorable career commanded the regard and esteem of all with whom he was associated. His wife, whose birth occurred in Monroe county, Ohio, March 16, 1835, passed away on the 10th of June, 1904.

William B. Evans, whose name initiates this review, attended the schools of his home locality until sixteen years of age and received a certificate to teach school, which he held for eight successive years. He never followed the profession, however, as his assistance was needed in the work of the home farm. His entire life has been spent on the old homestead where he was born and in its cultivation and development he is still successfully engaged, the fields annually yielding golden harvests as a regard for the care and labor which he bestows upon them.

On the 8th of October, 1893, Mr. Evans was united in marriage to Miss Emma Mullet, a daughter of N. J. and Mary Ann (Mullet) Mullet, who are mentioned on another page of this work. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Evans have been born seven children, namely: Katie Oka, Mary Ellie, Mona Belle, Russell Otis, Charlotte Goldie and William Owen, all at home; and Harold Orlando, who died in infancy.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Evans has given his political allegiance to the men and measures of the democracy and has been the efficient incumbent in the offices of township clerk and assessor, while for twelve successive years he acted as a member of the school board. He and his family are all devoted members of the Methodist church, in the work of which they take an active and helpful interest. He was early trained to habits of industry, enterprise and integrity, and these have proven strong elements in the success which has come to him and which entitles him to representation among the prosperous and well known citizens of his native county.

JAMES F. AND JOHN A. FORNEY.

James F. and John A. Forney, who are successfully carrying on agricultural pursuits in Linton township, are the largest importers of French Percheron horses in this part of the state. James F. Forney was born in Linton township on the 4th of September, 1859. His paternal grandfather, who was the first white child born in Guernsey county, Ohio, removed to Linton township, Coshocton county, where he entered more than a thousand acres of land. The grandmother of our subject had the honor of naming Linton township when it was organized. A. Z. Forney, father of James F. Forney, was born in Linton township, April 14, 1828, and became very successful in his business undertakings, being one of the earliest stock-raisers. He wedded Miss Hulda Doty, whose birth occurred in New Jersey, July 6, 1825, and who passed away on the 29th of June, 1896. A. Z. Forney survived her for a

number of years, his demise occurring in Linton township on the 4th of April, 1904. Unto this worthy couple were born seven children: Harriett, the wife of Frank McAllister; Joseph, of Texas; James F. and John A., who are the subjects of this sketch; Sarah, the wife of T. K. Swan, of Guernsey county, Ohio; Rachel, who is the wife of Isaac McAllister and resides in Linton township; and one who is deceased.

James F. Forney remained under the parental roof and worked for his fathers until he was twenty-three years of age, when the latter decided to turn the farm over to his two sons, James F. and John A. On the day that John A. Forney attained his majority he and his brother formed a partnership, which has been successfully continued to the present time. They own seven hundred acres of rich and valuable land in Linton township, John A. residing on his farm of four hundred acres, while James F. has lived on his tract of three hundred acres since 1893. They are the largest importers of French Percheron horses in this part of Ohio, having commenced in this business twenty years ago. They have made three voyages to France and on returning from the last trip to that country, brought back with them sixty thousand dollars' worth of Percheron stallions and mares. They have also handled Clydesdale, French coach and Hambletonian horses, and are widely recognized as prosperous and enterprising citizens of their native county. Since 1905 John A. Forney has been secretary of the American Breeders & Importers Percheron Registry Company of the United States and Canada.

In 1882 James F. Forney was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Hamersley, whose birth occurred in Linton township in 1861, her parents being T. J. and Mary L. (Adams) Hamersley. Her father was born in Linton township in 1823 and passed away in 1905, while the mother, whose birth occurred in Medina county, Ohio, in 1835, still survives. Their family numbered four children, namely: Mrs. Forney; Lydia B., who makes her home in New York; Mrs. Lizzie Culberson, of New Comerstown; and Francis, at home. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Forney have been born six children: Eldridge, who wedded Edith Wilson and lives near home; Thomas G., Mary, Rose, Helen and Hulda, at home.

John A. Forney was born on the 11th of March, 1862, on the farm in Linton township on which he still resides. On the 15th of September, 1892, he was joined in wedlock to Miss Ella Phillips, whose birth occurred in Guernsey county, Ohio, January 29, 1871, her parents being George W. and Eliza (Mitchell) Phillips, both natives of Guernsey county. The father, who was born in 1821, passed away in 1904. The mother, whose natal day was January 15, 1830, makes her home in Plainfield, Ohio, having now attained the age of seventy-eight years. Of her family of thirteen children, eight still survive, as follows: George L., of Cleveland, Ohio; J. A. D., residing in Nebraska; T. J., of Kansas; G. F., who makes his home in Iowa; Mrs. Josephine Dull, of Guernsey county; Howard, living in Plainfield; Mrs. Charlotte Cosby, of Guernsey county; and Mrs. Forney.

James F. and John A. Forney are both republicans in their political views, while their religious faith is indicated by their membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. They are well known and highly esteemed throughout the

county in which they have spent their entire lives, having won the friendship and regard of all with whom they have come in contact in business or social relations.

WILLIAM GREEN.

William Green, who since 1906, has served as president of the Ohio Mine Workers Organization, is at the head of an association that is of marked value in the industrial department of the state. He was born in Franklin township, March 3, 1870, a son of Hugh and Jane (Oram) Green, who came from Wales to Coshocton county in 1868 and settled in Franklin township. The father was engaged in mining in his native country and followed that occupation after his arrival in Ohio. His family numbered two sons and four daughters, of whom one daughter is deceased.

William Green, the eldest in his father's family, was a youth of sixteen years when he entered the mines with his father. In his early youth he attended the district schools but as his aid was needed in the support of the family his advantages in this direction were somewhat limited. He later added to his fund of knowledge by reading good literature during his leisure hours and in this way acquired a good English education and a broad knowledge of public affairs. He made a close study of mining interests and was a student of character, for his close contact with miners gave him ample opportunity for study along this line. In his early manhood he showed a talent for leadership, which soon brought him into prominence and in 1900, when but thirty years of age, he was elected to the presidency of Subdistrict No. 6 of the Ohio Mine Workers Organization, comprising the counties of Coshocton, Muskingum, Guernsey, Perry, Noble and Holmes. He thus served for five years when, having proved a capable incumbent, he was called to still higher honors, being elected in 1906 to the presidency of the Ohio Mine Workers Organization, and he has filled the office with such general satisfaction that he has twice been reelected without opposition. This organization embraces the entire state of Ohio, and is composed of a membership of more than forty-six thousand men. Heavy responsibility rests upon Mr. Green in this connection and it is seldom that so young a man is found in such an important position and this fact is an indication of his high standing in mining circles and of his capability for organizing and directing forces, and thus he has become a power in mining circles in the Buckeye state.

Mr. Green was married April 14, 1892, to Miss Jennie Mobley, a daughter of Frank and Mary Mobley, of Coshocton county. Four interesting daughters grace their home: Flora E., Esther, Nellie and Clara. The family home is a beautiful cottage, near the eastern border of Coshocton, where the children can enjoy good educational advantages.

Mr. Green's study of the political questions and issues of the day has led him to give stalwart support to the democratic party. He is a member

WILLIAM GREEN.

of the Baptist church and his fraternal relations are with Coshocton lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he has been a member since 1900, and also with the Foresters of America. He is an advocate of every public measure or movement that has for its object the betterment of public conditions and the elevation of mankind. He is a splendid type of a self-made man, showing to what position of honor and influence a young man may rise when he adheres to strict honesty, integrity and correct living. The true measure of success is determined by what one has accomplished and, as taken in contradistinction to the old adage that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country, there is particular interest attaching to the career of the subject of this review, since he is a native son of Coshocton county, where he has passed his entire life and so directed his ability and efforts as to gain wide recognition as one of the representative citizens of this state.

PETER PERRINE DE HART.

Peter Perrine De Hart was at one time president of the Coshocton Manufacturing Company and a man of well balanced powers, whose business and social qualities gained for him a creditable place in public regard. He was born in Kimbolton, Guernsey county, Ohio, May 29, 1853. His father, William De Hart, was a native of Trenton, New Jersey, and on his arrival in Ohio in 1832 became a resident of Guernsey county, where he secured land and followed farming, becoming one of the enterprising agriculturists of that locality. He was well known and highly respected there. His birth occurred in 1800, his death on the 9th of January, 1890, so that he lived to be about ninety years of age. His political support was given to the republican party. From pioneer times he was active in the development of his community, bearing his full share in the work of general progress and improvement as wild lands were converted into rich fields and log cabins were supplanted by modern farm residences. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Powers, was a native of Pennsylvania and, surviving her husband about three years, passed away in 1893.

Peter P. De Hart was a pupil in the district schools near his father's home and alternated his school work with the labors of the farm. After leaving home he went to the west and was variously employed for two years. He then returned to Guernsey county and became a manufacturer and salesman, remaining an active factor in the business circles of that locality until about thirty years of age, when in 1882 he removed to Coshocton. Here he entered into a business agreement with E. C. Renner, for whom he became a traveling salesman and later they formed a partnership under the name of the Coshocton Manufacturing Company, conducting a novelty advertising business. A year or two later they merged their interests with the Premium Manufacturing Company and from that time until his death Mr. De Hart was not active in business management. He had through former years of activity acquired a goodly competence and it supplied him throughout his remaining

days with all of the comforts and some of the luxuries of life and enabled him to leave his family in good circumstances.

In 1880 Mr. De Hart was married to Miss Ella Thompson, of New Comerstown, Ohio, and unto them were born a daughter and son: Bernice, who was born in 1883 and is the wife of Harry Hunt; and Frank, who was born in 1888 and is still in school.

Mr. De Hart belonged to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Methodist Episcopal church, associations which indicated much concerning his characteristics and the principles which governed his actions. In community affairs he was deeply interested and at the time of his death was serving as a member of the county election board and also of the board of public safety. He passed away August 28, 1905, at the age of fifty-two years. He was yet in the prime of life, had many friends and was filling a position in public affairs that made him a valued citizen. Friendship was to him no mere idle word, for he was loyal to all those to whom he gave his confidence and good will. He was also devoted to the welfare of his family and his salient characteristics were such as make his example well worthy of emulation.

GEORGE BRANSTOOL.

George Branstool, who is extensively engaged in farming in New Castle township, was born in this township on the 24th of May, 1869, his parents being Lewis and Margaret (Breightenbucher) Branstool, both natives of Holmes county. When still in his boyhood the father came to Coshocton county and has here successfully followed agricultural pursuits throughout his active business career, now making his home in Jefferson township. His wife also still survives and the record of their eleven children is as follows: Josephine, the wife of John Fox, of Tiverton township; George, of this review; one who died in infancy; Emanuel and Maggie, both at home; Henry, a resident of Pittsburg; Lydia and Levi, who have passed away; Bertha and Gusta, twins, at home; and Clarence, who is also yet under the parental roof.

George Branstool was educated in the common schools of his native township and remained on the home farm until twenty-one years of age. He then began the operation of a sawmill and threshing machine and was thus engaged for five years, on the expiration of which period he removed to Loudonville, Ohio, where he conducted a lumberyard and planing-mill for ten years. Subsequently he took up his abode on his present farm of three hundred acres in New Castle township and his since given his time and energies to general agricultural pursuits. He has placed many substantial improvements on the property, which in its neat and thrifty appearance indicates the supervision of a practical and progressive owner. At the outset of his career he had neither money nor influential friends to aid him in gaining a foothold but possessed the inherent force of character and unabating energy

which proved the basis of his subsequent success and enabled him to steadily advance toward the goal of prosperity.

On the 16th of April, 1896, Mr. Branstool was united in marriage to Miss Dora Draper, of Tiverton township, by whom he has three children, Nellie, Lewis and Charles, all at home.

Mr. Branstool gives his political allegiance to the men and measures of the democracy where national questions and issues are involved but at local elections casts an independent ballot. He has served as councilman while living in Loudonville, and has ever given his active aid and cooperation to movements instituted for the general welfare. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America at Loudonville, and is also affiliated with the Knights & Ladies of Security. His wife is a devoted member of the Disciple church and is highly esteemed for her many good traits of heart and mind. Mr. Branstool has also gained an extensive circle of friends here and is widely recognized as a substantial and public-spirited citizen of his native county.

GEORGE BALCH.

George Balch who is engaged in general farming and sheep-raising in White Eyes township, where he owns and operates a good farm of one hundred and sixty acres, was born in Clay township, Knox county, Ohio, May 4, 1838. His parents were John W. and Malinda (Hull) Balch, the former a native of the state of New York and the latter of Ohio. His death occurred in the year 1873, while his wife, who survived him for twenty years, died in 1893.

George Balch was reared under the parental roof and was early trained to habits of industy and economy. His mental discipline was received in the public schools and when he started out in life on his own account he was employed as a sawyer, but has since been successful as a carpenter, millwright and farmer. He arrived in Coshocton county in 1852 and has remained here continuously since, with the exception of the years 1865, 1866 and 1867, spending that period in Missouri. Upon his return to this county he engaged in the lumber business for a short time and then bought a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in White Eyes township, making his home thereon for two years. On the expiration of that period he sold the property and removed to Coshocton, where he lived for six months, after which he bought the farm upon which he now resides. It is an excellent tract of land of one hundred and twelve acres located not far from Fresno in White Eyes township. It is well adapted to the raising of the various cereals and the fields annually bring forth good crops for the plowing, planting and cultivating are carried on in a progressive manner in harmony with the most modern methods of farm work. In addition to tilling the soil Mr. Balch also raises sheep and derives considerable income from this branch of the business.

In September, 1865, occurred the marriage of Mr. Balch and Miss Nancy J. Boyd, who was born in Keene township, this county, in 1837, a daughter

of John and Bessie (Tony) Boyd, who were natives of Ireland. Their family numbered five children, while unto Mr. and Mrs. Balch have been born eight children, the second of whom died in infancy. The eldest child, Charles, is also deceased. Emma L. and Eva M. were twins. The former is now the wife of E. E. Reames, while the latter has passed away. Nannie E. is at home. The next three children were triplets—John, Laura M. and Leola Jane. The first two named are upon the old home farm, which John is engaged in operating, and Leola Jane is now the wife of J. R. McClary, of West Lafayette, Ohio. The death of Mrs. Balch occurred in December, 1907, her husband and five children being left to mourn her loss. Her remains were laid to rest in the Lewisville cemetery and her death was deeply regretted by many friends who knew her as a most estimable lady and a loving and devoted wife and mother. She was a faithful member of the Presbyterian church, to which Mr. Balch also belongs. He is a member of the Grange, and in politics is an earnest republican, with firm faith in the principles of the party. He has served as township trustee and for several terms has been a member of the school board, in which connection he has rendered valuable service to the cause of public education. For more than half a century he has lived in this county and has witnessed many changes here, as the old habits of life and work have been replaced by the evidences of a modern civilization. He has always kept in touch with the trend of the times in agricultural progress and has ever been interested in what the county has accomplished in other lines. He is recognized as a man of genuine worth, in whom any one may safely trust, for his life has been guided by high principles and characterized by manly conduct.

C. O. MERCER.

C. O. Mercer, a successful auctioneer and farmer residing in Perry township, was born near Bladensburg, Knox county, Ohio, October 10, 1867, his parents being Levi and Jane (Houck) Mercer. The grandfather, Levi Mercer, who was a cabinetmaker by trade, journeyed from Washington county, Pennsylvania, to Knox county, Ohio, being among the early settlers there. He spent the remainder of his life in that county and carried on agricultural pursuits as a life work. Levi Mercer, the father of C. O. Mercer, was born in Knox county and there resided until the year 1875, when he removed to Licking county, where he made his home until called to his final rest in 1898. He was a graduate of Kenyon College and a classmate of President Hayes. In connection with auctioneering, in which line of activity he was very successful, he also carried on farming and blacksmithing. Politically he was a democrat, fraternally a Mason and in religious faith was a Methodist. He was moreover a public-spirited citizen and his aid and influence could always be counted upon to further any movement or measure instituted for the general welfare. His wife, a native of Bladensburg, Knox county, was there reared and married

and still survives, now making her home in Licking county. Unto this worthy couple were born nine children, namely: Wilmette, deceased; Luna, the wife of G. F. Van Winkle, a farmer of Knox county; Evalina, the deceased wife of Robert Gardner; Josephine, the wife of W. O. Bickem, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits near Bladensburg, Knox county; Daisy, the wife of W. O. Wright, of Coshocton county; Clarence, who has passed away; C. O., of this review; John, who is also deceased; and George, who is manager of the Des Moines branch of the Negal Clothing Company.

C. O. Mercer was educated in the district schools of his native county and started to cry sales when only fourteen years of age, having since been successfully connected with the auctioneering business. He has sold more goods than any other auctioneer in the state of Ohio and has also done work along this line in the adjoining states. Though he has confined his operations principally to Ohio and Pennsylvania, he has also done some work in Iowa, Illinois and Indiana. He owns one hundred acres of valuable and well improved land in Perry township and in his farming operations has also gained a gratifying measure of prosperity, the fields annually returning golden harvests in return for the care and labor which he bestows upon them.

In 1889 Mr. Mercer was united in marriage to Miss Ella Rine, a daughter of J. C. Rine, who resides near New Guilford, Coshocton county. They now have three children, Harry, Lewis and Forrest, all at home.

In politics Mr. Mercer is a democrat and fraternally is connected with the Knights of Pythias lodge at New Guilford, in which he has passed through all the chairs. His life has been one of continuous activity, in which has been accorded due recognition of labor and today he is numbered among the substantial citizens of his county.

JOSEPH WORKMAN.

Joseph Workman is engaged in general agricultural pursuits and owns seventy-four acres of rich and well improved land in Tiverton township. He was born on a farm in Tiverton township, May 14, 1851, a son of Jesse and Nancy (Conner) Workman. The father was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1810, and was a lad of ten years when he came to Coshocton county, where he was reared. He followed farming as a life work, mostly in this county. In 1837, however, he went to Sullivan county, Indiana, and there remained until 1845, when he returned to Coshocton county, where he was engaged in farming until just before his death, when he removed to Holmes county and there passed away in 1873, his remains being interred in Tiverton. His first wife, who bore the maiden name of Nancy Conner, was born in Pennsylvania, and died in 1863. She became the mother of ten children, namely: Nealy and Grace, who are deceased; Solomon, who follows farming in Sullivan county, Indiana; James R., Lewis, Maria, John and Rucy, all of whom have departed this life; and Mary and Joseph, twins, but the former is deceased. Following the death of his wife, Jesse Workman was again married, his second union being with Maria Parsons, by whom he had two children:

Alvie J., a telegraph operator in Marshallville, Ohio; and Willis T., who follows farming in Tiverton township.

Joseph Workman, the immediate subject of this sketch, was educated in the district schools of Tiverton township and remained under the parental roof until he had reached the age of twenty-two years. During this time he had been trained in the duties of the home farm, so that at that age he was well prepared to carry on farming on his own account. He owns seventy-four acres of land in Tiverton township, twenty-four acres in one tract and fifty acres in another, the latter tract being well adapted to the raising of wheat. Mr. Workman is successful in his work and is numbered among the substantial citizens of his locality.

Mr. Workman was married in 1895 to Miss Lizzie A. Lonon, a resident of Coshocton county. In politics he is a democrat and in 1902-03 served as assessor of his township. He and his wife are members of the Baptist church and are people of the highest respectability, commanding the confidence and esteem of a large circle of friends.

MAJOR THOMAS J. PLATT.

For sixteen years Major Thomas J. Platt has been numbered among the prominent and progressive citizens of West Lafayette as president of the West Lafayette Bank. He has also taken an active interest in other public enterprises and may therefore be termed one of the builders of this village, for his connection with any undertaking insures a prosperous outcome of the same.

Mr. Platt is a native of the Buckeye state, born in Linton township, Coshocton county, December 16, 1840, a son of Thomas and Eliza (Harbison) Platt. Both the Platt and the Harbison families were early settlers of this section of the state, the paternal grandfather having settled here in 1816, at which time he entered land from the government. He served in the war of 1812. The maternal grandfather came from Baltimore, Maryland, to Linton township, Coshocton county, in 1830, and was therefore classed among its pioneer settlers.

The father, Thomas Platt, was born in New Jersey, while the birth of the mother occurred in Baltimore, Maryland. The father was a carpenter by trade but abandoned that pursuit at the time of the Civil war to become a member of Company I, Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for two years. He participated in the battle of Stone River and in many other hotly contested engagements during the struggle between the north and the south. He was a democrat in his political views and allegiance and took a prominent and active part in the political life of this section of the state. He served as coroner and as sheriff of Coshocton county. His death occurred May 12, 1897, while his wife was called to her final rest many years before, her death occurring May 12, 1861, just thirty-six years previous. Their union was blessed with the following children: Thomas J.,

MR. AND MRS. T. J. PLATT.

of this review: Allen H., a resident of Coshocton; Mary J., the widow of William Smith; John P., who makes his home in Cameron, Missouri; Robert V., who has departed this life; Agnes, the widow of Victor Vickers; Emmett, deceased; Bell, the wife of Henry Norris and a resident of Coshocton county; Joseph H., of Plainfield, Ohio; and one who died in infancy. Not only the father but four of his sons, Allen H., Thomas J., John Parker and Robert V., manifested their loyalty and patriotism by serving in the Civil war and fortunately all returned home uninjured, none being wounded in battle.

Thomas J. Platt was reared to agricultural pursuits and acquired his education in the common schools. At the age of seventeen years he began business life as a clerk in the employ of a cousin in Perry county, Ohio, with whom he remained for four years. He then put aside all business and personal considerations and offered his services to the government at the time of the Civil war, becoming a member of Company F, Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which he joined April 21, 1861, for three months' service, the company being organized at Lancaster, this state. At the end of that period he reenlisted for three years, October 11, 1861, as a member of Company D, Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. On the 16th of November of that year he was promoted to the rank of sergeant and was with his regiment at the battle of Winchester, Virginia, March 23, 1862; and at Harrison's Landing, July 10, 1862. On account of a vacancy caused by death of the first lieutenant he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, July 13, 1863, while still later he was commissioned first lieutenant at Morris Island, South Carolina. His regiment took an active part in the assault on Fort Wagner, where they lost in killed and wounded seventy-five men. On the 24th of October, 1863, he was promoted to the captaincy of his company, which took Fort Gregg, and he was also in the siege at Charleston. At Richmond, Virginia, on the 26th of December, 1864, he was commissioned major of his regiment and saw active service during the campaign before Richmond and Petersburg. On the 16th of June of the same year he was commissioned lieutenant colonel but as there was not a vacancy it was a complimentary commission and he was never mustered into the office. On the 1st of August, 1865, the Sixty-second and Sixty-seventh Ohio Regiments were consolidated and the surplus officers of both were mustered out of service, Major Platt being retained in that position with the Sixty-seventh Ohio Regiment and was mustered out with that rank on the 7th of December, 1865. He displayed marked bravery during his entire service as is indicated by the fact of his promotion to the rank of major. While located at Port Royal or Hilton Head, his regiment reenlisted for three years or until the close of the war and were granted a thirty days' furlough. After boarding a ship to return home, Major Platt was ordered back to land to take charge of a part of the Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry who were without an officer and he remained with them from the first of January, 1864, until the latter part of the following April, when he returned north with the regiment and met his old Ohio comrades. The transfer was made at Gloucester Point, Virginia, but before leaving for home the Illinois boys presented the

Major with a beautiful sword, scabbard and sash, as a token of their love and respect for him and what he had done for them.

Returning to his home at the close of the war, Major Platt formed a partnership with David Brelsford in the conduct of a mercantile establishment at Plainfield, Ohio, but in 1868 he retired from the firm and for one year was employed as traveling salesman by Jewett & Company, of Newark, Ohio. He then purchased a stock of merchandise of Jonathan Wiggins and carried on business successfully until 1892, when he retired and removed to West Lafayette, since which time he has made his home in this village. He was one of the organizers of the West Lafayette Bank, of which he is now acting as president. He is a careful man of business and it is largely through his individual efforts that the bank has been classed among the solid and safe banking institutions of this section of the state.

Major Platt was married June 20, 1867, to Miss Ella C. Sangster, who was born in Virginia, July 16, 1848, a daughter of Charles F. and Sarah (Gore) Sangster, both of whom were natives of Loudoun county, that state, coming to Ohio in 1850, at which time they made a settlement in Muskingum county, while later they took up their abode in Coshocton county, where they purchased a tract of land. Their family numbered nine children, of whom Mrs. Platt was the second in order of birth By her marriage she has become the mother of four children, a son and three daughters, as follows: Harry, who is a traveling salesman and makes his home in Coshocton; Anna S., the wife of F. E. Karr, who is engaged in the insurance business in Coshocton; Nellie Lee, who was graduated from the West Lafayette high school and is at home; and Carrie M., the wife of Charles Walters, who is engaged in the hardware business in connection with his father and brothers under the firm name of John A. Walters & Sons, in West Lafayette.

Major Platt maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership with the Grand Army of the Republic at Plainfield, while both he and his wife are devoted and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been watchful of all the details of his business and of all indications pointing to prosperity and from the beginning has had an abiding faith in the ultimate success of the bank. He has gained wealth, yet it has not been alone the goal for which he has striven, for he belongs to that class of representative American citizens who promote the general prosperity while advancing individual interests.

JOHN C. MISKIMEN.

The list of the leading citizens of Coshocton county contains the name of John C. Miskimen, one of the wealthy landowners of Linton township, where he possesses four hundred acres. He was born in Coshocton county, September 27, 1857, a son of John and Rachel (Burt) Miskimen. The family was established in this section of the state when the paternal grandfather came here and entered a large tract of land from the government in

1806. The father of our subject, John Miskimen, was born in this county, July 21, 1815, while the mother was born in Orange county, New York, and came to this county with her parents when a young lady of sixteen years. The father followed farming as a life work and at the time of his death owned fourteen hundred acres. He made a special study of agriculture and was very successful in his undertakings. He was a republican in his political belief but was not active as an office seeker. He followed farming in Oxford township from the time of his marriage until 1869, when he removed to New Comerstown but enjoyed his new home for only a short period, passing away there July 10, 1870, while his wife survived for a few years and died April 5, 1876. Their family numbered twelve children, of whom only five survive: Daniel; Frank; George; John C., of this review; Mary, the wife of George W. Miskimen, who, though of the same name, was no relation.

JOHN CROUL.

The name Croul is an old and prominent one in agricultural circles in Coshocton county, for from the time of its earliest pioneer settlement members of the family have been actively connected with its development and improvement. John Croul is a worthy representative of this family, his birth having occurred on the farm which is now his home, June 12, 1850, being the youngest of three children born of the marriage of Louis and Elizabeth (Miller) Croul, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father emigrated to the United States when a boy and located in this county. The Ohio canal was at that time under course of construction and the father secured work in this connection, being thus employed for some time. After the completion of the canal he engaged in farming. He bore many hardships and trials incident to life in a new country, for the methods of farming were very crude as compared to those of the present day. He tilled his fields with the use of oxen and had to go long distances to mill and market. At one time he split nine hundred rails and carried them on his back to the place where he built a fence. He was highly esteemed in this section of the state as one of its pioneer settlers and his death, which occurred in 1898, was the occasion of deep regret to his many friends. The wife and mother died many years before, her demise occurring in 1880. Their family numbered three children: William, a farmer of Clark township; Dora Elizabeth, deceased; and John, of this review.

John Croul acquired his education in the district schools of Jefferson township and remained on the home farm until he reached the age of twenty-seven years. During this time he assisted his father in the work of plowing, planting and harvesting. After establishing a home of his own he lived near his parents and continued to render assistance to his father until the latter's death. Mr. Croul now owns eighty acres of rich and arable land, forty acres of which is located in Jefferson township and forty acres in Monroe township. He has developed and improved the land, having erected a good

modern home and many substantial outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock, and everything about the place is kept in a neat and thrifty appearance. In addition to carrying on general farming he also raises good grades of stock and this branch of his business is proving profitable to him.

It was in 1886 that Mr. Croul was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Filler, a resident of Monroe township, who by her marriage became the mother of one daughter, Dora Elizabeth, now deceased. Mr. Croul gives his political support to the men and measures of democracy and his fraternal relations are with the Patrons of Industry. He is a member of the Lutheran church and has been superintendent of the Sunday school, while his wife is a member of the Evangelical church. He displays splendid judgment in carrying on his business affairs and to those whose good fortune it is to know him intimately, his companionship and friendship are appreciated and helpful.

STOKELY S. FISHER, D.D., Sc.D.

Stokely S. Fisher, pastor of the Methodist Protestant church at Coshocton, was born on a farm near Woodsfield, Monroe county, Ohio, August 8, 1865. The same locality was the birthplace of his father, Simon A. Fisher, whose natal day was September 18, 1845. The father was educated for the ministry of the Methodist Protestant church and filled several different charges, being pastor at New Comerstown, Steubenville and other places. He engaged in preaching for nearly forty years and in 1898 accepted the pastorate of the Methodist Protestant church of Coshocton, where he continued in the active work of the denomination until 1903, when he was stricken with paralysis and passed away. For two years he was president of the Muskingum conference and served on all the principal church boards under the direction of the general conference. For sixteen years he was president of the Home Mission church and was the first president of the board of trustees of the West Lafayette College. He acted as a delegate to all the conferences of his church during his ministerial career with the exception of two, and many honors came to him in recognition of his ability and his consecration and zeal in his holy calling. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the Kansas City University, which is the principal educational institution of his church. He was instrumental in erecting several houses of worship, including one at Cambridge and one at Coshocton, and from the period of his earliest identification with the ministry he was unfaltering in his efforts to promote the growth of the denomination with which he was identified. He was widely recognized as one of the most prominent divines of the Methodist Protestant faith and the church met a distinct loss in his death, which occurred September 22, 1905. His memory, however, remains as a blessed benediction to all who knew him, while his words linger as a source of inspiration and encouragement to those who came under his teaching. He married Maria Westbrook, a native of Woodsfield, Monroe county, Ohio, who is still living at the age of sixty-two years. Her father was a veteran of the Civil war, serving as captain of a cavalry company.

Dr. Fisher, whose name introduces this record, attended the public schools of the various towns to which the itinerant customs of the Methodist ministry took the family. He was graduated from the Cambridge (Ohio) high school in 1882 and afterward attended the Adrian (Mich.) College, the principal institution of learning of his denomination. However, he had entered the ministry at the age of seventeen years and was regularly ordained at the age of nineteen, before he had completed his college course. His first charge was at Wellsville, Columbiana county, Ohio, and later he served the churches at Byesville, Empire, Attica, Cambridge, West Lafayette and Coshocton. In 1895 he accepted the presidency of the West Lafayette College, continuing at the head of that institution until he came to Coshocton in 1897.

In all the intervening years Dr. Fisher had been a close student of literature and science and pursued non-resident work under the direction of various colleges. In 1883 he brought forth his first volume of poems, published by G. L. Manchester, of Columbus, and this was followed by other editions in 1884 and 1886. From that period on he did little work in that direction until a recent date, when he has resumed his literary interests and is a regular contributor to various standard magazines and religious publications. His early poem of greatest note is Lelia Lee. He is also the author of a number of essays on scientific subjects, treating of microscopical biology. His superior scholarship has won recognition from different schools, the Kansas City University conferring upon him the Doctor of Divinity degree in 1904, while from West Lafayette College, in 1905, he received the degree of Doctor of Science.

On the 1st of July, 1886, Dr. Fisher was married to Miss Alwilda Adelee Smith, of Fairview, Ohio, and they became the parents of seven children, but Charles W., born December 11, 1887, died on the 17th of October, 1905. The others are: Stokely M., born February 6, 1890; Mary Lillian, whose birth occurred December 26, 1891; Ruth Gertrude, whose natal day was July 4, 1894; Edith Adelee, born December 13, 1896; Thomas Smith, who was born March 19, 1899; and Melville Eugene, born September 25, 1907.

Dr. Fisher is a member of the American Microscopical Society, the American Geographical Society and several other organizations for scientific research. He is independent in his political views, nor is he a man of biased opinions in any line. Broad thought, wide research and careful consideration characterize his ideas upon all subjects of importance. He has gone beyond the point where vision is limited by a narrow sectarianism, having reached the higher plane which recognizes the universal brotherhood and the need of humanity for something that will lead to the unfolding of character in accordance with the highest ideals of Christian living. He preaches a doctrine of faith and hope rather than of criticism and since called to the pastorate of the Methodist Protestant church of Coshocton in September, 1906, has been regarded as one of the ablest ministers of this city. Although the church is young in years, it is now the third largest in Coshocton and its attendance is greater than that of any other in proportion to its membership. He is a popular pastor, honored and respected alike by people of all denominations, and under his guidance the church is making rapid progress and proving a

potent influence for good in the community. Dr. Fisher has filled almost all the positions of honor in his church, his history being, in this respect, practically identical with that of his father.

MATTHEW T. MOOREHEAD, M. D.

Dr. Matthew T. Moorehead, a successful medical practitioner of Plainfield, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, December 14, 1860, his parents being Samuel and Elizabeth (Graham) Moorehead, the former a native of Jefferson county, Pennsylvania. Samuel Moorehead was a lad of eight years when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Muskingum county, Ohio, where he was reared and married. He was a carpenter by occupation and built the first gristmill in Muskingum county. His death occurred in 1893 when he was eighty-four years of age, and his wife passed away in 1881, when sixty years of age. Unto this worthy couple were born four children, namely: John G., of Seattle, Washington; James C., who resides in Stafford, Kansas; Samuel L., who is in the United States secret service at San Francisco, California; and Matthew T., of this review.

The last named acquired a common-school education in Bloomfield, and subsequently pursued his studies in the McCorkle College at Bloomfield, conducted under the auspices of the Social Reform Presbyterian church. Determining upon the practice of medicine as a life work, he entered the Cincinnati (Ohio) Medical School in 1883 and was graduated from that institution in 1889. He had been compelled to work his way through college, thus early manifesting the strong purpose and laudable ambition which have ever spurred him onward and upward. On the 8th of August, 1889, he arrived in Plainfield with but sixty cents in his pocket, and that he has since gained standing and prominence in the ranks of the medical fraternity here is indicated by his large and profitable patronage. Among the young men who have read medicine under his supervision and who are now practicing successfully may be mentioned Dr. Hahn, who is located at Tiverton Center. W. C. Kinner, who studied in his office for two years, was graduated from the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and is now practicing at Adamsville, Ohio. Dr. Moorehead owns two hundred and twenty-seven acres of rich and valuable land in Linton township, and likewise has a beautiful residence in Plainfield. He is a stockholder and director in the People's Bank of Coshocton, and is well known and highly esteemed as one of the substantial and enterprising citizens of the county, his success being all the more creditable by reason of the fact that it has been achieved entirely through his own efforts.

In 1897 Dr. Moorehead was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary S. Talmage, a native of Coshocton county, her parents being Henry and Mary (Williams) Talmage. By this union there are four children: Laura Lenora, Matthew Talmage, James Raymond and Helen Rose.

In his political views Dr. Moorehead is a stalwart republican, while fraternally he is connected with Plainfield Lodge, No. 224, A. F. & A. M.,

and Plainfield Lodge, No. 776, I. O. O. F., both of Plainfield. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the United Presbyterian church, while his wife is identified with the Methodist Episcopal denomination.

ANDREW J. HENDERSON.

Andrew J. Henderson is a retired farmer who for many years was actively engaged in general agricultural pursuits and by reason of his energy and careful management gained the competence that now enables him to rest from further labor and yet enjoy the comforts of life. He was born in White Eyes township, March 28, 1843, and is a son of John and Nancy (Stonehocker) Henderson. The father's birth occurred in this state in 1811 although he was of Irish descent. The mother was born in White Eyes township in 1812, representing one of the old pioneer families who aided largely in converting the district from a frontier region into a place possessing all of the advantages incident to modern civilization. The death of Mr. Henderson occurred January 21, 1870, while his wife passed away many years before, dying September 20, 1847. They were the parents of four children: Jacob and Mary, both of whom are deceased; Andrew J., of this review; and Elizabeth, who has departed this life.

Andrew J. Henderson remained upon the home farm through the period of his boyhood and youth, working on the place in the summer months, while in the winter seasons he attended the public schools. His early thorough training in farm work well qualified him to take charge of a farm of his own when he started out upon an independent business career. He left the old homestead and rented land for six years and during that time his careful expenditures and unfaltering industry brought him a sum of money sufficient to justify his purchasing a tract of land in White Eyes township. Here he lived until 1900 and became recognized as one of the leading and progressive agriculturists of the community. At one time he owned two hundred and sixty-six acres of rich and valuable land but later sold the entire amount with the exception of fifty acres, not wishing to be burdened with the great responsibility of this property. While engaged in the raising of cereals best adapted to the soil and climate he also made a specialty of raising horses and cattle, and worked on persistently and energetically for many years until his capable business management had brought him a gratifying measure of success. He then retired from the more active and onerous duties of the farm and is now enjoying a well earned rest.

Mr. Henderson was married January 21, 1872, to Miss Mary L. McGuire, who was born in Lafayette township, July 1, 1836, a daughter of William and Mary (Stonehocker) McGuire. Her father was born in Coshocton, March 15, 1807, which fact indicates that the McGuires were among the earliest families of this portion of the state. Her paternal grandfather had arrived here in 1806 and built a log cabin, which he covered

with a clapboard roof. On one side of the room was a large fireplace and the smoke made its egress through a mud and stick chimney. The floor and door were made of puncheons and the latter was hung upon wooden hinges and had a wooden latch. Indians still visited the neighborhood but were usually peaceable and in due course of time passed on to hunting grounds farther west. Wild animals roamed in the forests and every evidence of pioneer life was here found, but time and man wrought many changes and the McGuires bore their full share in improving and building up the county. The death of William McGuire occurred January 17, 1890, when he had reached the venerable age of eighty-two years. At the time of his death he was the owner of seven hundred acres of good land. He had long survived his wife, who passed away January 5, 1843. They were the parents of two children, the elder being now deceased. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Henderson were born two sons: William J., who was born March 22, 1873, and died in February, 1882; and Francis J., who was born August 28, 1875, and married Nellie Norris, of Coshocton.

Mr. Henderson has never been neglectful of the duties of citizenship but on the contrary has always given loyal support to the improvements and measures which he deemed would prove of general benefit. He votes with the republican party and for twenty-one years he did faithful service as a school director, the cause of education finding in him a stalwart friend. He belongs to the Odd Fellows lodge at Coshocton and the Grange at Oak Grove and both organizations count him as a valued member. He is widely known in this county, where his entire life has been passed, and some of his warmest friends are those with whom he has been acquainted from boyhood. A life of unremitting and well directed activity has brought him prosperity and he is now numbered among the respected, as well as the most substantial citizens of his community.

SAMUEL HAGANS.

Samuel Hagans, who for the past forty years has been engaged in buying and feeding stock, being one of the most prominent stock buyers in Coshocton county, is also the owner of extensive farm lands, owning four hundred and forty acres situated in New Castle township. Mr. Hagans was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1836, and in the paternal line comes of Irish and Welsh descent, while in the maternal line he is of Scotch descent.

The father, Samuel Hagans, Sr., was likewise born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and came to the Buckeye state in 1851. Locating in Coshocton county, he engaged in farming in New Castle township and dealing in Pennsylvania timber and became a very successful and prosperous man. He died in 1876 and his remains were interred in New Castle cemetery. The mother, who bore the maiden name of Mary Campbell, was also a native of Lancaster county and passed away in 1876. Both the father and mother

SAMUEL HAGANS.

were devoted and faithful members of the Presbyterian church. Their family numbered thirteen children, as follows: Barbara, James and John, all now deceased; Alexander, who is now living retired in Dutch Run; Jacob and Isaac, who have departed this life; Margaret, the widow of Allen Wheeler, now residing near Walhonding; Samuel, of this review; Joseph, who died of consumption soon after his return from the Civil war; David, who is an inmate of the Soldiers' Home in Dayton, Ohio; Mary, a twin of David, and now the wife of Jefferson Sperow, of New Castle township; Martha, deceased; and George Washington, who after his return from the army engaged in preaching, being a gifted and fluent speaker and who died in Indiana. Five members of the family, David, Joseph, Isaac, John and George, gave loyal and valiant service to their country during the Civil war.

Samuel Hagans acquired his early education in the common schools of his native state and was reared in Lancaster county to the age of fourteen years, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Coshocton county. After coming to this section of the state he earned the money with which to pursue a course in Spring Mountain Academy, where he completed his education and started out in life well fitted for the arduous and responsible duties which he would necessarily have to meet. His first position was in the capacity of clerk in his uncle's store, where he was employed for four years. Subsequent to that time he purchased the business, which he carried on successfully for three years, carrying a stock of general merchandise. Disposing of his stock of goods he then removed to a farm three miles east of New Castle and, with the exception of a year and a half spent in this village, he has lived on his farm to the present time, owning four hundred and forty acres of rich and well improved land. For the past forty years he has given his time and attention to buying and shipping stock and is one of the most successful stockmen in Coshocton county, his shipments reaching a vast amount annually. Mr. Hagans owns a nice residence property in New Castle and is a stockholder in the Warsaw Bank and in the Coshocton Telephone Company.

In 1860 Mr. Hagans established a home of his own by his marriage to Miss Mercy A. Nichols, by whom he had three children: Della G., the wife of Samuel E. Bell, a farmer of New Castle township; Rachel C., the wife of John B. Foster, a resident farmer of Jefferson township; and one who died in infancy. Mrs. Hagans' father was a very wealthy landowner of Coshocton county, owning at the time of his death thirty-three hundred acres in New Castle township. Mr. Hagans was appointed by the court administrator of the estate and he divided the land into twenty-six different farms which were sold and the proceeds divided between the heirs, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, while in this manner he contributed to the improvement of this section of the county.

Mr. Hagans was reared in the faith of the democracy but cast his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln and has supported each candidate of the party since that time. He has filled several public offices, having served for two terms as justice of the peace, while he has also been trustee and treasurer of the township. He is a Mason, belonging to the lodge at

West Carlisle, and he attends and supports the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Hagans may well be numbered among the prominent pioneers of Coshocton county, for he has spent almost his entire life here, covering a period of fifty-seven years, and in the work of development and improvement which has been carried on during the past half century he has borne his full share and he takes a just pride in what has been accomplished, as this district has taken on all the evidences of an advanced civilization. He is prominent in business circles and is classed among the wealthy and substantial citizens of New Castle and Coshocton county.

JAMES ALBERT KING.

James Albert King, formerly engaged in the grocery business at No. 601 Main street, Coshocton, his native city, was born January 22, 1872. He is a son of William H. King, of whom mention is made in connection with the sketch of M. H. King on another page of this work. His mother, Mrs. Margaret King, was born in Chili, Ohio, and is still living.

The fourth in order of birth in a family of eleven children James A. King spent his boyhood in Coshocton as a public-school student, devoting one year to study in the high school. He put aside his text-books, however, at the age of fourteen and began earning his own livelihood as an employe of the firm of Snyder & Son, grocers, with whom he remained until eighteen years of age. He first served them as a delivery boy, but worked his way upward and gained a thorough knowledge of the business. He afterward went to Zanesville, Ohio, where for two years and nine months he was employed in the grocery establishment of W. H. Harris & Sons. During this time he thoroughly learned the grocery trade in principle and detail, and on the expiration of that period he returned to Coshocton where he entered the employ of W. F. Ferguson & Son, also in the grocery line. He was with that house for two years, at the end of which time Snyder & Son bought back the business and Mr. King remained in their employ for three years. He next entered the employ of S. F. Simmons & Son, grocers, with whom he was associated for fifteen months, when for the third time he entered the service of Snyder & Son, with whom he continued for seven years. That the firm took him again into their service was indicative of the fact that they regarded him as a valuable addition to their working force and placed in him implicit trust and confidence.

Prompted by a laudable ambition to engage in business on his own account Mr. King saved his earnings until his diligence and economy had brought him sufficient capital to enable him to engage in business for himself on the 20th of July, 1904, as a member of the firm of King & Whitens. When they dissolved partnership George King became the successor of the junior member, and the firm of King Brothers was then formed and so existed for nine months. In May, 1906, James A. King bought out his brother and continues alone to the present time. He carries a large line

of staple and fancy groceries, handling high grade goods and has gradually built up a business which yields him a return that classes him with the men of affluence in Coshocton.

On the 3d of June, 1896, Mr. King was married to Miss Rose E. Shroyer, of Franklin township, Coshocton county. They have one son, Harry Allen, born March 3, 1899. Mr. King is connected through membership relations with the fraternal order of Eagles and the National Insuance Company. The republican party finds in him an active and helpful supporter, and for two terms he filled the office of township trustee. He belongs to the Business Men's Association and is in hearty sympathy with its object of promoting the trade relations of Coshocton and extending the scope of its manufacturing and industrial activity. He deserves much credit for what he has accomplished in his own business career for, starting out at the age of fourteen years, he has made gradual advancement, depending entirely upon industry, integrity and energy to secure him promotion. His record commends him to the trust of his fellowmen, and he deserves the success which makes him a leading grocer of his city.

JOSEPH HAVERICK.

In the field of educational and agricultural activity Joseph Haverick has gained prominence, for he is today numbered among the influential and honored citizens of Coshocton county. A young man, he possesses the enterprising spirit of the west, which has been the dominant factor in producing the wonderful development of this section of the country. Mr. Haverick was born on a farm in Monroe township, Coshocton county, September 30, 1873, a son of Vincent and Accy (Foster) Haverick.

The father was born in Bavaria, Germany, and came with his parents, whose remains lie at Danville, Ohio, to the United States in 1831, being at that time a lad of fourteen years. The family located near Mohawk, where the father worked at his trade of a shoemaker, having learned the same of his father prior to his emigration to the new world. He was first wedded to Miss Hester A. Majors, their marriage being celebrated in 1847. She was a resident of Knox county, Ohio, and following their marriage they began their domestic life in Knox county, where they remained until 1853, when they removed to Warsaw, Coshocton county, and here the father followed his trade until 1867. The wife and mother died in 1863, leaving eight children to mourn her loss, namely; James L., who was born in 1848, and now a resident of Creston, Union county, Iowa, where he is engaged in the real-estate business; William, who was born in 1850, and died in Creston, Iowa, in 1903; Mary A., who was born in 1852, and is now the widow of James Daugherty, a farmer of Tiverton township; George H., who was born in 1854, and is now a watchman in the railroad shops at Omaha, Nebraska; Margaret, who was born in 1856, and is the wife of John Zimmerman, of Akron, Ohio; Allie, who was born in 1858, and is

the wife of William Myers, a farmer and thresher of Bethlehem township: Lewis, who was born in 1860 and died the following year; and Amanda, who was born in 1862 and died in 1873. The father was again married, April 14, 1864, this union being with Accy Foster, by whom he had four children: Elizabeth, who was born in 1865, and died in 1873; Cornelius, who was born in 1867 and also passed away in 1873; Joseph, of this review; and Clara, who was born in 1875, and is the wife of James McGready, a farmer of Monroe township. In 1867, when the father abandoned his trade at shoemaking, he took up his abode in Monroe township and engaged in farming, which he followed until the time of his death, which occurred in February, 1895, when he had reached an advanced age. The mother still survives and makes her home on the farm which was left her by her husband.

Joseph Haverick acquired his early education in the district schools of Jefferson township, this being supplemented by study in the normal school at Danville, which he attended until 1892, after which he engaged in teaching in Monroe township and has taught in four districts of the township, continuing the profession to the present time. During the summer months he gives his time and attention to farming and is now the owner of forty acres of the homestead property, but operates altogether one hundred and forty-seven acres. He occupies a nice country residence, which was erected by his father, and Mr. Haverick built a substantial barn in 1908, so that his place is well improved.

Mr. Haverick was married in 1897 to Miss Agnes Krownapple, of Monroe township, and this union has been blessed with three children: Ruth, who was born in 1897; Anna, born in 1901; and Dorothy, whose birth occurred in 1906. Mr. Haverick gives his political support to the democratic party. His fraternal relations are with the Knights of Columbus and both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church.

Mr. Haverick is deeply and actively interested in the schools and in this connection is doing splendid work in this section of the state, and he belongs to that class of representative American citizens who promote the general prosperity while advancing individual interests.

J. E. HAMILTON.

J. E. Hamilton was born in White Eyes township on the farm which is still his place of residence, his birth occurring January 22, 1859. His father, John, is mentioned on another page of this volume. The son was reared as a farm boy, that is, taught that industry and perseverance constitute success, and was trained to appreciate the true value of earnest and honorable labor. He mastered the common branches of English learning in the public schools and when he left home he determined to follow as a life work the occupation to which he had been reared. He therefore bought a farm of forty acres and later added to this from time to time until he

now owns two hundred and forty-three acres, constituting the old home place. He makes a specialty of raising and breeding horses and cattle and both branches of his business are proving profitable. He keeps only high grades of stock and in all of his business he follows progressive methods, keeping in touch with the spirit of enterprise, which is as evident in commercial lines as in other departments of business activity.

On the 8th of October, 1885, Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage to Miss Zelma A. Boyd, who was born August 18, 1861, in Coshocton county, a daughter of Robert R. and Mary Ann (Johnson) Boyd. Her father's birth occurred in County Donegal, Ireland, in August, 1811, and his parents were Robert and Jane (Ramsey) Boyd, who, about the year 1825, brought their family to America and settled in Coshocton county, Ohio. It was a wild pioneer district, in which the work of civilization and development seemed scarcely begun. Robert Boyd entered land from the government and upon his claim built a log cabin, while he cleared and improved his farm, bringing the place under a high state of cultivation and making this a valuable property. It is still in possession of the Boyd family. Robert R. Boyd, father of Mrs. Hamilton, gave his entire life to general agricultural pursuits, carrying on diversified farming, and through his well directed labors and unfaltering perseverance gained a handsome competency. He was married May 23, 1839, to Miss Mary Ann Johnson, a daughter of Robert and Jane (Stephenson) Johnson, who were of Irish descent. They settled in Coshocton at an early day and here Mrs. Mary Ann Boyd was born and reared.

In his political views Mr. Boyd was a republican. Both he and his wife enjoyed the high regard of all who knew them and in the community where they lived they had many friends. Their family numbered fourteen children: William J., who married Elmira Elliott and resides in Missouri; Jane, the wife of Thomas Hamilton, who is living in White Eyes township; Richard, deceased; Samuel F., who married Elizabeth Brown and is living in White Eyes township; Robert A., who wedded Mary Jane McMurray and makes his home in Marion county, Ohio; Mary Ann, the wife of Alexander Adams, of Keene township, this county; Caroline, deceased; Hester Ellen, the wife of James B. Elliott, of Coshocton; Elizabeth, the wife of John Clark, of this county; Daniel, who married as his first wife Matilda Compton, and after her death married Augusta Crawford and resides in Coshocton; Erastus, who married Mary Elizabeth Hamilton, of Keene township, this county; Zelma, the wife of J. E. Hamilton; Carvetta, the wife of Samuel Crawford, of Coshocton county; and Everett, who married Lucy Maxwell and makes his home in White Eyes township. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton has been blessed with five children, but they lost their firstborn, Clarence R. The others are: Bernice C., a graduate of the Fresno high school; Mary Gladys, who is a student in the Fresno high school; Thomas Herbert and Guida Augusta, who are also in school.

The parents hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal church of Fresno and are people of general worth, enjoying in large measure the confidence, respect and friendship of those with whom they have been as-

sociated. Mr. Hamilton also belongs to the Modern Woodmen camp of Fresno. The republican party finds in him a stalwart supporter. He has been an interested witness of the growth and development of the county for almost half a century and rejoices in what has been accomplished here, while throughout his entire life he has borne his full share in the work of development.

JACOB C. BALO.

Energy, perseverance and determination constitute the basis of success in the life of Jacob C. Balo, who now owns and operates one hundred and fifty acres of valuable land in Virginia township. He was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, and is one of seven children, whose parents were Francis and Elizabeth (Strom) Balo. The French way of spelling the name is Belot. The father was of French and the mother of German ancestry, the family speaking the latter language. The family emigrated to the new world in August, 1853, and landing in New York city, they made their way by rail to Buffalo, thence by boat to Cleveland, and from the latter city by canal boat, landing near Adams Mills, in same school district where our subject now lives. They were in limited financial circumstances and, although the father and his two oldest sons secured work on the construction of the Pennsylvania railroad soon after arriving here, they were never paid for their labor. Soon sickness came into the home, ague being prevalent in the community at that time, and the father, mother and five of the seven children, were ill at one time, and the youngest daughter, Annie, died from the disease. The family could not speak a word of English and during their siege of illness their funds were entirely exhausted, so that the members of the household were reduced to want but the public authorities came to their relief and they were then supplied with the necessities of life. The family, however, worked with a purpose to succeed and as soon as their health was recuperated the father and two oldest sons secured work at farm labor for Samuel Rice. They worked on undeterred by the obstacles in their path and in due course of time through their economy and diligence they saved a sum sufficient to enable them to engage in farming on their own account and this was the beginning of a prosperous career for Jacob C. Balo. However, at the time of the Civil war the sons put aside all business and personal considerations and enlisted for service. Abraham was killed during the war but David and Stephen returned and settled in Virginia township, where they became prosperous farmers. David still survives but Stephen has passed away.

Jacob C. Balo was the fifth child in the family. He was but nine years of age when he began work at farm labor for Samuel Rice. He commenced at the time of corn planting and worked until the harvest, receiving as compensation his dinner each day and at the end of the season was given a suit of clothes, which cost about seven dollars. Later he was

MR. AND MRS. STEPHEN BALO. MR. AND MRS. JACOB C. BALO.
MR. AND MRS. DAVID BALO. MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH BALO.

employed by John Marquand, receiving for his services his board and seven dollars in money per month. When his father engaged in farming, the son returned home and assisted in the operation of the homestead farm. During all this time he attended school for a few weeks during the winter months and after reaching mature years he added to his knowledge through observation, experience and reading, so that he is today a well informed man. He has prospered in his work as the years have passed by and today owns and operates one hundred and fifty acres, situated in Virginia township, which has been his home since 1869, or almost a half century. It is supplied with a nice home and substantial outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock, and each year he adds greatly to his financial resources through the sale of his stock and the abundant harvests which he gathers.

Mr. Balo established a home of his own on the 25th of October, 1866, when he wedded Miss Marinda Tilton, a daughter of Joseph and Susan (Miller) Tilton. Their union has been blessed with eleven children, of whom two are deceased, the record being as follows: William F.; Edwin M.; Ida M., now the wife of William Frost; Emma, the wife of Benjamin O. Taylor; Harry P.; Nellie; Jesse; Stacy; Susan and Roe, who have departed this life; and Ray.

Mr. Balo gives his political support to the democratic party and takes a deep and active interest in public affairs. For twenty-seven years he served as a member of the school board and refused to serve longer. In 1899 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, serving for two terms, or six years. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church at Adams Mills, of which he has been an elder for the past twenty years. He has always been a robust man and the longest time he was ever incapacitated for labor was when in October, 1872, he accidentally injured his knee when cutting corn. For a time he continued work but later the injury grew more serious and he was confined to his bed until the following February. At one time it was thought amputation would be necessary but Mr. Balo strongly objected, and although he still feels the ill effects, he can get around and is able to perform much arduous labor. Since he left the fatherland to identify himself with American life and institutions, he has pushed his way to the front and is a credit alike to the land of his birth and that of his adoption, being numbered among the substantial citizens of Coshocton county.

HENRY F. HAINS.

Henry F. Hains is a worthy representative of one of the oldest pioneer families of Coshocton county and Bedford township, representatives of the name having lived here since 1811, in which year the farm which is now owned by our subject was entered from the government by the paternal grandfather, Henry Hains, who came here from Licking county, this state, whence he had removed the year previous from Bedford county, Pennsyl-

vania. The parents of our subject, Levi and Lucinda (Troutman) Hains, were farming people, highly respected in the community in which they so long made their home. In their family were the following children: Norman, a farmer of Texas; Leonard and Sarah, deceased; Mary E., the wife of Nathan Price, who follows farming in Bedford township; J. T., who is engaged in farming in Cherokee county, Kansas; J. R., a resident of Bedford township; Benjamin, a farmer of this township; Leander, who also follows farming here; Henry F., of this review; Charles, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work; and Isabel, the wife of A. G. Reed, a farmer of Bedford township. Both the parents are now deceased, the mother passing away October 24, 1892, at the age of seventy-four years, while the father, surviving for about ten years, died June 29, 1902, at the very advanced age of eighty-five years. More extended mention of the family is made in connection with the sketches of C. N. and Benjamin Hains, elsewhere in this work.

Henry F. Hains, the seventh son and ninth in order of birth in the father's family, was born on the farm which is now his home, July 11, 1860. He was educated in the district schools near his father's home and was early trained to the duties of the home farm, assisting his father from the time of early spring planting until the crops were harvested in the late autumn. When starting out in life on his own acount he chose the occupation to which he had been reared and has made this his life work. He now owns the homestead property, comprising one hundred and seven acres of well improved land, and devotes his time and attention to general farming, in which he is meeting with a gratifying measure of success.

The estimable wife of Mr. Hains, whom he wedded in 1892, bore the maiden name of Miss Rose McCurdy, who has become the mother of two sons and a daughter: Emmet O., Beulah R. and Raymond D., all at home. Mr. Hains supports the men and measures of the republican party, and for three years capably served as trustee of Bedford township. His wife holds membership relations with the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Hains through his honorable and straightforward dealing fully merits the high regard in which the family has always been held, and he has worked his way upward in the business world, until today he is classed among Bedford township's substantial agriculturists.

VALENTINE HOTHEM.

Valentine Hothem, who successfully follows agricultural pursuits in Adams township, was born in Germany, October 30, 1843, his parents being Frederick and Margaret Hothem. In the year 1850 the father emigrated to the United States, locating in White Eyes township, Coshocton county, Ohio, where he purchased fifty acres of land.

Valentine Hothem acquired his education in an old log schoolhouse and remained under the parental roof until he had attained his majority.

On reaching man's estate he bought a tract of fifty acres here, and later added to his original purchase until his holdings now comprise one hundred and four acres of rich and productive farming land in Adams township, in the cultivation of which he has met with well merited prosperity. He likewise makes a specialty of raising horses and is the owner of a horse of the Percheron breed. In the conduct of his agricultural interests he has ever displayed unremitting industry and unfaltering perseverance, and he is numbered among the enterprising and progressive citizens of the community.

Mr. Hothem has been married twice. When twenty-one years of age he wedded Miss Phebe Bahmer, a native of Tuscarawas county. She was one of a family of eight children that reached maturity, and was called to her final rest in 1878, leaving seven children to mourn her loss, namely: Fred V., a resident of this county; Adam V., at home; William V., of Adams township; Albert and Andrew, who are also at home; Clara, the wife of Ed Petcher, of Canton, Ohio; and Phebe, who is living with her father. For his second wife Mr. Hothem chose Miss Elizabeth Reif, whose birth occurred in Tuscarawas county in 1859, her parents being Fred and Susan (Yungi) Reif, natives of Switzerland, who emigrated to America in an early day. The father passed away in 1892 but the mother is still living, having attained the age of eighty-one years. Mrs. Hothem was one of a family of six children and by her marriage has become the mother of eight: Bertha M., Pearl, Ruth E., Walter H., Clayton W., Susan, Olive L. and Ruth C.

In his political views Mr. Hothem is a stalwart democrat but has no desire for the honors nor emoluments of office. Both he and his wife are devoted and faithful members of the German Reform church and have gained the warm regard and esteem of all with whom they have come in contact. For fifty-eight years he has been a resident of this county and is therefore largely familiar with its annals from a pioneer period down to the present, having been an interested witness and active participant in the work of development and improvement.

NICHOLAS BARRICK.

Nicholas Barrick, successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising in White Eyes township, was born in Crawford township, Coshocton county, Ohio, March 13, 1842, his parents being Frederick and Catherine (Storm) Barrick, the former a native of Harrison county, Ohio, and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father, who carried on agricultural pursuits throughout his active business career, came to Crawford township in 1840 and here made his home until called to his final rest in 1886, when he had attained the age of eighty years. His wife passed away in 1895 at the age of eighty-three years. Their family numbered nine children, four of whom still survive, namely: Lewis, of Bakersville, Ohio; Nicholas, of this review;

Israel, a resident of Brazil, Indiana; and Elizabeth, the wife of John Berger, of Crawford township.

Nicholas Barrick was reared on the home farm and attended the district schools as opportunity offered. On the 21st of October, 1864, he enlisted for service in the Union army as a member of Company C, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged on the 11th of July, 1865. Subsequent to his marriage he began farming, operating a tract of rented land in Mill Creek township for nineteen years. On the expiration of that period he was engaged in agricultural pursuits in Jefferson township for four years, making his home near Warsaw. Subsequently he purchased a small farm of fifty acres in Knox county, Ohio, but after four years sold the property and returned to Coshocton county, where he bought a place of one hundred and fifty-six acres in New Castle township. This he successfully cultivated until the spring of 1906, when he sold the land and purchased his present farm of seventy acres in White Eyes township. In addition to the work of general farming he also carries on stock-raising, and is widely recognized as a prosperous and enterprising agriculturist of the community.

In August, 1867, Mr. Barrick was united in marriage to Miss Susannah Ames, whose birth occurred April 3, 1850, her parents being Henry and Malinda (Smith) Ames. She was one of a family of ten children, nine of whom are still living. Mr. and Mrs. Barrick have four children: Mary J., the widow of Harland Bower, by whom she had one son, Harland, who is at home; Henry, of Jefferson township; Malinda, the wife of Homer Turner, of Keene township; and George E., likewise a resident of Keene township.

In his political views Mr. Barrick is a stanch republican, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in St. John's Episcopal church, with which his wife is also identified. He is likewise affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic at Keene, thus maintaining pleasant relations with his old army comrades.

Z. T. HUMPHREY.

Z. T. Humphrey owns one hundred and sixty acres of land in Tiverton township and follows farming, which has always been his life work. He was born in Coshocton county, November 10, 1846, a son of William and Elizabeth (McMan) Humphrey. The paternal grandfather, William Humphrey, was a major in the Revolutionary war and lived in the east near Narraganset Bay. His son, William, Jr., was born near Providence, Rhode Island, and was a sailor on the ocean between Narraganset Bay and the West Indies for twelve years. After leaving the sea he came to Coshocton county and engaged in farming until the time of his death, January 28, 1865. He had three sons who served in the Civil war: John, who served three years and five months, being a member of Company F, Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; George W., who was a member of Company G, One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served two

years and nine months; and J. M., who served more than two years, first enlisting in the Fifth Illinois Cavalry and later in Company M, Ninth Ohio Cavalry. The mother of our subject was born in Butler county, Ohio, but was married in Coshocton county. She became the mother of four children, two sons and two daughters: Sarah, the wife of H. P. Russel, now living retired in Iowa; Z. T., of this review; Mary, the wife of Alonzo Spurgeon, a farmer of Tiverton township; and Thomas, who has departed this life. The mother passed away in 1903, having reached an advanced age, and her remains were buried in Tiverton cemetery.

Z. T. Humphrey, the eldest son and second member of the family, acquired his early education in the district schools of Tiverton township and afterward attended a select school at Spring Mountain. He assisted his father in the operation of the home farm until the latter's death, after which he assumed the management of the farm for his mother, remaining with her until he was thirty-six years old. He then engaged in farming on his own account, first in Perry township, operating rented land for four years. He then purchased one hundred and sixty acres in Tiverton township, which constitutes his present place of residence. He has made all the improvements here and has erected all of the buildings on the place, making it a valuable property, while its neat appearance indicates his progressive and enterprising methods. He is practical in his work and is meeting with a splendid measure of success.

Mr. Humphrey established a home of his own in 1873, when he wedded Miss Eliza J. Cooper, a resident of Coshocton county. They have become the parents of six children but one of the number is deceased: Hattie, the wife of Willis Worthman, who follows farming in Tiverton township; Carl and Edna, twins, the former a farmer of this township, and the latter deceased; W. C., a farmer of Orrville, Ohio; and Blanch and Bernice, twins, at home.

Mr. Humphrey gives his political support to the men and measures of the republican party, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Disciples church, of which his wife and family are also members, and of which he is an elder. He thoroughly enjoys home life and takes great pleasure in the society of his family and friends. He is always courteous, kindly and affable, and those who know him personally have for him warm regard. His life is exemplary in all respects and the people of Coshocton county are proud to call him their own.

LEWIS BIBLE.

Lewis Bible, a successful and well known agriculturist of Keene township, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, September 15, 1864, his parents being Adam and Elizabeth (Clark) Bible, also natives of this county. The father passed away in 1875 but the mother is still living on the home farm. Their family numbered four children: Mary J., the wife of George Morris,

of Coshocton county; Benton, a resident of Georgia; Lewis, of this review; and Edith F., the wife of George Hall, of this county.

Lewis Bible acquired a common-school education and remained at home until he had attained his majority. He then rented his mother's farm for two years and on the expiration of that period purchased a part of the old home farm, on which he lived for five years. Subsequently he operated the M. G. Hack farm for four years and then bought the place where he now lives, comprising one hundred and fifty-six acres of rich and productive land. His landed holdings now include two hundred and nine acres in Keene and Jackson townships, and in the conduct of his farming interests he displays untiring energy and good management, the fields annually yielding golden harvests in return for the care and labor which he bestows upon them.

In 1885 Mr. Bible was united in marriage to Miss Mary L. Harris, whose birth occurred in Roanoke, Indiana, February 21, 1869, her parents being Robert H. and Elizabeth (Jones) Harris, the former born in Holmes county, September 22, 1844, and the latter in Coshocton county in 1848. Robert H. Harris, who had a family of ten children, now makes his home in this county. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Bible have been born five children: Etta A., Benton, Robert C., Bernice M. and James Adam.

In his political views Mr. Bible is a stalwart republican and is highly esteemed as a prosperous and public-spirited citizen of his native county. His interests are thoroughly identified with those of Coshocton county and at all times he is ready to lend his aid and cooperation to any movement calculated to benefit his section of the country or advance its wonderful development.

PROSSER T. BLUCK.

Prosser T. Bluck belongs to that class of representative men who rapidly discern opportunities of advancement and who are rapidly forging to the front. He was born in Linton township, Coshocton county, and in his youth accompanied his parents on their removal to Jefferson county, this state, this being in the year 1869. He later took up his abode in Coshocton county and operated rented land for nineteen years, while in 1905 he removed to his present farm in Oxford township, having purchased the same in 1901. This tract consists of two hundred and forty-one acres, all of which has been placed under a high state of cultivation. He carries on general agricultural pursuits and makes a specialty of breeding horses and other stock, keeping only high grades. In this connection he has become widely known not only in his home locality but in various sections of Coshocton county and the state. He deserves great success for what he has accomplished in a business way, for all that he today possesses has been acquired through his own well directed labors, careful management and honorable and straightforward methods.

Mr. Bluck established a home of his own by his marriage in 1889 to Miss Charlotte Marlatt, who was born in Linton township in 1864, a daugh-

MR. AND MRS. P. T. BLUCK.

ter of William and Lemigia (Starks) Marlatt, both of whom are now deceased. Mrs. Bluck is one of a family of ten children and by her marriage has become the mother of three children, of whom two died in infancy. The surviving member of the family is Asa, who was born October 4, 1890, and is now a youth of eighteen years living with his parents.

Mr. Bluck's study of the political questions and issues of the day has led him to give stalwart support to the men and measures of democracy since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. His fraternal relations are with the K. P. lodge, No. 102, at New Comerstown and with the Modern Woodmen of America. He is also identified with the Grange. He has prospered from year to year, and has conducted all business matters carefully and successfully, and in all his acts displays an aptitude for successful management. He has not permitted the accumulation of wealth to affect in any way his actions toward those less fortunate, and he has always a cheerful word and a pleasant smile for all with whom he comes in contact.

CHARLES W. LOOS.

The road of opportunity is always open to the individual who will but recognize it, and it has been in following this path that Charles W. Loos has advanced from a humble position in the business world to a place where he now ranks among the leading and prosperous residents of Coshocton. He is conducting a real-estate and insurance office here and has a large clientage in both lines, building up a business which has come as the result of his close application, earnest purpose and unfaltering diligence.

He was born in Plainfield, this county, February 28, 1868, his parents being Martin H. and Anna J. (Wiggins) Loos. The father was born in the old log house in which his son Charles was reared. The structure is still standing but has since been weatherboarded. The paternal grandfather was a native of Germany and was one of the first settlers in Plainfield on that section of the county, aiding in transforming a wild and unimproved region into a district of rich fertility. Martin H. Loos continued to cultivate the old home farm for many years or until his retirement from active business life, when he removed to Coshocton, where both he and his wife passed away. Mrs. Loos was also born in the vicinity of Plainfield and represented one of the early families there.

Charles W. Loos spent his boyhood under the parental roof and attended the public schools, but as early as his fourteenth year entered upon an apprenticeship to the house painter's trade. After completing his term of indenture he was connected with the business in Coshocton for eighteen years and for fifteen years of that time was a contracting painter, employing at times as many as fifteen men. He built up a business of large magnitude, becoming one of the most prominent contracting painters of the county. He also executed many contracts in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and other cities, for his ability and business enterprise made him widely known and brought to

him a most gratifying business. In 1901, however, he withdrew from the field of activity in which he had spent so many years and has since given his attention to the real-estate and insurance business. He is known to some extent as a speculative builder, having erected many residence properties for sale in this city, his operations in this line being more extensive during the past five years than those of any other one man.

In 1890 Mr. Loos was married to Miss Ella Marshall, of Coshocton, and they have two sons, Walter and Arthur, both at home. Mr. Loos belongs to Coshocton Lodge, No. 376, B. P. O. E., Fidelity Lodge, No. 135, K. P., and to the Methodist Episcopal church—associations which indicate much of his character and the rules which govern his life. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, yet he has never been an office seeker. His patrimony when he started in life was sixty dollars and he is truly a self-made man, who has worked for opportunities which other boys secure through inheritance. He has always been a man of action rather than theory, forms his plans readily and is determined in their execution. Honored and respected by all, he occupies an enviable position in business circles, not only by reason of the success he has achieved but also owing to the honorable, straightforward business policy he has ever followed. Perhaps no biography given in this volume illustrates more clearly the value of character and the ready utilization of opportunity than does this of Charles W. Loos.

ISAAC LOOS.

No history of Coshocton county would be complete without mention of the Loos family, for through more than three-quarters of a century the farm upon which our subject now resides has been owned by them. It was here that Isaac Loos was born October 6, 1830, the only living child of John and Catherine (Hager) Loos, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. His boyhood and youth were spent under the parental roof, and through the summer months he assisted in the work of the fields, early becoming familiar with the arduous task of tilling the soil until crops were harvested in the late autumn. He acquired his education in a little log cabin schoolhouse with the puncheon floor and primitive furnishings, and the methods of instruction were very crude as compared with those of the present day. When twenty-five years of age he began farming for himself on a part of his father's land, and he still owns thirty acres of the old homestead which is now being operated by his son. For years he continued active in the work of the farm, bringing his fields under a high state of cultivation and adding various important improvements to the place. But, now, at the age of seventy-eight years he is living retired, enjoying that rest which should always crown a long period of faithful and well directed labor.

Mr. Loos was married in 1856 to Miss Sarah Magness, who was born in Linton township, November 11, 1836, a daughter of George

and Mary (Evans) Magness, who were natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a soldier of the war of 1812 and, being wounded in battle, his leg was amputated at the knee. Notwithstanding this handicap in a business career, he came to Coshocton at an early day and met with good success in his undertakings. As he prospered from year to year he added to his holdings, until he became the owner of an extensive and valuable tract of land. Unto him and his wife were born a daughter and son, the latter being Fielding, a resident of California. The daughter is Mrs. Loos, who is now a most estimable old lady and one with whom it is a pleasure to meet. Hers is an interesting history, for in her life there has been performed a remarkable cure. She was at one time a great sufferer from nervous trouble, and, in fact, her nerves were in such condition that she could not stand to hear anyone chop wood in the yard, while the crowing of a rooster near the house would cause her to scream, nor could she endure to have anyone walk in the house with their shoes on. She was cured by faith, through her prayers to and belief in God, and her cure was instantaneous. Again she experienced a remarkable recovery from physical ailment. Two years ago she fell and broke her limb in three places and is now entirely well. She is one to whom the name mother seems a fitting title, owing to the care and kindliness which mark her management of the household. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Loos there were born four children: Miss Alice Gardner, who is now living in Newark, Ohio; Fielding, of Coshocton; Samuel, at home; and Clayton, also of Coshocton.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Loos are members of the Methodist Protestant church and are consistent church people, whose well spent lives have won for them high regard. He has always voted with the republican party, but has never sought nor desired office, preferring to give his attention to his business affairs. He has led a useful and active life, and now is one of the most respected among the venerable citizens of the community.

PROSPER C. ROYER.

Prosper C. Royer, manager for the Postal Telegraph Company at Coshocton, where he is also engaged in the real-estate and insurance business, was born in Franklin township, Coshocton county, October 10, 1875, a son of Prosper and Mary (Trenor) Royer, who was mentioned elsewhere in this volume. The interests of the home farm were his until he reached his seventeenth year. He had in the meantime been trained in the work of the fields and had received his mental discipline in the country schools. He came to Coshocton at the age of sixteen and from that time on has been dependent entirely upon his own resources, so that whatever success he has achieved is attributable to his persistent and earnest labor. He was first employed as messenger boy in the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company and he also took up the study of telegraphy, mastering the key sufficiently in the short period of six months to enable him to accept a position at the end of that time with the railroad company at Walhonding. He remained there for

a little less than a year, after which he returned to Coshocton to take charge of the Western Union office, which he had entered as a messenger boy less than a year and a half before. This position was given him on trial and his work was so satisfactory that he remained in charge of the Coshocton office for six years. He then resigned and went to Cleveland in the employ of the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, but after a year spent in that city again came to Coshocton, where for two or three years he was engaged in the grocery business on his own account. He had so ably represented the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, however, that the corporation again sought his services, soliciting him to take charge of the Coshocton office. Late in 1900 he entered upon his duties in that position and has since thus served. During these years he has also been prominently connected with the real-estate and insurance business in Coshocton, employing an assistant to aid him in the conduct of his interests in this regard. He has negotiated many important realty transfers, has written a large amount of insurance and in fact has controlled a successful business of this character.

In 1897 occurred the marriage of Mr. Royer and Miss Mary Bachmann, whose father was formerly a contractor and stonemason of Coshocton, but is now deceased. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Royer were born four children, of whom three are living: Joseph P., Albert and Leo E.

In his political views Mr. Royer is a democrat where national issues are involved but casts an independent local ballot. He is a communicant of the Catholic church and of the Knights of Columbus. His business career has been marked by steady progress as the result of the thoroughness with which he accomplishes anything that he undertakes. His views are sound in relation to insurance and real-estate business and few men are better informed concerning the properties on the market or their correct values.

P. J. FOX.

Few men are more prominent or more widely known in the enterprising little city of Walhonding than Mr. Fox. He is an important factor in its business circles, conducting a hardware and implement business, which is now one of the chief concerns of this place. Mr. Fox was born in Tiverton township, Coshocton county, December 17, 1865, and is the youngest of six children born of the marriage of Phillip F. and Philopena (Heck) Foy. The father was born in Rhine, Bavaria, Germany, and the mother was also born in that country. They were there reared and married, emigrating to the United States in the early '40s. Upon reaching American shores they established their home in New York city, where for six years the father followed his trade of a cabinetmaker. He then removed to Dutch Run, Tiverton township, Coshocton county, and in connection with the trade of cabinetmaker followed carpentering and also manufactured coffins. He was numbered among the prominent pioneer settlers of this section of the state and died here September 16, 1905, his remains being interred in Dutch Run cemetery. The

mother preceded him to her final rest, her death occurring December 27, 1889. Their family numbered six children, as follows: Phillip F., who died when a youth of eight years eight months and twenty-eight days; Phoebe, who departed this life November 27, 1905, and was buried at Canal Dover, Ohio; Daniel H. and John, who follow farming in Tiverton township; Barbara, the wife of Charles Petry, a resident of Dutch Run; and P. J., of this review.

P. J. Fox, whose name introduces this record, was educated in the district schools of Tiverton township and was reared on the home farm to the age of thirteen years. He then engaged in the hardware and implement business and in the years which have come and gone he has built up an extensive enterprise. He has since added a line of buggies and wagons and now carries a complete stock of hardware, agricultural implements and heavy machinery, his patronage being drawn not only from Walhonding but from the surrounding territory as well. He owns the building in which he conducts business and also owns two houses and eight lots in the village. His success is well merited, for it has come as the result of honorable effort and sound judgment.

Mr. Fox established a home of his own by his marriage in 1893 to Miss Louisa C. Van Kennel, a resident of Monroe township, Coshocton county. Their marriage has been blessed with three children: Alvan B., Opal Pearl and Willis, all under the parental roof. Mr. Fox gives his political support to the democratic party and has served as a member of the school board for two and a half years. His fraternal relations are with the Modern Woodmen of America, and he and his wife are members of the German Evangelical church. He has ever been watchful of all the details of his business and of all indications pointing to success, and today he has gained a success that classes him among the prominent and substantial business men of this section of the state.

WILLIAM E. RICHCREEK.

William E. Richcreek is classed among the wealthy landholders of Coshocton county, owning four hundred acres of the rich land for which this section of the state is noted. His possessions lie in Jackson township and here he gives his time and attention to general farming and stock-raising. Mr. Richcreek was born in Bedford township, December 20, 1861, a son of David W. and Nancy (Tidball) Richcreek. The father was born in Virginia and was a farmer by occupation, while the birth of the mother occurred in the Keystone state. Both reached advanced years, the father passing away May 29, 1880, when seventy-nine years of age, while the mother died May 3, 1907, at the very advanced age of eighty-five years.

William E. Richcreek pursued his studies in the district schools, wherein he gained a good knowledge of the English branches, and his employment during the period of his boyhood and youth was farm labor on the home-

stead property He has always made this his life work, being engaged in farming on his own account in Bedford township for a number of years, while in 1907 he took up his abode on his present tract of land in Jackson township, his possessions embracing four hundred acres. This is a well improved property, supplied with all modern conveniences and accessories, and Mr. Richcreek follows modern methods of agriculture, so that his efforts are attended with good results.

Mr. Richcreek was married September 19, 1887, to Miss Sarah M. McCoy, a daughter of Henry and Martha (Roberts) McCoy. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Richcreek has been blessed with eight children: Henry G., Harrison D., Nannie B., Ralph DeWitt, deceased; Welcome E., Lester E., Spencer, Willard and Della.

Mr. Richcreek is a republican, stanch in his advocacy of the principles of the party. For several terms he has served as a member of the district board of education but otherwise has neither sought nor desired political preferment. He manifests a deep interest in the educational, moral and substantial improvement of his home locality and, while in his private business interests he has prospered, he has not allowed the accumulation of a competence to affect in any way his actions toward those less successful than he and he has always a hearty greeting for those with whom he comes in contact.

WILLIAM S. MERRELL.

The legal profession demands not only a high order of ability but also a rare combination of talents, learning, tact, patience and industry. The successful lawyer must be a man of well balanced intellect, thoroughly familiar with the law and practice and of comprehensive general information. Possessing all the requisite qualities necessary for advancement at the bar, W. S. Merrell has worked his way steadily upward since becoming a representative of the legal fraternity in Coshocton and is today numbered among its most distinguished members.

William S. Merrell was born in Millersburg, Holmes county, Ohio, October 17, 1869, and is one of a family of eight children, seven of whom survive, whose parents were John C. and Jane (Patterson) Merrell. The father, whose birth occurred in Mill Creek township, this county, March 13, 1844, was a son of David and Elizabeth (Aultman) Merrell, the former a native of Maryland and the latter of western Pennsylvania. The grandparents came to Coshocton county in pioneer times with their respective parents, the family homes being established in Mill Creek township, where David Merrell and Elizabeth Aultman grew to adult age and were married. He devoted his attention to farming and also to dealing in timber and lumber.

In the county of his nativity John C. Merrell spent the days of his boyhood and youth and in early life learned the carpenter's trade. After being

W. S. MERRELL.

employed by others for some time he engaged in contracting on his own account and for a long period was identified with building operations. For ten years prior to his death, however, he engaged in the lumber business in Coshocton. His political support was given to the democratic party. For some time he served as a member of the city council, taking an active part in promoting the measures which he deemed beneficial in furthering the interests of the city. He was also a very active and helpful member of the Presbyterian church and for many years served as one of its deacons. While he was a representative and successful business man and thus contributed in substantial measure to the material development of the county he always found time for active cooperation in the movements for the political, social and moral progress. His life was guided by manly principles and lofty purposes and when he was called to his final rest on the 11th of August, 1901, his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret. His wife, who was born in Mill Creek township, April 25, 1849, was a daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Leach) Patterson, the former a native of western Pennsylvania, and the latter of Washington county, Ohio. Several of the Patterson brothers came to Coshocton to establish homes, their father having preceded them and selected and entered the land which became the property of his sons. The Pattersons are a very numerous family and their annual reunions bring together about eight or ten hundred representatives of the name. Mrs. Jane (Patterson) Merrell still survives her husband and is yet a resident of Coshocton. Her living children are: Harvey E., who is employed in the Piano Works of Coshocton; William S.; Lewis W.; a blacksmith of Coshocton; Delbert W., a Methodist Episcopal minister now at Quaker City, Ohio; John C., a telephone inspector, residing at Canton, Ohio; Florence A., a teacher in the schools of Coshocton; and Lucy E., who is also employed as a teacher here.

William S. Merrell spent his boyhood days in his parents' home and acquired a public-school education, which he completed on his graduation from the Coshocton high school with the class of 1890. He then began teaching in Mill Creek township and boarded with his grandparents. Within eighteen months he had saved enough to pay his way for one year in the Ohio State University at Columbus, and devoted the succeeding twelve months to study in that institution. As his funds were then exhausted he secured the principalship of the Walnut Street school in Coshocton and remained in that position for two years. In the meantime, however, he determined upon the practice of law as his life work and to this end began reading in the office of W. R. Pomerene, devoting his evening hours and Saturday holidays to the mastery of the principles of jurisprudence. Diligent as a student and thorough in his preparation, he occupied his time so well that in the fall of 1904 he was qualified to enter the law department of the Ohio State University and, after three months' study, successfully passed the examination that secured his admission to the bar on the 6th of December of that year. However, he continued his study in the law school until the following March, when he returned to Coshocton and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, remaining alone until March, 1898, when

he formed a partnership with Judge Samuel H. Nicholas. For eight and one-half years the firm of Nicholas & Merrell occupied a prominent position at the Coshocton bar, but in November, 1906, the relation was terminated because of the election of Judge Nicholas to the common pleas bench. Since that time Mr. Merrell has practiced alone and for the past ten years has been employed by either the prosecution or defense in almost every case heard in the Coshocton courts. He also has a large clientage in Holmes, Guernsey, Tuscarawas, Licking and other nearby counties and the consensus of public opinion places him today with the most prominent attorneys of this section of the state.

Mr. Merrell is a man of strong intellectuality, always interested in anything pertaining to educational progress. He is now president of the Wranglers Club, the leading literary organization of the town, and has worked earnestly for some time in an attempt to organize an association to preserve the historical mound of Coshocton as well as to mark the historical spots in this vicinity with monuments. He is the secretary of the Coshocton Chautauqua Company, which holds one of the most successful Chautauquas of the state, and his assistance can always be counted upon in furthering the municipal, intellectual and moral progress of this city.

On the 25th of May, 1898, Mr. Merrell was married to Miss Letitia Smith, a daughter of I. T. Smith, of this city. By this marriage there is one daughter, Virginia Jane. Mr. and Mrs. Merrell are prominent socially and are valued members of the Methodist Episcopal church, taking an active and helpful part in the church work, Mr. Merrell serving as teacher of a class of men in the Sunday school. His political views are in accord with the democratic principles and realizing the duties and obligations as well as the privileges of citizenship he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day and addresses the public in each political campaign. A vigilant and attentive observer of men and measures he discusses from the platform those questions which agitate the times and which form a feature in the upbuilding of our great republic. An excellent presence, an earnest manner, marked strength of character, a thorough grasp of the law and the ability to accurately apply its principles, make him an effective and successful advocate.

WILBUR F. PARK.

Wilbur F. Park, who since 1892 has been engaged in the grain and implement business in Fresno, was born in White Eyes township, Coshocton county, Ohio, February 29, 1860, a son of William H. and Nancy J. (Ross) Park. His father, who was born in Canada, December 27, 1835, came to White Eyes township in 1853, and here bought a farm which became the family home. On April 19, 1859, he wedded Nancy J. Ross, who was born in Homer county, this state, in 1832. They became the parents of five sons, namely: Wilbur F., of this review; James R., a resident of Adams township;

Samuel H., deceased; George J., who lives in Chicago, Illinois; and John B., who resides in Belmont county, this state. The father retired from farm life in 1896, and for the past three years has been serving as postmaster at Fresno. The mother was called to her eternal home, June 6, 1898.

Wilbur F. Park remained under the parental roof until of age and received a high-school education. At the age of sixteen years he began teaching, a vocation which he followed for fourteen years. He then engaged in farming for nine years, or until in 1892, when he moved to Fresno and went into the grain and implement business, an occupation which he has since followed. He has been quite successful in his work and handles about four thousand bushels of grain annually.

In 1883 Mr. Park was united in marriage to Miss Mary E. Hamilton, daughter of John and Mary (Fair) Hamilton, who was born in White Eyes township, July 4, 1857. Both parents are deceased, the father's death occurring in 1884, and the mother's in 1885. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Park have been born five children, of whom the firstborn died in infancy; Nellie, the second child, was born in 1885 and died in January of 1886; Mabel M., born in August, 1886, is the wife of Porter McCrea, of Fresno; Fred H., born August 12, 1888, resides at home with his parents; and the youngest child died in infancy.

In his political views Mr. Park is a republican, but he has never been an office seeker, preferring to give his undivided attention to his business interests. Fraternally, he is a member of Coshocton Lodge, No. 96, A. F. & A. M.; also of Fresno Lodge, No. 11688, M. W. A. Religiously, both he and his estimable wife are faithful and consistent members of the United Presbyterian church.

LEWIS E. BAHMER.

Lewis E. Bahmer, who lives in New Philadelphia, was born in Bakersville, this county, March 1, 1875, a son of Valentine and Elizabeth (Schweitzer) Bahmer. He is of German lineage, his grandparents on both sides of the family having come to America direct from the fatherland, the two families settling in Bucks township, Tuscarawas county, Ohio. Here Valentine Bahmer, the father of our subject, was born June 11, 1841, while the birth of the mother occurred May 16, 1844. The father was a shoemaker by trade, an occupation which he followed in his youth in various cities of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee. He was also a veteran of the Civil war, having served in Company K, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry from October 13, 1862, until September, 1863, when he received his discharge. On January 3, 1866, he wedded Elizabeth Schweitzer, and in 1869 the young couple took up their residence in Bakersville, where they continued to reside thereafter. The father passed away July 1, 1908, highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him. They became the parents of eight children, namely: Phoebe, the wife of Dr. J. D. Lower, of Coshocton; Charlie V., a

resident of Baltimore; William, deceased; Lewis E., a resident of Adams township; Alfred F., deceased; Harry J., who resides in Columbus; Carrie B., who is a twin sister of Harry J., and the wife of Rev. D. S. Carpenter, of Conesville; and Mayme, who resides at home with her mother.

Lewis E. Bahmer received his education in the district schools, which he attended regularly throughout the school year while in the primary grades, but when he reached an age sufficient to be of assistance to the father on his farm his attendance was necessarily somewhat irregular, being confined to those months of the year when farming operations were suspended. When he became of age he worked for his father for two years on the farm, after which he began farming for himself, renting from his father the place which he now owns. He engaged in a general farming and met with marked success, so that ultimately he was able to secure title to his present home, in addition to which he owns eleven acres of land in Tuscarawas county.

On October 7, 1900, Mr. Bahmer was married to Miss Clara Partz, who was born in Bucks township, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, October 10, 1879. She is a daughter of Andrew and Margaret (Regula) Partz, both of whom were natives of Tuscarawas county, where the father was born September 3, 1848, and the mother July 4, 1851. They still reside there on a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres which they own. Six children were born to their union, namely: C. A., a medical practitioner of Baltic, Ohio; Clara, the wife of our subject; Milton F., who is attending school at Springfield, Ohio; Edwin D. and Adela A., both of whom are engaged in teaching school and reside at home with their parents; and Edward, who is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bahmer now have three children, Starling P., who was born November 13, 1901; Margaret, who was born March 7, 1904; and Leonora J., who was born August 8, 1906.

In politics Mr. Bahmer is a stalwart democrat, never swerving in his allegiance to the party, for he believes that the principles of the organization contain the best elements of good government. Fraternally, he is a member of Bakersville Camp, No. 5216, M. W. A., and religiously, both he and his estimable wife are members of the English Lutheran church. Mr. Bahmer occupies a leading position in the ranks of Coshocton county's younger citizens and is popular with a host of friends.

MRS. ALMEDA J. LOWER.

Mrs. Almeda J. Lower owns and occupies a good farm of eighty acres in White Eyes township. She was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, October 8, 1862, and is the widow of W. B. Lower, who was born in this county January 21, 1862. She is a daughter of Ben and Christina (Turner) Leavengood. Her father was also a native of this county, but her mother was born in Virginia and came to this county in her girlhood days. Both are still living and are well known people here, enjoying the respect and good will of all with whom they have come in contact.

Their family numbered ten children, including Mrs. Lower, who spent her girlhood days under the parental roof and was early trained to the work of the household, forming habits of industry and economy, which well qualified her to take charge of a home of her own at the time of her marriage. She pursued her education in public schools and her husband was educated in a similar manner. On the 9th of April, 1885, she became the wife of W. B. Lower, a farmer of this county, who devoted his entire life to general agricultural pursuits. At the time of his death he owned eighty acres of land which he had brought under a high state of cultivation. He had also added many modern improvements to his farm and everything about the place indicated his careful supervision and progressive methods. The death of Mr. Lower occurred in November, 1903.

In the family were four children: Myrtle M., now the wife of Clayton Parlhill; Ethel V., Olive B. and Clenette P., all at home. Mrs. Lower and her children are all members of the Episcopal church, attending its services and contributing to its support. Mrs. Lower still owns the farm of eighty acres in White Eyes township which was formerly the property of her husband. It is in an attractive place and the land is also rich and productive and annually returns good harvests for the care and cultivation which are bestowed upon the place. Having spent her entire life in this county Mrs. Lower is well known here and enjoys the friendship and regard of the many with whom she has been brought in contact.

GEORGE W. SMITH.

A well improved and highly developed farm of one hundred and sixty-nine acres situated in Linton township has been the home of George W. Smith for the past forty-three years. He was born in Guernsey county, this state, October 16, 1833, and is the eldest of two children (of whom the sister, Elizabeth Ann, is deceased) born of the marriage of William W. and Nancy (Morlatt) Smith. The father was a native of England, while the mother's birth occurred in Virginia. They came to Ohio at an early date and located in Guernsey county, where the father died. The mother, however, passed away in Coshocton county.

George W. Smith pursued his studies in the common schools and at the age of fifteen years learned the harness trade, at which he worked for a time. He then resumed farming, working as a farm hand for two years. In 1865 he put aside all business and personal considerations and gave his services to the government, during the latter part of the Civil war, remaining at the front for seven months. He then returned to Coshocton county and is now the owner of one hundred and sixty-nine acres situated in Linton township, which has been his place of residence for the past forty-three years. In connection with general farming he raises stock, making a specialty of the latter branch of business, in which he is meeting with excellent success.

Mr. Smith has been twice married. He first wedded Sarah J. Johnson, who was born in Coshocton county. Their marriage was blessed with two sons but both are now deceased. The wife and mother was also called to her final rest, and Mr. Smith then married Mary E. Johnson, a sister of his first wife. This union has been blessed with a son and daughter: Johnson, of Coshocton; and Laura, the wife of Johnson Hammond, of Muskingum county.

Mr. Smith gives his political support to the men and measures of the democratic party and has been called by his fellow townsmen to fill a number of public offices, having served for five years as trustee of the township, while he has also filled the office of supervisor on several different occasions. He is also a school director. There is particular satisfaction in reverting to the life history of the honored and venerable gentleman whose name initiates this review, since his mind bears the impress of the historical annals of the state of Ohio from the early pioneer days, and from the fact that he has been a loyal son of the republic. He has now passed the seventy-fifth milestone on life's journey and commands the respect and reverence which should ever be accorded to one who has advanced thus far on the journey of life.

LEWIS J. FOSTER.

The gentleman whose name introduces this record needs no introduction to the readers of this volume for the Fosters are one of the prominent pioneer families of Coshocton county and he of whom we write is a worthy representative of the name, owning a large tract of land comprising three hundred and ninety-seven acres in the rich bottoms of the Tuscarawas river, near Canal Lewisville. Lewis J. Foster was born in Jackson township, Coshocton county, August 30, 1861, a son of Ebenezer and Maria (Markley) Foster, who were likewise natives of this county. The father was a pioneer settler of this locality and became a wealthy landowner, at one time possessing fourteen hundred acres in Coshocton county. He engaged in general farming throughout a long period but the last twenty years of his life were spent in honorable retirement. His death occurred February 9, 1907, when he had reached the very advanced age of eighty-five years, and thus the community mourned the loss of one of its oldest and most highly honored citizens.

Lewis J. Foster was reared to agricultural pursuits, giving his father the benefit of his services on the home farm from the time of early spring planting until crops were harvested in the late autumn, while during the winter seasons he pursued his studies in the district schools. Upon entering into business on his own account he chose the occupation to which he had been reared and has made this his life work. He is now the owner of three hundred and ninety-seven acres of land near Canal Lewisville, which has been made valuable and productive through his own labors. He is progressive and practical in his methods of labor and thus his labors are rewarded with excellent success.

MR. AND MRS. EBENEZER FOSTER.

Mr. Foster was married December 14, 1881, to Miss Carrie R. Lennon, whose home was in the same locality in which Mr. Foster was reared. They have become the parents of the following children: Archie A., who was born November 12, 1882, and married Mary McCabe; Harry E., born August 5, 1884; Nellie E., who was born April 28, 1886, and is now the wife of Thomas Wilson; Gladys M., who was born December 25, 1888, and died July 3, 1896; Lewis Wade, born May 26, 1891; Clifford O., born October 26, 1893; Ethel Lou, born April 29, 1896; James L., born August 7, 1898; Carrie R., who was born November 23, 1900, and died September 29, 1901, and one son who died in infancy.

Mr. Foster gives his political support to the men and measures of the democratic party but has never been active in political circles. He is a member of the Grange and of the Odd Fellows lodge at Coshocton. In everything he has been eminently practical and this has been manifest not only in his business undertakings but also in social and private life. His activity has not only contributed to his individual success but has also been a factor in the development of his home locality, of which he is today accounted one of the honored citizens.

BENJAMIN HAINS.

A highly cultivated farm of one hundred and twenty acres, situated in Bedford township, is the place of residence of Benjamin Hains, who was born in this township, March 19, 1854, a son of Levi and Lucinda (Troutman) Hains. The Hains family was founded in Ohio in 1810 by the paternal grandfather, Henry Hains, who was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1782, whence he removed to Licking county. The following year he came to Coshocton county and entered land from the government, and this tract has since been in possession of the family and is now owned by a grandson, Henry F. Hains, who is mentioned elsewhere in this volume. The grandfather was twice married and by the first union had eight children, all of whom have departed this life.

Levi Hains, the father of our subject, was born on the old family homestead in Bedford township, February 7, 1817, and was there reared and spent his entire life. He followed farming as a life work and at the time of his death, which occurred June 29, 1902, when he had reached the advanced age of eighty-five years, he owned five hundred acres of valuable land. He was a republican in political faith and was a public-spirited citizen, prominent in the public life of this section of the state. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Lucinda Troutman, was born in Gambier, Knox county, Ohio, in 1818, and died in Coshocton county, October 24, 1892, at the age of eighty-four years. She was the mother of the following children: Norman, who follows farming in Texas; Leonard and Sarah, deceased; Mary E., the wife of Nathan Price, who is engaged in farming in Bedford township; J. T., an agriculturist of Cherokee county, Kansas; J. R., of Bedford township; Ben-

jamin, of this review; Leander, a farmer of Bedford township; Henry F., who is mentioned on another page of this work; Charles, who is also mentioned elsewhere in this volume; and Isabel, the wife of A. G. Reed, a farmer of Bedford township.

Benjamin Hains, the immediate subject of this review, acquired his education in the Hains district school and was reared to the pursuits of farm life, early being trained in the duties of the home farm. He remained under the parental roof until he had reached the age of twenty-four years, when he began farming on his own account and, with the exception of one year spent in Kansas, he has always lived in Bedford township. He now owns one hundred and twenty acres of land situated in this township, all of which is under a high state of cultivation, each year yielding abundant harvests. In 1902 Mr. Hains erected a nice barn and in 1906 built a fine modern residence, supplied with all the conveniences and accessories that add to the comfort of the inmates. The house stands in the midst of a well kept lawn, and everything about the place is kept in a good state of repair. Mr. Hains keeps good grades of stock, raising thoroughbred cattle and sheep. He is a man of enterprise and progress, keeping in touch with modern ideas of farming, so that his labors are attended with excellent results.

Mr. Hains was married in 1877 to Miss Sarah C. Parrish, a resident of Coshocton county, and they have one daughter, Lizzie, the wife of T. O. Clarke, who is engaged in teaching in Bedford. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke are the parents of three daughters: Estella, Ethel May and Sarah Bessie. Mr. Hains is an ardent republican and his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. They are people of high moral worth, esteemed by a large circle of friends.

PROSPER ROYER.

Prosper Royer, who since 1901 has lived retired in Coshocton, was formerly identified for a long period with the agricultural interests of the county, owning and cultivating an excellent tract of land which constituted one of the fine farms of the locality. Although born across the water, Coshocton has no citizen more loyal to its interests and welfare than Prosper Royer, whose birth occurred in France, January 29, 1835. His parents were Nicholas and Ann (Yergo) Royer, who came to the United States in 1844, settling on a farm in Muskingum county, Ohio, near Sonora. There the father purchased a farm on which he and his family lived for six years, when he disposed of that property and in 1850 came to Coshocton, investing here in a tract of land of eighty acres in Franklin township near Frews Mill. Subsequently he bought an adjoining tract of eighty acres and upon the farm which he there cultivated and improved he and his wife spent their remaining days and when called from this life were laid to rest in the old cemetery of the neighborhood, a part of the land for this cemetery having been donated by Mr. Royer.

As a farm boy Prosper Royer was reared, working in the summer months at the labors of the farm, while in the winter seasons he attended the district schools. In early manhood he was married and for two years thereafter resided on the old homestead but on the expiration of that period removed to the old John Hershman farm, which he cultivated as a renter for three years. In the meantime he carefully saved his earnings until his diligence and forty acres adjoining the Hershman farm. He lived there for three years industry brought him sufficient capital to enable him to purchase a farm of and then purchased a farm of one hundred and sixty-nine acres, on which he made his home for three decades. As time passed he converted the soil into rich and productive fields that annually yielded him large harvests. He also added good buildings and modern improvements to his place, using the latest machinery to facilitate the work of the fields and employing such progressive methods as have made the work of the farm much more remunerative than it was even a quarter of a century ago. As time passed his labors secured for him a handsome competence and in 1901 he removed to Coshocton, where he has since resided, the fruit of his former toil being sufficient to enable him to enjoy a well earned rest without further recourse to business cares.

On the 2d of July, 1861, Mr. Royer was married to Miss Mary Trenor, of West Lafayette, a daughter of Maurice Trenor, who came to Coshocton county from Ireland, his native country. Mr. and Mrs. Royer were the parents of seven children, of whom three are living: Mary, the wife of Samuel Siegrist, of Coshocton; William H., of Coshocton, Ohio; and Prosper C., manager of the Postal Telegraph Company of Coshocton.

In his political views Mr. Royer is a democrat, thoroughly in sympathy with the principles and purposes of the party. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic church. He has now passed the Psalmist's span of three score years and ten and in fact has reached the seventy-third milestone on life's journey. His business activity through many years well entitles him to the rest which he is now enjoying and he deserves mention among the representative residents of his adopted county.

MATTHEW S. BEEBE.

Death often removes from our midst one whom we can ill afford to lose. The news of the demise of Matthew S. Beebe brought a feeling of widespread sorrow to Coshocton and the surrounding country, for through a long period he had stood as one of the foremost merchants of this part of the state and as a man whom to know was to respect and honor. The memory which he left behind him, however, is cherished by family and friends and his example is one well worthy of emulation, for it stands in proof of the fact that prosperity and an honorable name may be won simultaneously.

Mr. Beebe was born in Cadiz, Ohio, October 3, 1845. His father, James W. Beebe, was connected with operations in the coal fields of Ohio during the

early mining days here, being one of the first men to develop the mines at Conesville. He gave to his son liberal educational privileges, the latter supplementing his early public-school course by study in the Hopedale College at Hopedale, Ohio. For several years during his early manhood he was identified with his father in his mining operations but thinking to find mercantile pursuits more congenial, he engaged with an eastern shoe house as commercial salesman. This gave him an intimate and comprehensive knowledge of the trade and for twenty-five years he engaged in the shoe business as a wholesale dealer. He thoroughly acquainted himself with the trade and its possibilities and by progressive business methods and honorable dealing secured a most liberal patronage. The integrity of his business methods was never called into question and on the contrary he was widely known for his unassailable reputation, resulting from straightforward dealing.

Pleasantly situated in his home life, Mr. Beebe was devoted to the welfare of his wife and son. On the 2d of January, 1890, he married Miss Lois Mayes, a daughter of Calvin Mayes, who was a banker and extensive landowner of Peabody, Kansas, but is now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Beebe had one child, Junius M., who was born February 16, 1892, and is now being educated at the Randolph-Macon Academy at Front Royal, Virginia. Mr. Beebe regarded no personal sacrifice on his part too great if it would promote the welfare or enhance the happiness of his little family and they found him a most devoted and loving husband and father.

His political support was given to the republican party and he always kept well informed on the questions and issues of the day, although he never sought nor desired office. He ranked very high in Masonry and was a member of the Presbyterian church—associations which indicate much of his character and the principles that governed his conduct. All who knew him respected him and he occupied a prominent place in the foremost ranks of Coshocton's business men. Mrs. Beebe now occupies the home residence at No. 304 Chestnut street, spending the summer months in Coshocton, while in the winter seasons she resides in Washington, D. C. Like Mr. Beebe, she has many friends here and the hospitality of the best homes is most cordially extended to her.

CHRISTOPHER C. MILLER.

Enterprise, energy and determination constitute the labors of Christopher C. Miller, who is engaged in farming on a well improved tract of land of one hundred and one acres, situated in Jackson township. He is a native son of the township, born May 12, 1865, a son of John and Nancy (Lyons) Miller, natives of Coshocton county. The father died December 27, 1891, at the age of sixty-seven years, while the mother preceded him to the home beyond, her death occurring January 12, 1879, at the comparatively early age of fifty-two years.

Christopher C. Miller, whose name heads this review, spent the period of his boyhood and youth upon the homestead farm, acquiring his education

through the medium of the district schools. He remained under the parental roof until he started out to make his own way in the world, following general agricultural pursuits in Jackson and Bedford townships until 1902, when he removed to Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in similar pursuits until 1905, when he purchased his present farm of one hundred acres in Jackson township and returned once more to Coshocton county to make his home. He follows farming and stock-raising and also gives much of his time to raising fruit, in which he is meeting with success. He has an attractive country home, fitted out with all modern conveniences, and his farm is otherwise well improved.

Mr. Miller was married October 20, 1886, to Miss Mary A. Marshall, a daughter of Thomas and Susan (Slaughter) Marshall, representatives of two prominent pioneer families of this county. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Miller has been blessed with a son and daughter, Ernest E. and Susan A. Mr. Miller is a democrat in his political views and affiliations but has never been active as an office seeker, the only public position he has ever held being that of school director. By perseverance, determination and honorable effort he has overthrown the obstacles which barred his path to success and reached the goal of prosperity, while his genuine worth and pubblic spirit have made him a director of public thought and action.

JACOB ZIMMERMAN.

Jacob Zimmerman is the owner of an excellent farm of one hundred and fourteen acres situated in Adams township. The land is rich and productive and the place in its neat and well kept appearance indicates the careful supervision of a practical and painstaking owner. Mr. Zimmerman is one of the respected citizens of this community and has been a resident of Ohio for more than a half century. He claims Switzerland as the place of his nativity, his birth having there occurred January 28, 1838.

His parents, Christ and Margaret Zimmerman, were also natives of the same country and, crossing the Atlantic to America in 1854, they located in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where the father purchased and improved land. He was a school teacher by profession and was actively connected with the educational interests of this state for thirty-eight years. He died in October, 1862, when about seventy-one years of age, for his birth occurred in 1791. His wife survived him only about a year, passing away in 1863.

Jacob Zimmerman is the only survivor in a family of thirteen children. He remained with his father until he attained his majority and worked upon the home farm, early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. When he had reached an adult age he bought a farm of seventy acres in Tuscarawas county, took up his abode there and continued for nineteen years, bringing the place into a high state of cultivation. He then sold that property and removed to Coshocton county, where he bought the farm of one hundred and fourteen acres on which he

now resides. His persevering efforts, his diligence and thorough knowledge of farming methods have enabled him to make this a valuable property and from his fields he annually gathers rich harvests, which return to him a gratifying income.

In 1859 Mr. Zimmerman was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Younger, who was born in Tuscarawas county, August 16, 1840. She was one of twelve children and her parents are now deceased. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman were born: Ira, whose birth occurred August 13, 1860; Christ, born June 10, 1862; John F., in 1863; David, in 1865; Imeno, in 1867; Susan, who was born in 1869, and is the wife of Herbert Shlagle; Daniel, born in 1871; Abraham, who was born in 1873 and died in 1902; and Anna E., who was born in 1873 and is the wife of Adam Young. The living members of the family are all residents of Coshocton county and Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman have reared a family of sons and daughters who are a credit and honor to their name.

The parents are members of the German Reformed church and have lived earnest, consistent Christian lives. Mr. Zimmerman gives his political support to the democratic party and was assessor and trustee of his township, while for over twenty-one years he served as a member of the school board. In his official duties he has been found prompt and reliable and in all business affairs honorable and straightforward, so that he enjoys the full confidence and trust of those who know him. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to seek a home in America, for here he has found good opportunities and by his earnest work and unfaltering perseverance has gained a creditable measure of success.

HENRY SHAW.

Henry Shaw, a successful business man and agriculturalist of Lafayette township, was born in the locality where he now resides, February 21, 1848, the son of Velzer and Margaret (Maple) Shaw. The family is among the pioneer settlers of Coshocton county, the paternal great-grandfather of our subject having purchased in 1833 a large tract of what was then wild land, on which he erected a log cabin and with a resolution which is now evidenced in his posterity, proceeded to bring it under a state of subjection. He was ably assisted in his efforts by five stalwart sons, namely: Elijah, who served in the war of 1812; Albert, who served in both the Mexican and Civil wars; Robert, Enos and Levi.

Velzer Shaw, father of our subject, was born in Orange county, New Jersey, May 4, 1824, and was therefore but nine years of age when brought by his parents to Coshocton county. He grew to manhood on the old farm and was his father's mainstay in the work of the place, to the possession of which he succeeded. As a democrat he took an active interest in political affairs, and while he would never consent to hold office himself, yet he always worked hard for the success of his party. Although a member of no

HENRY SHAW AND FAMILY.

church he was noted for his charity and his pocketbook was always open for those who were in trouble or in need. He wedded Margaret Maple, who was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1825, and they became the parents of six children, namely: Jerome, who enlisted in the army when fifteen years of age, as a result of which his health was wrecked by the hardships he suffered during service, and he passed away at the early age of twenty-two years. Henry, of this review. Simeon, who died at the age of seventeen years; Ruth Ann, who died at the age of two years; Seth, who resides in West Lafayette, Ohio; and Edward, who died when forty-eight years of age. The father passed away in 1904, having survived his wife a few years, her death occurring in 1900.

Henry Shaw was reared on the farm and received a district-school education. At the age of eighteen years he began teaching, an occupation which he followed for nine years during the winter months, devoting the months of summer to his farming interests. In 1873 he purchased one hundred acres of land, which is now a part of his present farm of one hundred and fifty acres adjoining the corporation limits of the town of West Lafayette on the north. This constitutes his residence property and in addition to this place he also owns a farm of two hundred and six acres in Wilson and Lafayette townships and has recently sold two other farms which he owned.

On September 29, 1868, Henry Shaw was united in marriage to Miss Mary Ellen Masterson, who was born in Gallia county, Ohio, June 22, 1851, the daughter of William F. and Bethsama (Wood) Masterson. Her father was born in Virginia in 1815, and was educated as a physician, having graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College. He was well known as a physician of unusual ability throughout Gallia county and later in Coshocton county, where his services were greatly in demand on account of his proficiency. He died in 1885. The mother was born in Coshocton county and passed away in 1872 at the age of forty-three years. They were the parents of six children, namely: Mary Ellen, the wife of our subject; Pauline, who resides in West Lafayette; Joseph W., a resident of South Bend, Washington; Margaret, who is employed in the United States treasury department at Washington, D. C.; Caroline, the wife of R. C. Hardesty, of Colorado; and William L., a physician, who resides in Washington, D. C. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Shaw have been born six children, as follows: Pauline, the wife of L. L. Catherday, who resides in Dresden, Ohio; Cornelia, the wife of S. W. Moore, of Lafayette township; Romania, the wife of P. S. Miller, of Denver, Colorado; George N., who wedded Bessie Duncan and is a telegraph operator at West Lafayette; Joseph, a practicing physician, of Columbus; and Thomas C., who married Alta McCusky and resides in Lafayette township.

Politically, Mr. Shaw is identified with the democratic party. Fraternally, he has been a member of the Masonic order since he was twenty-one years of age and now belongs to lodge No. 96 of Coshocton. Mr. Shaw is not a stern judge when called upon to view the weaknesses or failings of his fellowmen who are less fortunate than himself in the endowment of strength of mind and character, but believes in ever extending a helping hand and in aiding them to maintain their self-respect for the present with high hopes

for future success, rather than in chiding them for their mistakes of the past. He has personally attained to an unusual degree of success and no one knows so well as himself that it has been accomplished by hard work and self-denial in carrying out his plans, as a result of which he is charitably inclined toward those who have not been so successful as himself.

A. W. TARRH.

A. W. Tarrh, who is a contractor and builder of Tiverton, owns a nice home, surrounded by thirty acres of land, this being one of the attractive and valuable properties of this village. Mr. Tarrh was born in Knox township, Holmes county, Ohio, March 17, 1847, a son of Frederick and Sarah (Parsons) Tarrh. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, whence he removed to Holmes county, this state, but later took up his abode in Illinois, where he passed away. He was a farmer by occupation. The mother was a native of Holmes county, where she was reared and married to Mr. Tarrh. They became the parents of five children: Rachel, the wife of H. B. Gray, a farmer of Holmes county; Marion, deceased; Paloma W., a resident of California; Maria M., the wife of Bently Liggett, who resides in Ashtabula county, Ohio; and A. W., of this review. Following the father's death, the mother was again married, her second union being with a Mr. Welker, by whom she had one child, who died in infancy. The mother departed this life in 1854.

A. W. Tarrh was a little lad of but four years when he lost his father and was but seven years of age when he was left an orphan. He acquired a limited education in the district schools, but from an early age was dependent upon his own resources for a livelihood. He worked at anything that would yield him an honest living until 1865, when he enlisted as a member of Company H, One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for one year's service in the Civil war. At the close of hostilities he received an honorable discharge, having made a creditable military record.

When the country no longer needed his services, Mr. Tarrh returned to Coshocton county and, with the exception of one year spent in Knox county, has lived here since. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade and has made this his life work, although for six months he conducted a mercantile establishment, and the year spent in Knox county was devoted to the butchering business. He is today considered the oldest contractor and builder in his community, having erected many of the finest homes in this section of the state. He now owns thirty acres of land near the village of Tiverton, and his is one of the most modern and attractive homes of this part of the county.

Mr. Tarrh was married in 1870 to Miss Angeline Thatcher, and their marriage has been blessed with seven children: Bertha, the wife of Orville Smith, a barber of Brinkhaven; Arminta, the wife of Samuel Hess, a farmer of Monroe township; C. E., who wedded May Barnes and is with our subject;

M. C., who wedded Lou Mullet and resides in Tiverton; Salina, the wife of Raymond Miller, who resides in Cavall, Ohio; Steward, who wedded Mable Lautenschleger and follows farming in Tiverton township; and William F., at home.

Politically Mr. Tarrh is a democrat, and both he and his wife are members of the Disciples church, while his fraternal relations are with the Odd Fellows at Brinkhaven and he is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is largely a self-educated as well as self-made man, one who through the inherent force of his nature has worked his way upward in the business world until he has gained prominence as a contractor and builder. He is always found straightforward in his business dealings, is prompt and faithful in the performance of his duties, true to the terms of a contract, and has thereby gained the confidence and good will of all with whom business or social relations bring him in contact.

N. D. BUXTON.

N. D. Buxton, who devotes his time and energies to agricultural pursuits, was born in Bedford township, Coshocton county, Ohio, September 8, 1867, his parents being Noah Washington and Hannah (Mikesell) Buxton. The father, whose birth occurred on the old Buxton homestead in Perry township, was reared in this county and throughout his active business career carried on farming in Perry and Bedford townships. The success which crowned his efforts was attributable entirely to his untiring industry and sound judgment and at the time of his demise he owned one hundred and eighty-seven acres of rich and productive land, while his estate was valued approximately at ten thousand dollars. In politics he was a democrat, while his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church, in the work of which he took an active and helpful interest. He was highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him and when he was called to his final rest the county mourned the loss of one of its worthy and honored native sons. His marriage was celebrated in Perry township, Coshocton county, his wife being a native of that place.

Unto Noah Washington and Hannah (Mikesell) Buxton were born seven children, namely: Jacob W., who follows farming in Perry township; George McClelland, deceased; N. D., of this review; W. W., residing on the old homestead; Mary Venora, who has also passed away; Francis Marion, an agriculturist of Bedford township; and Sarah Ann, the wife of G. O. Hains, who follows farming near Coshocton. Following the death of her first husband Mrs. Buxton was again married, her second union being with William Teal, and subsequent to his demise she wedded William Clark, a farmer of Perry township, Coshocton county. She is still living here and the circle of her friends is almost coextensive with the circle of her acquaintances.

N. D. Buxton obtained his education in the district schools of Perry township and remained under the parental roof until 1889, when he began

farming on his own account in Perry township, being thus successfully engaged until 1901. He then located on a farm of eighty-four acres just across the line in Bedford township, in which he owns a two-thirds interest. His landed holdings likewise include ninety acres in Perry township and in the conduct of his agricultural interests has gained that measure of success which is ever the reward of earnest, persistent and well directed labor. The many substantial improvements which are found on the property stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise and he is well entitled to representation among the progressive and prosperous farmers of the community.

On the 28th of April, 1888, Mr. Buxton was united in marriage to Miss Mina May Stewart, a native of Perry township, by whom he had six children: Howard Glen, deceased; a twin of Howard Glen who died in infancy; Leo Ross and Bessie Vernon, at home; another child who died in infancy; and Rolla Raymond, who has also passed away.

Mr. Buxton gives his political allegiance to the men and measures of the democracy, acted as assessor of Perry township for two years and did valuable service as a member of the school board. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he is serving as trustee and class leader, and his wife is also a helpful member of the church. Mr. and Mrs. Buxton are well known and highly esteemed throughout the county in which they have spent their entire lives, having ever displayed those sterling traits of character which in every land and clime win admiration and regard.

PRESTON C. SHIPPS.

Preston C. Shipps, who is engaged in gardening on a tract of land one mile south of Coshocton, has on his place one of the finest country homes in Tuscarawas township. He was born in Licking county, Ohio, March 7, 1859, a son of Uriah and Rachel (Coulter) Shipps. The latter's father voted the first abolition ticket in Licking county and for this received severe criticism. The father was a farmer and also engaged in dealing in stock and in buying wool, doing quite an extensive business along these various lines.

Preston C. Shipps was reared under the parental roof and early became familiar with the duties of the home farm, assisting his father in the work of plowing, planting and harvesting during the spring and summer months, while in the winter seasons he pursued his studies in the schools of Duncan Falls. His first business experience was as a traveling salesman, working in this capacity for one year. Subsequently he engaged in the general mercantile business for three years at Conesville, after which he engaged in farming for two years. He then went to Allegheny, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged for one year in shipping produce. He then returned to Conesville and farmed for one year near that city, after which he conducted a dairy farm near Coshocton for three years. In 1893, having saved a sum of money sufficient to enable him to purchase a farm, he invested in his present tract of land, situated one mile south of Coshocton, and here he is engaged in

gardening. His products have gained a wide reputation and find a ready sale on the market, for they are noted for their excellence of size, quality and flavor. He has gained success in his chosen field of labor but also finds time for other business interests. He is a stockholder and director in the People's Banking & Trust Company of Coshocton; is vice president of the Coshocton Provision Company and is a director in the Glass Undertaking Company of Coshocton. In all these various enterprises he is a prominent factor and is ever interested in anything that tends to advance the best interests of the community.

On the 22d of October, 1886, Mr. Shipps was married to Miss Alice Marquand, a daughter of James and Mary (Cave) Marquand, of Conesville. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Shipps has been blessed with five children: Herman, Flavilla, Fred, John and Ruth, the two last named being twins. Herman and Flavilla graduated from the Coshocton high school and are now attending college.

Mr. Shipps is a member of Coshocton Lodge, No. 44, I. O. O. F., while his political allegiance is given to the republican party, although he is somewhat independent in his views. He is a man of high ideals, is active in club and social life and is highly esteemed in the community in which he makes his home.

DANIEL GRIBBLE.

Daniel Gribble, a successful agriculturist and stock-raiser of White Eyes township, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, April 1, 1858, his parents being Daniel and Catharine (Deeds) Gribble, both natives of Germany. The father's birth occurred in 1826 and, emigrating to the United States, he located in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where he was engaged in general agricultural pursuits until his retirement, since which time he has made his home in Ragersville. His wife was eighteen years of age at the time she crossed the Atlantic to the new world. They became the parents of nine children, eight of whom still survive: Henry, a resident of Tuscarawas county, Ohio; William and John, both of Tuscarawas county, Ohio; Phoebe, the wife of Philip Kate, living in Tuscarawas county, Ohio; Rosa, the wife of Albert Zohmer, of Sugar Creek, Ohio; Daniel, of this review; George, who makes his home in Tuscarawas county, Ohio; Catherine, the wife of Charles Miller, of Sugar Creek, Ohio.

Daniel Gribble was reared on the home farm and mastered the branches of learning taught in the common schools. When twenty-one years of age he started out in business life for himself by renting his father's farm, in the cultivation of which he was successfully engaged for six years. On the expiration of that period he purchased a tract of fifty acres, on which he made his home for three years, and subsequently he farmed his father-in-law's place for twelve years. He then sold his fifty-acre tract and in April, 1902, bought his present farm of one hundred and ninety acres in White

Eyes township, which when it came into his possession was in a generally run-down condition. The buildings were dilapidated, the fences had broken down and the land was covered with brambles. With resolute energy he set to work and gradually transformed the place into a model farming property, his improvements including the erection of a fine house, large barn and fences. He is quite extensively engaged in stock-raising, being particularly interested in sheep, and in both his farming and live-stock interests has gained a measure of success which entitles him to representation with the prosperous and enterprising agriculturists of the community.

On the 3d of March, 1881, Mr. Gribble was united in marriage to Miss Rosetta Angel, whose birth occurred in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, August 10, 1856, her parents being Hiram and Caroline (Hahn) Angel. The father, who was born in Harrison county, Ohio, December 23, 1827, followed general agricultural pursuits throughout his business career but retired from active life in 1890, since which time both he and his wife have made their home in Stone Creek. Mrs. Angel, a native of Germany, was born in 1836 and was eighteen years of age when she came to the United States and located in Tuscarawas county, Ohio. She has seven children, namely: Mrs. Gribble; Elizabeth, the wife of Simon Linbach, of New Philadelphia, Ohio; Nancy, who is the wife of William Schaad and resides in Ragersville, Ohio; Mary, the wife of Daniel Gruber, also of New Philadelphia, Ohio; Amelia, the wife of Fred Andregg, of Tuscarawas county, Ohio; William H., who is superintendent of schools at Dennison, Ohio; and Charles F., a resident of Strasburg, Ohio. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Gribble have been born two children: Charles D. and Amelia C., who are at home.

In his political views Mr. Gribble is a democrat, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the German Reform church at Stone Creek, with which his wife is also identified. He is a hard worker in the Sunday school and does all in his power to promote the growth and extend the influence of his church, having always held some official position therein. His life has been one of continuous activity, in which has been accorded due recognition of labor and today he is numbered among the substantial citizens of his county.

ANDREW JACKSON HILL.

Andrew Jackson Hill, in former years a factor in business interests in Coshocton, is now living retired in the enjoyment of well earned and well merited rest. His birth occurred in New Birmingham, Guernsey county, Ohio, July 4, 1834. His father, David M. Hill, was a native of Ireland, born October 24, 1788, and came to the United States when about twenty-one or twenty-two years of age, settling in Guernsey county. There he took up land from the government and began the development of a farm. He became the owner of two farming properties and in addition conducted a store and hotel, being one of the most active, energetic and progressive business men of the com-

A. J. HILL.

munity. He gained a position of affluence through his carefully directed labors and as the years passed enjoyed the fruits of his former toil. He was married December 23, 1819, to Elizabeth Gordon, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1801, and with her husband shared in all of the hardships and privations of pioneer life in Guernsey county. She lived there at a time when the forests were infested with wild animals and when the Indians shared with the white men the claim to the land. On one occasion she rescued a hired man from wolves by using hot embers to prevent their approach. She possessed the courage and resolution so necessary to the pioneer women of that day and was a most able assistant and helpmate to her husband. Her death occurred in 1874, while David M. Hill passed away at the age of seventy-two years.

Andrew J. Hill was reared on the backwoods farm and in his father's hotel at New Birmingham. His education was acquired in the district schools and he afterward took charge of one of his father's farms in connection with an elder brother, who, however, left the following year. Mr. Hill was married at the age of nineteen years and continued to remain upon his father's place until he reached the age of twenty-three years, when he removed to his birthplace at New Birmingham. There he secured two mail contracts through the influence of his friend, Joseph White, then a congressman. He carried the mail for four years, making the round trip of forty-two miles from New Birmingham to Cambridge and Port Washington. He afterward went to Cambridge, Guernsey county, where he engaged in the wholesale grocery business as junior partner of the firm of McCleary & Hill, carrying on the business from January, 1868, until 1873, when he sold his interest and removed to Massillon to conduct the Tremont House at that point. In 1876 he made his way to New Comerstown on a canal boat and there engaged in the marble business until 1877, when he became a resident of Coshocton. Here he continued in the marble business for some time and also started his eldest son in the harness business. Mr. Hill put aside industrial interests in order to perform official duties, having been elected clerk of the courts on the democratic ticket by a large majority in 1887. On the expiration of his three years' term he was reelected in 1890 by a still larger majority, running far ahead of his ticket—a fact which indicated his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in him. He later served as deputy clerk from 1900 until 1903 under W. A. Mizer, so that his connection with the office covered twelve years and six months. Since that time he has devoted himself to his personal interests, which are quite extensive, but aside from his control of his investments he is living retired from active business life.

On the 2d of June, 1852, at New Birmingham, Ohio, Mr. Hill was married to Miss Ann Eliza Kimball, who died at New Comerstown, Ohio, November 2, 1876. By this marriage there were born eight children: Ray T., born March 23, 1854; Austin D., whose birth occurred March 20, 1858, and who passed away October 4, 1883; Mary Elizabeth, born February 23, 1861; Ernest, who was born May 1, 1862, and was called to his final rest on the 6th of October, 1881; George Franklin, born May 1, 1865, who died

January 6, 1908; Jennie Arizona, who was born April 9, 1868, and is the wife of L. D. Schott, candidate for representative; Ann Eliza Byron, who was born October 24, 1873, and is the wife of C. S. Wolford, of Coshocton; and one who died in infancy. On the 13th of February, 1881, Andrew J. Hill was married to Nancy Lenora Ross, of Uhrichsville, Ohio, and to them were born two children.

Since 1868 Mr. Hill has been a member of the Masonic fraternity and has taken the degrees of the lodge and chapter. From the age of sixteen years he has been a devoted and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church and was superintendent of the Sunday school at New Birmingham. The work of the church has been a matter of deep interest to him and to it he has given active and generous support. His life has been in harmony with his professions, so that he can look back over the past without regret and forward to the future without fear. His record has commended him to the confidence and friendship of all who know him and he is numbered among the honored and esteemed citizens of Coshocton.

ISAAC McALLISTER.

Isaac McAllister, a successful agriculturist and extensive stock-raiser of Linton township, was born in this township on the 28th of December, 1853, his parents being John and Margaret (McMorran) McAllister, both of whom were natives of Ireland. They were married in that country and in 1849 emigrated to America, locating in Coshocton, Ohio, where they remained for a short time. Subsequently the father purchased a farm in Linton township, where he made his home for a time but later removed to Guernsey county, there residing until called to his final rest. He owned land in both Coshocton and Guernsey counties and met with a creditable degree of success in his undertakings. His death occurred in Guernsey county, Ohio, when he had attained the age of eighty-three years.

Isaac McAllister acquired a common-school education, and remained with his parents until their demise. He lived for a time on his father's farm in Guernsey county, but now makes his home in Coshocton county, being here extensively engaged in the raising of sheep, cattle, hogs and horses. At one time he owned five hundred and fifty acres of land but recently sold two hundred acres, and his holdings now comprise four hundred and seventeen acres of rich and productive farming property, all of which he operates. The place is finely improved, being equipped with all the accessories and conveniences of a model property of the twentieth century. Mr. McAllister has a beautiful home and is acknowledged to be the wealthiest man in Linton township.

In February, 1887, occurred the marriage of Mr. McAllister and Miss Rachel Forney, who was born in Linton township in 1864, her parents being A. Z. and Hulda (Doty) Forney. Her father, whose birth occurred in Linton township, April 14, 1828, became very successful in his business undertak-

ings and was one of the earliest stock-raisers. His wife, who was born in New Jersey, July 6, 1825, passed away on the 29th of June, 1895, while his demise occurred in Linton township on the 4th of April, 1904. Unto this worthy couple were born nine children, namely: Harriette, the wife of Frank McAllister; Joseph, of Iowa; James F. and John A., who are successfully carrying on agricultural pursuits in Linton township; Sarah, the wife of T. K. Swan, of Guernsey county, Ohio; Mrs. McAllister; and three who are deceased. Unto our subject and his wife have been born four children, namely: Florence E., the wife of G. C. Sprague, of Linton township; and Laura E., Clara E. and John F., who are at home.

Mr. McAllister casts his ballot in support of the men and measures of the republican party, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Protestant church, with which his wife is also identified. They are well known and highly esteemed throughout the county of their nativity, having gained the regard and friendship of all with whom they have come in contact by reason of their genuine personal worth and upright, honorable lives.

JOSEPH E. SMITH.

Joseph E. Smith was born on the farm on which he still resides, in Oxford township, Coshocton county, Ohio, on the 16th of March, 1850, his parents being George and Elizabeth (Tudor) Smith, natives of England. The father was born in 1810, and after attaining mature years followed the machinist's trade in England until 1844, when he emigrated to the United States, landing in New York. There he boarded a steamboat for Albany, thence went by way of the Erie canal to Buffalo, New York, across Lake Erie to Cleveland and down the Ohio canal to Evansburg, Coshocton county, Ohio. He purchased a large tract of land in Oxford township, in the cultivation of which he was successfully engaged until called to his final rest in 1873. His wife, whose birth had occurred in 1806, passed away in 1880. Unto this worthy couple were born seven children, namely: Thomas T., of Oxford township, who is mentioned on another page of this volume; William, likewise a resident of Oxford township; Elizabeth, deceased; George, residing in Illinois; Harriet, who has also passed away; Hannah, the wife of David Wood, of Beach City, Ohio; and Joseph E., of this review.

The last named was reared on the home farm, early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. At the time of his marriage he began operating the farm which he now owns, comprising one hundred and sixty-eight acres of rich and productive land in Oxford township. Here he has a beautiful and commodious residence and his place is equipped with all the modern accessories and conveniences of a model farming property of the twentieth century. All of the improvements stand as monuments to his own labor and enterprise, and he is widely recognized as one of the prosperous and progressive agriculturists of the com-

munity. He is now renting the farm to his son-in-law, with whom he makes his home.

On the 2d of February, 1875, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Eliza J. Fenton, a native of Ireland, who passed away on the 12th of December, 1907, when sixty-two years of age. Her parents, Samuel and Jane Fenton, emigrated to the United States in 1848, and after spending five years in Washington county, Pennsylvania, located in Adams township, Coshocton county, Ohio, where they passed away. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Smith were born two children: Nora, whose birth occurred April 29, 1876, gave her hand in marriage to Guy Powell on the 29th of September, 1898, and they have a daughter, Vera Dale. Mr. Powell is a native of White Eyes township, Coshocton county, his natal day being March 6, 1876. Archie V. Smith is deceased.

Mr. Smith is a stalwart democrat in his political views, and is a devoted member of the Presbyterian church, with which his wife was also identified. A native son of this county, the period of his residence here now covers fifty-eight years, and throughout the entire time he has so lived as to win the respect and confidence of all with whom he has been associated.

WILLIAM CLARK.

William Clark, a retired agriculturist residing in Perry township, was born in New Castle township, Coshocton county, Ohio, October 22, 1828, his parents being Joshua and Mary (Giffen) Clark. The grandfather, John Clark, located in Coshocton county and passed away in Champaign county. The father, who was probably a native of Harrison county, came to New Castle township, Coshocton county, in early manhood, being numbered among the early settlers here. He spent a summer in Knox county, which was then a wild and unsettled region—the abode of Indians and the haunt of many kinds of wild animals. Subsequently returning to this county, he took up his abode in New Castle township and here made his home until called to his final rest in 1897. Starting out in life empty handed, he worked persistently and energetically and at length his labors were crowned with a well merited measure of success. His early political allegiance was given to the democracy but later he became an enthusiastic prohibitionist and an abolitionist. The mother of our subject, a native of Coshocton county, was reared and married in New Castle township, where her death also occurred. She had four children, namely: William, of this review; Lovey, the wife of William Wharton, a retired blacksmith and farmer of Coshocton county; Allen, who follows agricultural pursuits in Knox county, Ohio; and Elizabeth, deceased. Following the death of his first wife Joshua Clark was again married, his second union being with Miss Ellen Wilson, by whom he had nine children.

William Clark was educated in a district school, the "temple of learning" being a little log structure characteristic of those pioneer times. He re-

mained at home with his father until thirty-two years of age and throughout his active business career has followed farming in New Castle and Perry townships, with the exception of fifteen years spent in Knox county. At one time he owned five hundred acres of land but sold two hundred acres and now has three hundred and forty acres of rich and well improved land in Perry township. He started out in life without any financial assistance and the success which has attended his efforts is indicated somewhat by the fact that he paid twenty thousand dollars cash for his present farm. He attributes his success in large measure to his operations in the sheep industry. The many substantial improvements on his property, with the exception of the residence, stand as monuments to his thrift and enterprise and he is widely recognized as one of the prosperous and influential citizens of the county. He made a contribution of five hundred dollars to the war fund which obviated the necessity of the draft in his township.

Mr. Clark has been married twice. In 1878 he wedded Miss Hannah Veatch, by whom he had seven children, as follows: Elmer, a farmer of Perry township; Walter, who follows agricultural pursuits in New Castle township; Harriett Ellen, deceased; Mollie, the wife of George McClelland Oxley, who is engaged in farming in New Castle township; Sylvia, the wife of Gilbert Bryan, a farmer of Washington township; Charles F., who resides near Martinsburg, Ohio; and Bertha, at home. Subsequent to the death of his first wife Mr. Clark married Mrs. Hannah Teale, a native of Coshocton county.

In politics Mr. Clark is a stalwart republican but has never sought the honors or emoluments of office, preferring to give his time and energies to his private business interests. Throughout his entire life, covering a period of eighty years, Mr. Clark has made his home in this county and has been an important factor in its agricultural development. Widely known, his life history cannot fail to prove of interest to his many friends, and it is therefore with pleasure that we present this record of his career to our readers.

DAVID A. CULLISON.

A glance at the well improved farm of two hundred acres belonging to David A. Cullison is the best evidence of what can be accomplished through determined purpose, laudable ambition and capable management. Mr. Cullison was born in Holmes county, May 25, 1857, a son of Alexander and Sarah (Watts) Cullison. The father was a soldier of the Civil war and was killed in battle, leaving the mother to support four small children. She removed with her little family to Dresden, Muskingum county, and as soon as old enough David A. began to provide for his own support, so that his educational advantages were necessarily very limited. He secured work at farm labor and for several years was employed in this way by John Haines of Bedford township. Through economy and energy he managed to save a sum of money that justified him in starting in business on his own account

and after investing in a team and implements for carrying on farm work he operated rented land in Bethlehem township for one year. In March, 1885, he removed to his present farm which comprises two hundred acres situated in Jackson township. It is improved with a good country residence, substantial barns and outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock, and in addition to raising the cereals best adapted to soil and climate he also raises good grades of stock. Mr. Cullison deserves great credit for what he has accomplished and is classed among the substantial citizens of this section of the state.

Mr. Cullison was married November 29, 1883, the lady of his choice being Miss Alice L. Milligan, a daughter of William and Lena (Haines) Milligan, of Coshocton county, both of whom have passed away. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Cullison has been blessed with seven children but the youngest, Iva M., is now deceased. Those living are: Pearl M., the wife of Joseph Sowers; Minnie E., the wife of Denman Sowers; Roy J.; Bertha B.; Bulah J.; and Bessie M.

Mr. Cullison gives his political support to the democratic party and aside from acting as school director for several years has filled no public office. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Character and ability will come to the front anywhere. As boy and man, many a man has been buffeted by fortune and had almost insurmountable obstacles thrust in his path but perseverance has cleared them away and he has gone on to success, and this is what Mr. Cullison has done.

WILLIAM SMITH.

William Smith, a retired agriculturist of Oxford township, was born in England, July 31, 1834, his parents being George and Elizabeth (Tudor) Smith, also natives of England, the father born in 1810 and the mother in 1806. In the year 1846 George Smith emigrated to the United States and took up his abode in Coshocton county, Ohio, being here engaged in the operation of rented land for four or five years. On the expiration of that period he purchased a farm and that he met with a gratifying measure of success in his undertakings is indicated by the fact that at the time of his death his holdings comprised four hundred acres of rich and productive land. He was called to his final rest on the 16th of July, 1873, while his wife passed away in 1880. Unto this worthy couple were born six children, namely: T. T., of Oxford township; William, of this review; Elizabeth, deceased; George, a resident of Johnson county, Illinois; Anna, the wife of David C. Wood, of Tuscarawas county; and Joseph, living in Coshocton county.

William Smith acquired a common school education and remained under the parental roof until he had attained the age of twenty-three years, when he was married and located on the farm in Oxford township, on which he still resides. Throughout his active business career he has been connected with farming interests and by dint of untiring industry and capable

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM SMITH.

management won the measure of prosperity that now enables him to live retired. In addition to the work of the fields he made a specialty of stock-raising, both branches of his business returning to him a gratifying annual income. He now owns three hundred and thirty-six acres of highly cultivated land in this county and is well known and highly esteemed as a prosperous and enterprising citizen.

Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Ann Taylor, a native of Coshocton county and a daughter of Joseph and Barbara (McFarland) Taylor, both of whom are now deceased, the father having passed away in 1866. Mrs. Smith was one of a family of six children and by her marriage has become the mother of ten, as follows: J. W. and Clifford, both residents of Adams township; Joseph and William T., who are deceased; Emma D., the wife of Aquilla Dossie, of New Comerstown, Ohio; Cassie, the wife of Byron Barge, of Indianapolis, Indiana; Frank, living in Oxford township; Burt, of Barberton, Ohio; Lula, the wife of Mart Swagart, of Licking county; and Richard.

Mr. Smith is a democrat in his political views and for one year served as township supervisor. Both he and his wife are devoted and faithful members of the Methodist Protestant church at Orange, and have won the warm regard and friendship of all with whom they have come in contact during the long period of their residence here.

WILLIAM A. DOUGHERTY, M.D.

Dr. William A. Dougherty, a successful medical practitioner of Fresno, was born in White Eyes township, Coshocton county, Ohio, his parents being John and Elizabeth (Dickey) Dougherty. The father, whose birth occurred in Belmont county, Ohio, in February, 1830, accompanied his parents on their removal to Coshocton county in 1840, the family home being established upon a farm in White Eyes township. There John Dougherty was reared and married, and carried on general agricultural pursuits until the time of his retirement from active business life, having since resided in Fresno. His wife, a native of Scotland, was only two months old when brought by her parents to the new world. They took up their abode in White Eyes township, Coshocton county, where her father carried on farming until the time of his demise. Mrs. Dougherty passed away in 1903, when she had attained the age of sixty-seven years. She had become the mother of five children, namely: William A., of this review; Margaret, the wife of Milton Elliott, of White Eyes township; G. A., who is attorney for the Southern Pacific Railroad at Berkeley, California; May, deceased; and Cornea, who is a music teacher and resides at home.

William A. Dougherty was reared on the home farm and supplemented his district-school education by attending the high school at Coshocton for one year, while for a similar period he was a student at Hopedale. For one year he attended Muskingum College and then spent two years in the Ohio

State University at Columbus, after which he entered the Chicago Veterinary College, being graduated from that institution in 1890. He then practiced his profession at Bucyrus, Ohio, for eight years, meeting with a gratifying measure of success. Subsequently he took up the study of medicine in the Kentucky School of Medicine at Louisville, from which he was graduated in 1904, and since that time has practiced in Fresno. His labors in the line of his chosen profession have won him a large and well merited degree of prosperity and he is well known and highly esteemed as a worthy representative of his calling. For eight years he was health officer at Bucyrus, while he served as government meat inspector at Cleveland for one year and also at Chicago for a similar period.

In his political views Dr. Dougherty is independent, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic lodge at Coshocton, the Knights of Pythias, No. 108, of Bucyrus, Ohio, and the Modern Woodmen of America, No. 11688, of Fresno.

DAVID MARKLEY, JR.

Untiring energy and determined purpose have characterized the labors of David Markley, Jr., who is now engaged in agricultural pursuits in Tuscarawas township, operating the old homestead property. He was born October 1, 1868, a son of David and Salina (Payne) Markley, whose paternal ancestors came to Coshocton county from Maryland and maternal ancestors from Massachusetts and are of German descent.

David Markley, Jr., whose name introduces this review, was reared on the home farm, early becoming familiar with all the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He began his education in the common schools, this being supplemented by study in the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio. After attending for a time at Delaware he returned to the home farm and became an active factor in its management. This is a well improved tract, comprising one hundred and sixty-five acres situated in Tuscarawas township. Mr. Markley is engaged in raising the various cereals best adapted to soil and climate and each year adds to his financial income through the abundant crops which he harvests.

Mr. Markley was married October 4, 1896, to Miss Minnie G. Mohler, a daughter of George W. and Clara B. Mohler. This union was blessed with a son and daughter, David and Ruth. After a brief married life, covering little more than four years, Mrs. Markley was called from this life, her death occurring December 18, 1900, since which time Mr. Markley's sister, Miss Annie E. Markley, has resided with him, their home being on the old homestead property at Canal Lewisville.

Mr. Markley gives his political support to the republican party and has twice been elected to fill the office of justice of the peace of Tuscarawas township, which usually gives a strong democratic majority. He is also

a member of the Grange. His progressive methods are such as win for him excellent success in his business undertakings, while his public spirit is manifested in the support of every movement or measure calculated to better the material welfare of the community in which he makes his home.

L. T. CHURCH.

L. T. Church, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits on a tract of two hundred acres, situated in Tiverton township, was born on the farm which is now his home, September 18, 1856, a son of Benjamin Simmons and Margaret Elizabeth (Cox) Church. In the paternal line he traces his ancestry back for eight generations. The family was founded in Coshocton county by the paternal grandfather, Colonel Lemuel Church, who was born in Massachusetts and came to Coshocton county in the early '20s. He was a shoemaker by trade and also followed farming. His son, Benjamin S. Church, was born in Coshocton county and after completing his education engaged in teaching and also clerked in a store. He later engaged in the mercantile business, being at various times, in Brinkhaven and Spring Mountain. Later in life he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He practiced in Coshocton, Holmes and Knox counties, and at the time of his death was associated in practice with Charles Vorhees, at Millersburg. He was admitted to practice before the United States courts and practiced in several states. In politics he was a republican and was twice nominated for congressman but was defeated. His death occurred in 1900 and his remains were interred in Borden cemetery in Tiverton township. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Margaret E. Cox, was a relative of Henry Clay and Sunset Cox. She was a native of Virginia and was left an orphan when quite young. She became the mother of six children: John R., who follows farming at New Philadelphia; Emma C., the wife of T. T. Finney, a nurseryman of Millersburg, Ohio; Robert L., a retired merchant of Glenwood, this state; L. T., of this review; Eugenie, deceased, who was the wife of B. A. Simmons; and Kittie, who taught school in Delaware prior to her marriage and is now the wife of A. G. Duer, a very successful attorney of Toledo, Ohio.

L. T. Church pursued his studies in the schools of Millersburg and Danville, subsequent to which time he engaged in teaching for two years in Holmes county. At the end of that time he returned to the homestead farm in Coshocton county and has since made his home here, owning at the present time two hundred acres of well improved and valuable land. He carries on general farming and everything about his place is kept in a neat and thrifty appearance, indicating the progressive methods of the owner.

Mr. Church was married October 25, 1898, the lady of his choice being Miss Ida Wilson, a resident of Warsaw. A little daughter and son grace the home, Mildred Lea and Wilson C. Mr. Church is a republican in his

political views and affiliations, having supported the party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They are highly esteemed in the community in which they make their home, their many good traits of character having gained them favor with their many friends.

MRS. MARY C. LAURENCE.

Mrs. Mary C. Laurence, the wife of Casimer Laurence, was born in Germany, June 2, 1845. She came to America in the early '60s and located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where in 1863 she gave her hand in marriage to Casimer Laurence. Immediately after their marriage they started for Ohio, settling at Stone Creek, Tuscarawas county, where they resided until 1869. In that year they became residents of Crawford township, Coshocton county, where they remained for a few years and then came to Adams township, where Mr. Laurence purchased a farm of two hundred and fifty acres about a mile north of the village of Bakersville. With characteristic energy he began the further development and improvement of this place and soon the fields responded with rich harvests and his crops found a ready sale on the market. He worked earnestly and diligently to make his farm one of the model properties of the community and his efforts were noticeable in the excellent appearance of his fields, while the buildings upon the place were always kept in a state of good repair.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Laurence were born ten children: Maggie, now the wife of W. C. Fritz, a resident of Ottawa, Ohio; Emma E., the wife of Conrad Stine, of this county; Anna C., the wife of Christ Zimmerman, also of this county; Ella, the wife of Glenn Davis, of Coshocton county; Charles H., who was born January 8, 1877, and married Esther Jane Davis, by whom he has four children, Raymond P., Florence E., Charles C. and Terra May; Frederick G., who is living in Tuscarawas county; Harry E., whose home is in Iowa; W. C., also of Tuscarawas county; Catharine, the wife of Henry Thomas, now deceased; and Sadie, who married and at her death left one child.

The death of the husband and father occurred May 22, 1903, and a widow and eight children were left to mourn his demise. He was a leading and influential resident of his community and enjoyed to the fullest extent the confidence and good will of all who knew him. His political views were in harmony with the principles of the democratic party and he did all in his power to further the interests of the party along legitimate lines. He served as county commissioner for six years and was also justice of the peace for several years. The duties that devolved upon him in this connection were discharged in a very prompt and capable manner and won for him the high commendation of all concerned. His death, therefore, was a distinct loss to the community, as well as to his family, to whom he was a devoted husband and father.

Mrs. Laurence still owns and occupies the old homestead property of two hundred and fifty acres in Adams township. It is a valuable and well improved farm and is now being carried on by her son Charles H., who is a progressive and wide-awake agriculturist. Mrs. Laurence is a member of the German Reformed church and is a lady of many good qualities, of kindly spirit and friendly disposition, who enjoys the esteem and good will of all who know her.

LEWIS McFARLAND.

Lewis McFarland owns and cultivates a farm in White Eyes township, comprising one hundred and fifty-five acres, and the improvements seen thereon indicate his progressive spirit and the practical methods which he employs in his work. He is numbered among the native sons of Illinois, his birth having occurred in that state November 3, 1857. His parents were Andrew and Rosanna (Norman) McFarland, both of whom are natives of Ohio, the latter being a daughter of Abraham Norman, one of the prominent pioneer residents here. Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McFarland removed to Illinois, where they lived for several years. They then sold that property and returned to Coshocton county, where they spent their remaining days, the death of the father here occurring in 1872, while the mother survived until 1890. Their family numbered fifteen children, of whom eight are yet living.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for Lewis McFarland in his boyhood and youth. He performed his tasks as his age and strength permitted, and in the district schools he obtained his education. He was twenty years of age at the time of his marriage to Miss Lizzie McClary, who was born in Coshocton county March 13, 1860, and is a daughter of John and Sarah Ann (Norman) McClary, both of whom are now deceased. The mother passed away in 1878, while the father's death occurred in 1900. They had fourteen children, including their daughter Lizzie, who in 1877 gave her hand in marriage to Lewis McFarland. The young couple began their domestic life upon a rented farm, where they lived for a few years until their careful expenditure and diligence afforded them sufficient capital to enable them to purchase a farm. Mr. McFarland then bought a tract of land in Adams township and continued its further cultivation and improvement until 1898, when he sold that property and bought the place upon which he now resides, which is a tract of one hundred and fifty-five acres in White Eyes township. He has improved this and made it a good property, equipped with all modern accessories and conveniences. It presents an attractive appearance and constitutes one of the pleasing views in the landscape.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. McFarland have been born fifteen children: Alverton, deceased; Mary E., the wife of Frank Geese, of Lafayette township; Nettie Ann, the wife of P. Gaskill, of this county; Sigle R., who is living

in Canton, Ohio; Charles C., at home; Geneva M., the wife of Lewis Miller, of Fresno; Clara B., the wife of William Harbolt, of Linton township; Minnie P., Bertha G. and Timothy E., all yet at home; Clarence, deceased; Laura M. and Helen G., who are also with their parents; Grace, deceased; and one who died in infancy. The parents attend the Methodist Episcopal church and contribute to its support. Mr. McFarland votes with the republican party and has filled the office of school director, but does not seek public notoriety, preferring to concentrate his attention upon his business interests, which are now bringing to him substantial success, so that he is today numbered among the prosperous farmers of the county.

RALPH S. PHILLIPS.

Ralph S. Phillips, who is a well-to-do farmer and stock-raiser, owning two hundred and eighty acres of land in his home place and seventy acres in another tract, was until recent years actively identified with the educational life of this section of the state. He is now numbered among the substantial agriculturists of Franklin and Virginia townships. Mr. Phillips was born November 21, 1853, in Lafayette township, a son of Simeon and Phoebe (Shaw) Phillips, the former a native of New York, and the latter of New Jersey, coming to Coshocton county with their respective parents at an early day.

Ralph S. Phillips was reared on the homestead farm and acquired his education in the district schools and in the public schools of West Lafayette. In the fall of 1876, having completed his own education and fitted himself for teaching, he became a member of the profession, being thus employed for two years in the schools of Crawford county, Illinois. It was soon after his arrival in Crawford county that he was married to Miss Louisa Baker, their marriage being celebrated on Christmas day of 1876. She is a daughter of Edward and Sarah (Paddock) Baker, who were former residents of Coshocton county. Following his marriage Mr. Phillips remained in Crawford county for two years, or until 1878, when he returned once more to his native county and was employed in the West Lafayette schools for one year. Subsequently he taught in Lafayette, Franklin and Virginia townships, teaching almost continuously until 1904. He was considered one of the progressive and up-to-date educators of this section of the state, always giving entire satisfaction in the various districts in which he was employed.

It was in the fall of 1879 that Mr. Phillips took up his abode upon his present farm, this being located near Conesville, and while he still gave his attention to teaching during the winter months he followed general farming during the spring and summer seasons. His home place comprises two hundred and eighty acres of land in Franklin township, and he also owns a tract of seventy acres near West Lafayette. Both farms are well improved and well stocked and return to him a gratifying annual income. As above

R. S. PHILLIPS AND FAMILY.

stated, Mr. Phillips abandoned the profession of teaching in 1904, and in the fall of the same year was appointed carrier on the first rural mail route out of Conesville. He continued in the position until January, 1907, when he resigned and has since given his entire time and attention to his farming interests.

The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Phillips has been blessed with the following children: William H.; John E.; Clyde; Bessie, the wife of Jesse Holdsworth; and Anna L. They also lost one child in infancy.

Mr. Phillips is a republican in his political views, giving stalwart support to the party. He has been called by his fellow townsmen to fill a number of public offices, having served for three terms as township trustee and he was also land appraiser for Franklin township in 1900. He has also served for several years as a member of the Conesville district school board and was instrumental in securing for the district its fine, modern brick school building. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. He is well known in all public and political circles and has often represented his party as a delegate to conventions. He is a public-spirited citizen and has always taken a deep and active interest in schools in order that his own and other children might receive an education suited to the demands of the time and that they might start out in life well equipped for the eager, strenuous life of this exacting age. He is also known for his honor and integrity, for in his relations with his fellowmen, and in his treatment of his neighbor he has never lost sight of the principle of the Golden Rule.

HOWARD M. HOOK.

Howard M. Hook, who follows farming in Keene township, was born in Bethlehem township, Coshocton county, Ohio, July 4, 1855, his parents being Isaac and Kissie (Skillman) Hook, who were also natives of Bethlehem township. The father passed away in this county at the age of seventy-four years but the mother, who is now in her eightieth year, still survives and makes her home with her children. Unto this worthy couple were born eight children, namely: Newton N., a resident of Coshocton; Etha, the wife of Harrison Courtwright, of Coshocton, Ohio; Howard M., of this review; Susan, deceased; Jane, the wife of Frank West, of this county; Minney, the wife of George Webb, of Coshocton, Ohio; Mildred, the wife of Ira Hoglen, of Indiana; and George.

Howard M. Hook acquired a common-school education and remained under the parental roof until he had attained the age of twenty-four years, when he was married. Subsequently he was engaged in the operation of a rented farm for twelve years and then purchased a tract of land of forty acres, on which he made his home for three years. On the expiration of that period he sold out and bought some property in Coshocton, where he also resided for three years. He then once more rented a farm, which he

successfully cultivated for three years, when he purchased his present place, comprising thirty-one acres of well improved and valuable land in Keene township. In the conduct of his agricultural interests he has met with a well merited measure of success by reason of his unremitting industry and diligence and is a well known and respected resident of the community.

Mr. Hook was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary C. Bible, a daughter of Philip R. Bible, who is mentioned on another page of this work. Their two children were as follows: Wilbert, who is now deceased; and Frank, living in Jackson township.

In his political views Mr. Hook is a republican and has served as school director, the cause of education ever finding in him a stalwart champion. Having resided here throughout his entire life, or for more than a half century, his interests are thoroughly identified with those of Coshocton county and at all times he is ready to lend his aid and cooperation to any movement instituted to advance the general welfare.

LAKIN E. BLUCK.

Few men of Lakin E. Bluck's age have won the degree of success which he today enjoys. He is now the owner of two hundred and thirty-five acres of rich and valuable land situated in Oxford township, and is numbered among the young and enterprising farmers and stock-raisers of this section of the state. He was born in Coshocton county, August 6, 1867, the only child of Edwin and Mary C. (Whiteside) Bluck.

The father was born in England, January 24, 1843, and came with his parents to America when a little lad of ten years, the family home being established in Coshocton county where the father followed farming. He was also a soldier of the Civil war, enlisting as a member of Company A, One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at Newark, with which he served until the close of hostilities. His marriage to Miss Whiteside was celebrated in 1866 soon after his return from the war. She was born in Coshocton county March 3, 1847, and became the mother of only one child, Lakin E., whose name introduces this review. The parents are both now deceased. The father died October 9, 1907, and the mother passed away November 26, 1900. They were numbered among the worthy pioneers of this section of the state and their loss was deeply felt by many friends and neighbors as well as by the members of their own immediate household.

Lakin E. Bluck acquired his education in the common schools, wherein he mastered the branches of learning that well fitted him for the arduous and responsible duties of life. He spent his youth and early manhood in much the usual manner of farmers, and remained under the parental roof until the time of his marriage, which occurred in 1892, the lady of his choice being Miss Lizzie A. Smith, who was born in Coshocton county, June 25, 1870, one of a family of eight children, born of the marriage of Thomas

and Elizabeth (Everal) Smith, natives of this county. The father still survives and makes his home in this county. The mother died October 23, 1891.

Following his marriage Mr. Bluck took up his abode upon a farm and has carried on agricultural pursuits to the present time. He is now the owner of two hundred and thirty-five acres of rich and well improved land situated in Oxford township, and in addition to raising the various cereals best adapted to soil and climate he makes a specialty of raising stock, both branches of his business proving a profitable source of revenue to him.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Bluck has been blessed with two sons: Russell M., who was born February 18, 1893, and who at the death of his grandfather inherited one hundred and thirty-three and a third acres of land in Lafayette township; and Walter L., who was born on Christmas day of 1902, and is now a little lad of six years. Mr. Bluck gives his political support to the men and measures of the democratic party. Both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Protestant church. He belongs to that class of representative young men who rapidly discern opportunities of improvement and who are rapidly forging to the front. He always adheres to honorable methods in his dealings with his fellowmen and is therefore highly esteemed by all with whom he comes in contact.

JOHN J. CROFT.

John J. Croft was born on the farm in Mill Creek township, Coshocton county, which is still his home, his natal day being April 18, 1841. His parents, John and Catharine (Conrad) Croft, natives of Germany and Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, respectively, are deceased. When eleven years of age the father accompanied his parents on their emigration to the United States and, after residing in Philadelphia for a short time, came to Coshocton county, Ohio, in the early '30s. Unto John Croft and his wife were born sixteen children, namely: John J., of this review; Solomon, a resident of Mill Creek township; Leonard, living in Holmes county, Ohio; Catharine, the wife of Francis Bender, of Mill Creek township; Christina, the wife of William Farver, of Holmes county, Ohio; Henry, also residing in Mill Creek township; and ten who have passed away.

John J. Croft acquired a common-school education and remained under the parental roof until he had attained his majority. He then purchased a farm and later bought the old homestead place of one hundred and thirteen acres, in the cultivation of which he has since been successfully engaged. At one time, however, he was also identified with the hardware business as a member of the firm of Brown & Croft at New Bedford. In the conduct of his agricultural interests he has met with a gratifying and well merited measure of prosperity, the fields annually yielding golden harvests as a reward for the care and labor he bestows upon them.

On the 16th of April, 1872, Mr. Croft was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary Ann Brown, whose birth occurred in this county in 1848, her parents

being Henry and Rebecca (Snyder) Brown, who are now deceased. Mrs. Croft was one of a family of eight children and by her marriage has become the mother of five, as follows: Milton H. and Percy, both living in Mill Creek township; Claudius O., a resident of Baltic, Ohio; Victor F., of Kansas City; Alto Rebecca, the wife of G. D. Whittaker, of Kansas City. Our subject and his wife also have eight grandchildren.

In his political views Mr. Croft is a democrat and has held several township offices, ever discharging his public duties in a creditable and satisfactory manner. Both he and his wife are faithful members of the Reformed church and are well known and highly esteemed throughout the county in which they have spent their entire lives.

THOMAS T. SMITH.

Thomas T. Smith, who is residing on his valuable farm of three hundred acres in Oxford township, was born in Gloucestershire, England, December 18, 1831, his parents being George and Elizabeth (Tudor) Smith, also natives of that country. The father was born in 1810, and after attaining mature years followed the machinist's trade in England until 1844, when he emigrated to the United States, landing in New York. There he boarded a steamboat for Albany, thence went by way of the Erie canal to Buffalo, New York, across Lake Erie to Cleveland and down the Ohio canal to Evansburg, Coshocton county, Ohio. He purchased a large tract of land in Oxford township, in the cultivation of which he was successfully engaged until called to his final rest in 1873. His wife, whose birth had occurred in 1806, passed away in 1880. Unto this worthy couple were born seven children, namely: Thomas T., of this review; William, of Oxford township; Elizabeth, deceased; George, residing in Illinois; Harriet, who has also passed away; Hannah, the wife of David Wood, of Beach City, Ohio; and Joseph E., of Oxford township.

Thomas T. Smith attended the schools of his native land, and was thirteen years of age when he accompanied his parents on their emigration to the new world. He remained at home until the time of his marriage and then began the operation of a rented farm. Subsequently he and a brother purchased a tract of land and later, buying his brother's interest, he became the owner of three hundred acres of rich and productive farming property in Oxford township, which is still in his possession. The place is now being farmed by his son and sons-in-law and returns to him a gratifying annual income. He has met with success in his undertakings and in former years gave considerable attention to the raising of stock, principally sheep.

Mr. Smith has been twice married. On the 22d of September, 1857, he wedded Miss Elizabeth Everall, whose birth occurred in Oxford township, September 5, 1835, and who passed away on the 23d of October, 1891. Her father, John Everall, a native of England, crossed the Atlantic to the United States and took up his abode in Oxford township, Coshocton county, in

1830. By his first wife our subject had the following children, namely: Lawrence W., of New Comerstown, Ohio; Mary A., deceased; Laura V., the wife of Samuel Hufford, of Oxford township; Harriet E., who is the wife of James H. Norris and resides in Adams township; John T., living in Adams township; Martha Ann, the wife of Lakin Bluck, of Lafayette township; George W. W., who makes his home in Seattle, Washington; and Lottie Maude, the wife of Frank Wise, of New Comerstown, Ohio. On the 23d of October, 1896, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Mrs. Eveline Coots, the widow of Charles Coots. She was born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1831, her parents being Thomas and Elizabeth (Blair) Growden, the former a native of England and the latter of Bedford county, Pennsylvania. Thomas Growden was nineteen years of age when he came to America, and both he and his wife passed away in Bedford county, Pennsylvania.

In his political views Mr. Smith is a democrat and has taken an active interest in the local work of the party, having served as township trustee for three terms, also as road supervisor and in a number of school offices. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the United Brethren church, and he is widely and favorably known as a substantial and worthy citizen of this county, where he has now made his home for almost two-thirds of a century.

MRS. MARY HACKENBRACHT.

Mrs. Mary Hackenbracht was born in Lafayette township, Coshocton county, Ohio, August 24, 1845, her parents being Simeon and Phoebe (Shaw) Phillips. Her father, a native of New Jersey, who was born March 13, 1798, came west at a very early day, locating in Roscoe, Coshocton county, Ohio, where he followed blacksmithing. His brother was one of the first settlers in Roscoe and was a cabinetmaker by trade. Coming to Lafayette township, Simeon Phillips purchased ninety-eight acres of land, which is now in possession of Mrs. Hackenbracht. It was covered with brush and is believed to have been a camping ground for the Indians, as hundreds of arrowheads were found on the place. The father of our subject was a successful man and a prominent citizen of his community, holding various township offices. His death occurred when he had attained the age of sixty-one years. He was twice married, his first union being with Sarah Hart, by whom he had two children, both of whom are deceased. For his second wife he chose Miss Phoebe Shaw, whose birth occurred in Sussex county, New Jersey, and who was eleven years of age when she accompanied her parents on their removal to Coshocton county. She passed away in May, 1891, when sixty-five years of age. Unto Simeon and Phoebe (Shaw) Phillips were born nine children, three of whom still survive: Mrs. Mary Hackenbracht; Ralph, residing in Conesville, Ohio; and James, of Converse, Indiana.

On the 27th of December, 1876, Mary Phillips became the wife of George Hackenbracht, whose birth occurred on Stone Creek, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, August 24, 1849. By this union there were seven children, namely: Frank W., who is a telegraph operator for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company; Henry and Sarah, both at home; Lillian, the wife of Grant Woodmansee, of Converse, Indiana; Ralph, a telegraph operator for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; Oscar, deceased; and Clyde, at home. All of the children have received a good education in the West Lafayette high school and four have teacher's certificates, the two eldest having taught school.

For nine years following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hackenbracht lived on a farm which they owned north of New Comerstown in Tuscarawas county. Since 1891, however, Mrs. Hackenbracht has made her home on her finely improved farm of one hundred and ten acres in Lafayette township, which she has successfully managed. She and her children are all members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and enjoy the hospitality of the best homes of the community in which they reside.

GEORGE W. MOHLER.

Perhaps no man has done more for the intellectual development of Coshocton county than George W. Mohler, who throughout a long period was identified with the teacher's profession. Mr. Mohler was born April 6, 1841, at West Carlisle, Coshocton county, a son of Peter and Rosanna (Frederick) Mohler, who came to the Buckeye state from Maryland, the family home being established in Zanesville. The year 1839 witnessed their arrival in Ohio, and they came to Coshocton county in 1848. The father here engaged in farming.

George W. Mohler was reared on the home farm and was early trained to the duties of the agriculturist, assisting his father in the fields from the time of early spring planting until the crops were harvested in the late autumn. He began his education in the schools of Zanesville, where he studied two years, prior to the removal of the family to Coshocton county, after which he attended the country schools for a few years and subsequently spent one year in Spring Mountain Academy.

In February, 1864, however, he put aside all business and personal considerations and offered his services to the government, enlisting as a member of Company I, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and he served under Generals Thomas and Sherman until mustered out October 3, 1865. Returning home with a most creditable military record and successfully passing the examination necessary to secure to him a teacher's certificate, he then engaged in teaching, being thus employed in Coshocton county for thirty-two years, beginning in 1865. It will thus be seen that he has been an important factor in the educational and moral development of this county and in his work of instruction he met with desirable success. Since 1897, however, Mr.

Mohler has engaged in farming and is also a road contractor, doing much for the improvement of the highways in his section of the county.

On the 16th of September, 1869, Mr. Mohler led to the marriage altar Miss Clara A. Belzer, a daughter of Christian F. and Olive F. Belzer, of Canal Lewisville. Their marriage has been blessed with two sons and nine daughters. The sons are Horace P. and George W., Jr. The daughters are: Edna C. and Maud F., who are engaged in teaching in the Coshocton schools; Gladys V., Madge F. and Lillian B.; all under the parental roof; Minnie G., who became the wife of David Markley and died in 1900; Rose D., who died in infancy; Blanche E., now the wife of William Struble, of Coshocton; and Eugenia, the wife of Howard B. Shrigley, of Canton, Ohio.

Mr. Mohler's study of the political questions and issues of the day has led him to give stalwart support to the democratic party. He was the only man in his regiment who voted for General Morgan when he ran against General Cox for governor of Ohio in 1865, the regiment being then in Texas. He also wrote his own ticket in 1864, having no ticket given him at that time. One of his comrades also voted with him then in the presidential election, there being ninety-seven votes cast for General McClelland, at Pulaski, Tennessee, where they were then located. He maintains pleasant relations with his old army comrades through his membership in Richard Lanning Post, G. A. R. Such in brief is the life history of George W. Mohler. In whatever relation of life we find him—in the government service, in professional circles, in business or in social relations—he is always the same honorable and honored gentleman, whose worth well merits the high regard which is uniformly given him.

JOHN PORTEUS.

John Porteus is one of the wealthy landowners of Coshocton county, his possessions comprising five hundred and sixty-four acres of rich and valuable land, a part of which comprises the old homestead property. Mr. Porteus possesses the enterprise so characteristic of the Irish race, for his birth occurred in County Sligo, Ireland, March 17, 1849. His parents, William and Jane Porteus, settled in Coshocton county in 1849 during the infancy of the son John. The father became an extensive landowner and died October 3, 1883, while the mother survived for a few years and passed away April 9, 1893.

John Porteus was reared to the pursuits of the home farm early becoming trained to the habits of industry, thrift and economy, and in his later manhood these qualities have predominated and he has become a prosperous man. He acquired a fair education in the district schools near his father's home but in later years he has greatly added to his fund of knowledge through the reading of good literature, as well as through experience and observation. Farming has constituted his life work and as he has prospered from year to year he has increased his landed holdings until he is now the

owner of five hundred and sixty-four acres situated in Tuscarawas, Jackson and Franklin townships. This land is all improved and tillable. Mr. Porteus gives his time and attention to general farming and stock-raising and through the study he has made of the soil, adaptation and rotation of crops has became a successful man, his labors being rewarded with excellent results.

Mr. Porteus is a democrat in his political views and while he keeps well informed on the current events of the day and the progress that is being made along political lines he has never been active as an office seeker. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant church. He is public-spirited, giving his aid and cooperation to every movement which tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of the community.

The estimable wife of Mr. Porteus bore the maiden name of Miss Susan F. Irwin, their marriage being celebrated March 21, 1877. Her parents were John and Fanny (Martin) Irwin, the former a prominent grain and real-estate dealer of Detroit, Michigan. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Porteus has been blessed with two sons and a daughter: Irwin, Fanny and Leslie, all under the parental roof. The beautiful country home of the family is made more attractive through the hospitality that reigns therein, while the members of the household enjoy the good will and friendship of a host of warm and admiring friends.

HENRY SPECKMAN.

One of the most picturesque country homes in New Castle township is the residence of Henry Speckman, his farm comprising one hundred and sixty-four and a half acres of land, and he also owns one hundred and fifty-two and a half acres in another tract in Perry township. Mr. Speckman is a native son of Coshocton county, his birth having occurred in Jefferson township, February 15, 1854. His parents, John and Rosanna (Frederick) Speckman, were of German birth and came to the United States at an early day, being numbered among the pioneer settlers of Coshocton county. The family home was established in Jefferson township, where the father worked at the carpenter's trade, following the same until the time of his death, which occurred in 1863, his remains being interred in Gamesfelder cemetery. The mother who, as above stated, was also a native of Germany, was brought to America at the age of seven years and was here reared and married. She survived the father's death for more than thirty years, dying in 1896. The family of Mr. and Mrs. John Speckman numbered eight children, as follows: Louisa, the wife of John Bender, of Jefferson township; Tiny and John, both of whom have passed away; Caroline, the wife of Cornelius Foster, also of Jefferson township; Henry, of this review; Newton, who makes his home in Coshocton; Angeline, deceased; and William, who is engaged in the livery business in Warsaw.

HENRY SPECKMAN.

Henry Speckman, the immediate subject of this review, acquired his education in the district schools of Jefferson township and remained under the parental roof to the age of eighteen years, when he started out in life on his own account, being employed at farm labor. He worked in this way until he had reached the age of twenty-six years, when he began farming on his own account. Although he started out with very limited means he is today the owner of one hundred and sixty-four and a half acres of rich and improved land in New Castle township, and he also owns a tract of one hundred and fifty-two and a half acres in Perry township. On his home farm stands a fine country residence, surrounded by a well kept lawn, in the rear of which are substantial barns and outbuildings. His fields, too, have been placed under a high state of cultivation and his farm on the whole presents one of the prettiest pictures in New Castle township. He carries on general agricultural pursuits and in his labors is meeting with unbounded success.

It was on the 26th of August, 1880, that Mr. Speckman was united in marriage to Miss Lizzie Rodock, a resident of Tiverton township. Their home has been graced with two children: Cordia W., who married Stella McCrowther and now lives on his father's farm in Perry township; and Douglas, who married Nona McCrowther and is on the home farm.

A democrat in principle and practice Mr. Speckman believes in a faith born of conviction, in the equality and brotherhood of man. He deserves great credit for what he has accomplished in the business world, for starting out when a youth of eighteen years to make his own way in the world he has steadily pursued his way, undeterred by the obstacles which have barred his path, and today he stands among the prosperous and progressive agriculturists of Coshocton county.

SMITH JONES.

By sheer force of will and untiring effort Smith Jones has worked his way upward from a humble beginning until he is numbered among the leading business men of Isleta, where he is carrying on a grain and implement business. Mr. Jones was born in Coshocton county, November 25, 1841, a son of Wesley and Millie A. (Medley) Jones, who were likewise natives of the Buckeye state, and who died when our subject was a little lad of but six years. Their union was blessed with seven children: Amelia, Jane and Susan, who are deceased; John, a resident of Oxford township; Smith, of this review; Nathaniel, who served in the Civil war and was killed in the battle of Murfreesboro; and Wesley, who has departed this life.

As stated, Smith Jones was left an orphan when a little lad of six years, and at the age of nine years he began making his own way in the world. He was first employed as a farm hand until the outbreak of the Civil war, when in 1863 he enlisted as a member of Company H, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he served for three years. He

enlisted as a private and through his valor and loyalty won promotion to the rank of sergeant, being thus discharged at North Carolina, after having participated in many of the most important battles of the war.

Following the close of hostilities Smith Jones returned to Coshocton county, where for two years he worked as a farm hand. During this time he carefully saved his earnings and then established a home of his own by his marriage to Miss Margaret A. Wolfe, who was born in Oxford township, a daughter of Samuel and Christina Wolfe, who came to this county at an early day. Both are now deceased, the mother passing away in 1871, while the father surviving for only a few years departed this life in 1875. Their family numbered five children.

After his marriage Mr. Jones purchased a farm, whereon he took up his abode and made his home for twenty-one years. He then removed to Isleta and engaged in the grain and implement business, in which he has continued with success to the present time. He buys and sells a large amount of grain each year, while his patronage in the implement business has reached large and extensive proportions. Mr. Jones has disposed of his farming property but now owns a fine residence in the village of Isleta, this being surrounded by seventeen acres of ground. As a business man he has a talent for leading, which is a necessity in these days of close competition to the man in the business world.

Mr. Jones has always supported the men and measures of the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He has filled several township offices, having served for three terms as assessor, while he has also filled the office of township trustee and county land appraiser. Both he and his wife are devoted members of the Methodist Protestant church.

Mr. Jones is truly a self-made man. Drawing the lessons which we do from his life we learn that the qualifications necessary for success are a high ambition and a resolute, honorable purpose to reach the exalted standard that has been set up. From the early age of nine years he has depended upon his own resources and has won the proud American title of self-made man.

HENRY NORRIS.

Henry Norris is an enterprising and prosperous farmer, owning and operating the one hundred and sixty acres of land which has been his home since 1880. His farm is situated in Jackson township and he is thus numbered among its substantial citizens. He was born in Virginia township, October 23, 1842, a son of George W. and Susanna (Croy) Norris, of Virginia township. The paternal grandfather, Daniel Norris, came to Coshocton county in 1809 from Virginia with his father, William Norris, who served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Daniel Norris settled in Virginia township and entered land from the government, to which he later added by purchase until he became a large landowner. Farming has been the occupation of the family through several generations.

Henry Norris, whose name introduces this review, was educated in the district schools and was also reared to farm life. When he started out to make his own way in the world he choose the occupation to which he had been reared, and was engaged in farming in Virginia township until 1880, when he took up his abode on his present tract of land, this consisting of one hundred and sixty acres in Jackson township. It is a well improved tract, supplied with all conveniences and accessories, and Mr. Norris follows the most progressive ideas of agriculture, so that his labors are attended with good results. He also raises stock to some extent.

Mr. Norris chose as a companion and helpmate Miss Isabelle Platt, whom he wedded on the 31st of December, 1875. Their union has been blessed with eleven children, of whom ten are living: Jay T.; Clara, who has passed away; Theodocia, the wife of Oliver McCullough; Flay A.; Mary, now the wife of Martin Reed; Thomas; Ray; Pearl, the wife of Floyd Johnson; Joseph C.; Emmett O.; and Clarence.

Mr. Norris gives his political support to the man and measures of democracy but aside from serving as a school director has never been active as an office seeker. His religious views accord with the principles and doctrine of the Baptist church, of which he is a member. He possesses all the elements of what in this country we term a "square" man—one in whom to have confidence, a dependable man in any relation and any emergency. He is ever ready to meet any obligation of life with the confidence and courage that come of conscious personal ability and all with whom he is associated have for him high commendation and praise.

H. C. MILLER.

H. C. Miller is a member of the firm of H. C. & E. W. Miller, dealers in farm implements, products, coal, furniture, fertilizers, oil meal and seeds, and at the present writing is serving as justice of the peace of Tiverton township. He is a native son of Coshocton county, born at Spring Mountain, March 19, 1864, a son of Lawrence and Magdalene (Rahn) Miller, both of whom were natives of Germany.

The father was born in Bavaria, and emigrating to the new world in 1855 located in Tiverton township. He was a shoemaker by trade and also followed farming. Although he came to the United States a poor boy he became a very successful man and was a leader in political circles. He was a man of great energy and ambition and at one time served as justice of the peace of his locality. He was a devoted and loyal member of the Evangelical church at Dutch Run, in which he took a very active and helpful part. His death occurred February 23, 1906, when he had attained the age of sixty-seven years. The mother, who was likewise a native of Bavaria, was born in August, 1842, and came with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Rahn, to the United States in 1849. They landed at Castle Garden, New York, on New Years day of that year, and going to Buffalo, waited for canal navigation

to open that they might continue their journey to Ohio. It was on the 28th of December, 1862, that she gave her hand in marriage to Lawrence Miller, and they became the parents of three sons: H. C., of this review; George M., a railroad man of Kent, Ohio; and Ed W., who is associated in business with our subject. The mother departed this life May 13, 1906, when she had reached the age of sixty-four years.

H. C. Miller acquired his early education in the district schools, this being supplemented by study in Dearborn school at Detroit, Michigan. He remained under the parental roof until the death of both parents, after which he took up the work of his father and now in connection with his brother he conducts the old homestead farm, consisting of two hundred and sixty-six acres of well improved land in Tiverton township. In 1902, in connection with his brother, he established a mercantile enterprise near Tiverton. They carry a line of farm implements, products, coal, furniture, fertilizers, oil meal seeds, books, stationery, wall paper and paints and their patronage has grown to large proportions. Both are men of push and enterprise and are meeting with excellent success in their undertakings. Mr. Miller is also a stockholder in the Farmers & Merchants Telephone Company and owns realty interests in Coshocton.

Mr. Miller gives his political support to the democratic party, and is a member of the Evangelical church, of which he is now serving as secretary. He is also a member and the secretary of Tiverton Grange, No. 1515. Both the brothers are well known in Tiverton township, where their entire lives have been passed, and in business circles they are known for their honesty and integrity, which is no doubt the foundation of their success.

ANNA M. LANG.

Anna M. Lang, who is engaged in the millinery business at No. 416 Main street, has always resided in Coshocton, to which city her parents removed in 1873. Her father, Henry C. Lang, was born near Berlin, Germany, and on crossing the Atlantic to the United States, settled in Cincinnati, Ohio, whence he came to Coshocton in 1873 and here engaged in the bakery business. He was for many years an active representative of commercial enterprise here but in 1904 withdrew from active business and is now enjoying an honorable retirement from labor after acquiring a competence sufficient to supply him with all of the comforts and some of the luxuries of life. He is a veteran of the Civil war, having rendered valuable aid to his adopted country during the darkest hour in her history. He married Christina Lorenz, a sister of John Lorenz. She was a native of Germany and died December 4, 1905.

Entering the public schools Anna M. Lang pursued her education through consecutive grades until she had taken up the high-school work. Entering the business life she served an apprenticeship in a millinery establishment and her natural taste and talents soon enabled her to become an

expert in this line. She has filled positions as a trimmer in various cities in the states of New York and Pennsylvania and on the 1st of August, 1903, she established her present business, which has enjoyed a steady and healthful growth. She draws her patrons from among the best people of the city and her millinery house is recognized as the leading establishment of this kind in Coshocton. She possesses excellent business ability and executive force, combined with natural taste for artistic selection in the matter of colors and materials, and has in her store always the latest styles and most attractive millinery goods. From the beginning her business has steadily increased and has now reached large and profitable proportions. Miss Lang is a member of the Rathbone Sisters and has many friends both within and without that organization.

DAVID EWING.

David Ewing is the owner of a farm of one hundred and twenty-six acres in White Eyes township, constituting the old homestead property on which he has lived from the age of eight years. He arrived here in 1834 and is therefore one of the oldest settlers of the county, being a witness of its growth and development through more than the Psalmist's alloted span of life of three score years and ten. His memory goes back to the time when the early homes were largely log cabins that stood in the midst of little clearings made by the first settlers. These cabins were heated with fireplace, while tallow candles were used for lighting purposes. All of the furnishings were primitive and the farm machinery was very crude compared with that in use at the present time. The farm implements of today greatly lighten labor but the farmers of a few decades ago knew what it was to work hard and perseveringly in tilling the soil and raising their crops.

Mr. Ewing was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1826, a son of James and Nancy (Lyons) Ewing, who were natives of Ireland but came to America in early life. The father, who was a millwright by trade, lived for some time in Pennsylvania and then brought his family to Coshocton county in 1834. The same year he purchased a farm and lived in a little log cabin with clapboard roof which was weighted down by poles. The floor was constructed of puncheons and in one side of the room was an immense fireplace in which large logs could be burned. There were no luxuries in those days and comparatively few comforts, while it required earnest, persistent effort on the part of the pioneers to secure the necessities of life. The Ewing family lived for several years in a pioneer log cabin but eventually a more commodious dwelling was erected. The father died on the old homestead farm in 1852 and the mother's death there occurred in 1868. Their family numbered six children, of whom Martha, the wife of William Winklepleck, now of Nebraska, and David, of this review, are the only ones living.

Mr. Ewing was but eight years of age when he came with his parents to Coshocton county and since that time he has lived on the old homestead farm,

assisting in the arduous task of developing the new fields and planting the first crops. After his father's death he purchased the property, comprising one hundred and twenty-six acres of land, and as the years have passed he has added many improvements thereto. As farm machinery has been improved by modern inventions he has secured the better implements that are today seen in the fields and in all of his farm work has met with that success which follows earnest, untiring labor. He makes a specialty of raising stock and this has added materially to his income.

In 1852 Mr. Ewing was united in marriage to Miss Nancy J. Doak, who was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and was brought to this county when but eight weeks old, her parents making an overland trip with a team and covered wagon. Her father purchased land here and soon installed his family in a little log cabin. There he reared his seven children but as the years passed by he prospered and in the course of time the family were not only able to have the necessities of life but also to enjoy many of its comforts. The death of Mr. Doak occurred in February, 1896, while his wife died in 1882. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Ewing were born nine children: Rebecca A., born April 15, 1853, who is deceased; Althea, the wife of E. A. Swigart, deceased; William D., whose birth occurred in 1856 and who is a resident of Guernsey county; Mary E., the wife of F. R. Norman, of Chicago, Illinois; Emma F., born in 1860, who has also passed away; Clara L., whose birth occurred in 1863 and who is deceased; Estella O., born in 1865, who is the wife of Dr. William B. Litton, of Coshocton county; Howard M., who was born in 1871 and now resides in Coshocton, Ohio; and Clarence M., born in 1874, who is also deceased.

Mr. Ewing and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and their Christian faith has done much to guide their lives. In his political views Mr. Ewing is a democrat and has served as school director and supervisor. He has now reached the eighty-second milestone on life's journey and receives the respect of all his fellowmen because he has ever been honorable and straightforward in his business relations and loyal to every trust reposed in him.

HARRY F. RUSSELL.

Harry F. Russell, who is actively engaged in general farming and stock-raising in Lafayette township, was born in that township, January 25, 1867, the son of W. A. and Elizabeth (Foster) Russell. His paternal grandfather, John N. Russell, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1817, and at the age of twenty-one years wedded Harriett Williams, a native of Carroll county, Ohio. He took up his residence in that county on a farm which was given him as a wedding gift by his father, and resided there for fifteen years, when he sold his place and returned to Jefferson county, where he lived for twelve years. In 1865 he purchased two hundred and forty acres of land in Coshoc-

ton county, where he lived continuously up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1888. In his family were six children, all of whom are yet living, namely: Emily, the widow of John Edmundson, residing in Jefferson county; W. A., the father of our subject; Smilda, the wife of William Watt, a resident of Jefferson county; Susan J., the wife of Francis McGuire, living in West Lafayette; Freeman, a resident of Guernsey county; and Mrs. Ada Pritchard, who resides in West Lafayette. In politics John N. Russell was a democrat. Religiously he was originally a Presbyterian, but at the time of his death was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

W. A. Russell, the father of our subject, was born in Carroll county, Ohio, December 16, 1842. He was reared on his father's farm and received a common-school education. At the age of twenty-three he engaged in farming on his own account, renting land from his father. This he continued to operate for two and a half years, or until 1869, in the spring of which year he went to Caldwell county, Missouri, to investigate the agricultural resources of that section. He remained there four and a half years, renting land, at the expiration of which time he returned to Ohio and rented land of his father for one year. He then bought one hundred and forty-two acres of land, which one and one-half years later he sold for five thousand dollars. He next purchased fifty acres of land near West Lafayette, Ohio, a part of which he subdivided and sold off in town lots. Russell avenue, running through this section of the city, was named in honor of John N. Russell. He now owns one hundred and thirty-three acres of land, and he has given a farm of seventy-five acres to our subject.

On April 5, 1863, W. A. Russell was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Foster, who was born in New Comerstown, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, June 4, 1844, the daughter of Hervey and Sarah Foster. Her father died when she was an infant and her mother was again married, her second union being with John Coles. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Russell were born four children, namely: Hattie, who is the wife of Frank Powell, of West Lafayette, and has two children, Russell and Eugene; Harry F., of this review; Anna, who resides at home; and Pearl, who is the wife of William Reed, of Coshocton, and has two children, William and Evelyn. Mr. Russell casts his ballot with the democratic party and has been elected township clerk for three terms and justice of the peace for two terms. He has been a member of the school board. Religiously, both he and his estimable wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Harry F. Russell received his education in the district schools of the county, which he attended regularly throughout the school year while in the primary grades, though his attendance as he grew older was largely limited to those months of the year in which farming operations were suspended. He resided under the parental roof with exception of a few years up to the time of his marriage, aiding his father in the labors of the farm. He went to Iowa in 1890, spending several years prospecting in that state and in Colorado. He now owns one hundred and twenty-two acres of land, the intelligent cultivation of which calls for the exercise of considerable skill and energy.

On June 12, 1907, was celebrated the marriage of Harry F. Russell and Miss Lillis Blanche Bates, who was born in Linton township, this county, July 26, 1883, the daughter of James and Mary (Burrell) Bates. Her father is deceased but her mother is living in West Lafayette at the age of fifty-one years. She has one brother, Vernon, who resides at home with his mother. Mr. and Mrs. Russell are both members of the Methodist church. Politically he is a democrat.

GEORGE R. CATON.

George R. Caton, residing on his valuable and well improved farm in White Eyes township, is a native of this township, his birth having here occurred on the 18th of December, 1831. His parents, Thomas and Mary (Ringer) Caton, who were both natives of Greene county, Pennsylvania, were among the earliest settlers of White Eyes township. They passed away in the year 1845. Of their family of nine children, only three survive, namely: George R., of this review; Catherine, the wife of Calvin Ferrell, of Fresno, Ohio; and Perry, of White Eyes township.

George R. Caton was reared on a farm in his native township and attended the district schools during the winter months. When twenty-four years of age he began farming on his own account by renting a tract of land in White Eyes township, being engaged in its operation for six years. On the expiration of that period he purchased a farm of one hundred and fifteen acres, on which he lived for sixteen years, bringing the land under a high state of cultivation. He built thereon a commodious and substantial residence and good barns and otherwise improved the place. In 1876 he purchased his present farm of one hundred and twenty-four acres in White Eyes township, giving considerable attention to the raising of cattle, horses and hogs in addition to the work of the fields. He also has a drove of two hundred sheep, and in both his farming and stock-raising interests has met with a gratifying and well merited measure of success. At one time his holdings comprised two hundred and forty acres of land, but he has since sold a portion of this and now owns one hundred and ninety acres. In 1902 he rented his place and removed to Fresno, but as life on the farm was more congenial to him and also owing to the fact that his son Grant wished to engage in agricultural pursuits, he returned to his farm in the spring of 1908. The place is now being conducted by the son.

On the 2d of February, 1855, Mr. Caton was united in marriage to Miss Lucinda McCollum, a native of Crawford township, Coshocton county, who passed away in 1905, when seventy-five years of age. Her parents, Thomas and Sarah (Hughes) McCollum, who were natives of Pennsylvania, were early settlers of Crawford township and reared a family of twelve children. Unto our subject and his wife were born nine children, namely: Lafayette, of West Lafayette, Ohio; Alice, the wife of William Patterson, of Columbus, Ohio; Jane, the wife of John Thomas, of Idaho; Thomas, of the

MR. AND MRS. GEORGE R. CATON.

Caton Business College, who makes his home in Minneapolis, Minnesota; Elsworth, residing in Strasburg, Ohio; James, of Parkersburg, West Virginia; George, living in Detroit; Saloma, deceased; and Grant, at home.

In his political views Mr. Caton is a republican, and has served as township trustee and in fact in all local township offices, ever discharging his public duties in prompt and capable manner. He is also acting as trustee in the Methodist Episcopal church, with which he has held membership relations for the past forty years. Having resided in this county throughout his entire life, or for a period of seventy-seven years, he is well and favorably known here and is a highly respected and worthy citizen.

JOHN CHRISTIAN SPECK.

John Christian Speck, residing on his valuable and well improved farm of one hundred and thirty-five acres in Bethlehem township, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, March 4, 1839, his parents being Joseph and Caroline (Gamertsfeder) Speck, who were natives of Germany. When seventeen years of age the father became connected with the blacksmith's trade, which he followed for three years, while subsequently he worked as a journeyman for one year. For six years he served in the German army and subsequently was engaged in selling clocks for two years, but in 1833 embarked for the United States, landing in New York after a voyage of eight months. From the Empire state he made his way to Jefferson township, Coshocton county, and was first employed on the Ohio state canal. Later he entered land in Jefferson township and erected thereon a log cabin with clapboard roof, puncheon floor and a door with wooden hinges. In this primitive pioneer structure he lived until the time of his demise, being called to his final rest when eighty-eight years of age. His wife passed away in 1846. Unto this worthy couple were born four children: John Christian Speck acquired a common-school education and remained under the parental roof until he had attained his majority. Subsequently he learned the mason's trade, at which he worked for several years and then purchased a steam sawmill, being successfully engaged in its operation for twenty-five or thirty years. Buying a farm of forty acres in Jefferson township, he made his home thereon for some time and on selling the property, purchased a tract of land in Monroe township, where he lived for four years. On disposing of that farm he bought eighty acres in Sandusky county, Ohio, but after two years also sold that place and removed to Newark, Licking county, where he operated a sawmill for one year. During the following five years he resided on a farm of thirty acres in Bethlehem township, and on selling out removed to Warsaw, where he conducted a planing mill for a year. After disposing of the mill he bought eighty acres of land in Tiverton township, Coshocton county, which he sold after a residence thereon of five years. He then purchased his present place of one hundred and thirty-five acres in Bethlehem township, on which he has made many substantial improvements, including the erec-

tion of a fine house and barn. In all of his undertakings he has met with a gratifying and well merited measure of prosperity and is well known and highly esteemed as one of the substantial and enterprising citizens of the community.

In 1859 Mr. Speck was united in marriage to Miss Rosanna Bowers, whose birth occurred in Coshocton county in 1840, she being one of the seven children of Christian and Margaret Bowers, both of whom are now deceased. Unto our subject and his wife were born ten children, as follows: Christian R., a resident of Coshocton, Ohio; William H., of Bethlehem township; John, who has passed away; Samuel N., living in Bethlehem township; Elizabeth C., the wife of D. F. Noscer, of Coshocton, Ohio; Jennie D., the wife of L. Mirote, likewise of Coshocton; Joseph R., Tilden O. and Daniel M., all of whom reside in Coshocton; and Edna L., the wife of Guy Leach, of Coshocton. Mrs. Speck was called to her final rest on the 25th of April, 1908, leaving her husband and nine children, as well as a large circle of friends, to mourn her loss. Her remains were interred in Blissfield cemetery.

In his political views Mr. Speck is a democrat and his aid and influence can ever be counted upon to further any movement or measure instituted for the general welfare. A resident of this county for more than two-thirds of a century, he has not only seen it grow from a wild region, with only a few white inhabitants, to a rich agricultural district, containing thousands of good homes and acres of growing towns, inhabited by an industrious, prosperous, enlightened and progressive people but he has participated in the slow, persistent work of development which was necessary to produce a change which is so complete that it has come to be popularly referred to as magical.

STEPHEN F. DAWSON.

Stephen F. Dawson, who follows farming on a finely improved tract of land comprising three hundred and twenty-five acres, situated in Franklin township, occupies one of the finest country homes in the Muskingum valley. He is a native son of Coshocton county, born November 29, 1856, in Virginia township, a son of Moses and Sarah (Wright) Dawson, who were likewise natives of this county, where the father engaged in general agricultural pursuits.

Stephen F. Dawson acquired his education in the district schools near his father's home, attending these during the winter months, while in the summer seasons he assisted in the cultivation and care of the crops. When he began life on his own account he engaged in farming near the old homestead property and in 1883 purchased the farm on which he now makes his home. This tract is well improved with substantial outbuildings for the shelter of grain and stock, while the home is one of the most beautiful of modern residences in the entire Muskingum valley. Mr. Dawson gives his

time and attention to general farming and in his work is meeting with unbounded success.

Mr. Dawson established a home of his own when, on the 31st of October, 1879, he led to the marriage altar Miss Alice Miller, a daughter of Charles and Margaret (Miller) Miller. She has proved to her husband a faithful companion and helpmate and by her marriage has become the mother of four children: Charles; Lina, now the wife of William Ehrich, associate editor of the Zanesville Times-Recorder; Grace; and Earl.

Mr. Dawson is a democrat in his political views and affiliations and he takes a very active interest in public affairs. In November, 1891, he was elected treasurer of Coshocton county and through reelection served four years. He then served for one year as deputy county treasurer and during this term resided in Coshocton. He has also filled the office of township trustee, justice of the peace and has served on the Conesville district school board. His record in public service has been one of unremitting and tireless toil and has been in the interest of the people. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Christian church. He is numbered among the leading, influential and honored citizens of Coshocton county. In every official capacity in which he has served he has been faithful to the trust reposed in him and this is the best recommendation any man can have for future reference.

JOHN R. MAPEL.

John R. Mapel, chief of police of Coshocton, was born in Wheeling township, Guernsey county, Ohio, October 18, 1859, a son of David and Sarah E. (Ross) Mapel, the former born in Jefferson county, January 12, 1830, and the latter in Guernsey county, Ohio. David Mapel was but two years old when his parents removed to Coshocton county, settling on the farm at Linton township, where he was reared amid the wild scenes and conditions of pioneer life. He aided in the arduous task of opening up the home farm, and when he was married in 1878 he continued to engage in farming in Linton township. At the time of the Civil war he joined the Union army and served for nine months. He is now living retired in the city of Coshocton, enjoying a rest which he has truly earned and richly deserves.

John R. Mapel was reared at home, acquiring his education in the district schools, and on reaching manhood he began farming on his own account, being identified with that pursuit until March, 1894, when he came to Coshocton. For four years after his arrival in the city he was connected with various lines of business, and on April 16, 1898, he was appointed a member of the city police force. After two years as a patrolman he was elected marshal, and two years later was reelected to the office. During his last term the village was incorporated as a city, and with its advance, in 1903, Mr. Mapel was made chief of police, in which position he has ably served. He stands fearlessly for law and order, and his efforts in this connection have been far-reaching and beneficial.

On the 12th of September, 1878, Mr. Mapel was married to Miss Lucinda A. Rice, of Guernsey county, Ohio. They became the parents of five children, of whom four are yet living, namely: Neva Caroline, the wife of Roy Carnes, of Coshocton; Carrie M., the wife of Charles Campbell, a machinist of Columbus, Ohio; George W., who is living in Coshocton and John Ralph at home. The wife and mother died June 25, 1900, and October 14, 1907, Mr. Mapel was married to Mrs. Eva Cluff, nee Harris.

Mr. Mapel is a member of the Coshocton lodge, A. F. & A. M.; Samaritan Chapter, No. 50, R. A. M.; Coshocton Commandery, No. 63, K. T.; the Consistory at Columbus; the Order of the Eastern Star, Aladin Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. at Columbus. He is likewise connected with the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Ohio Police Association and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is true and loyal to the teachings of the craft and to his professions in other relations of life, and as an officer he has made an excellent record, his services as chief of police being creditable to himself and highly satisfactory to his fellow townsmen. At Dayton at the meeting of Police Association he was voted as the banner horse thief catcher of Ohio.

W. H. PARK.

W. H. Park, now postmaster at Fresno, was born near Ottawa City, Canada, December 27, 1835, and is a son of William and Mary Ann (Boyd) Park, natives of County Tyrone, Ireland, and of Scotch-Irish descent. They were reared and married on the Emerald island and it was about 1826 that they crossed the Atlantic and settled in Canada. The father, who was a farmer by occupation, died during the infancy of our subject, and in 1853 the mother brought her family to Coshocton county. Here she passed away in 1878 and was laid to rest in Keene township. There were four children but only two of the number are now living, the other being Samuel, a resident of White Eyes township.

W. H. Park, the younger son, received a common-school education and remained at home with his mother until reaching manhood. For twelve years he engaged in teaching school during the winter months, working at the carpenter's trade during the summer. In 1853 he became a resident of this county as previously stated and purchased a farm in White Eyes township, to the improvement and cultivation of which he devoted his energies until 1895, when he removed to Fresno. During the Civil war he entered the one-hundred day service, enlisting in June, 1864, as a member of Company H, One Hundred and Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and he was appointed first sergeant of his company. He was sent to General Grant's headquarters, then holding the breastworks in Virginia, and was also at Fort Pocahontas for a time. His term of enlistment having expired, he was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, and returned to his home in this county, where he has resided continuously since.

On the 19th of April, 1859, Mr. Park was united in marriage to Miss Nancy J. Ross, who was born in Holmes county, Ohio, in 1832, and was a daughter of Randall and Eliza (Boone) Ross, the mother being a relative of Daniel Boone. In the Ross family were eleven children. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Park were born five sons, namely: Wilber F. and James R., both of whom reside in this county; Samuel H., deceased; George J., who makes his home in Chicago, Illinois; and John B., a resident of Belmont county, Ohio. The mother of these children died June 6, 1898, and Mr. Park was again married December 18, 1901, his second union being with Mrs. Margaret (Phillabaum) Cutchall, a daughter of George Phillabaum. She was born in white Eyes township in 1853 and is one of a family of ten children.

In politics Mr. Park is a republican, and for the past three years he has served as postmaster of Fresno, an office he is most creditably and satisfactorily filling. Religiously he is a member of the United Presbyterian church of Fresno, while his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

CHARLES ASH LAMBERSON.

Charles Ash Lamberson, prominent because of his activity in business and political circles, is a representative of one of the old families of Coshocton county. He was born at Canal Lewisville, September 7, 1861. His father, Samuel Lamberson, a native of Virginia, came to Coshocton county with his parents in his childhood days and for over forty years figured prominently in the commercial life of the community as proprietor of a general mercantile establishment. At one time he was also owner of the Empire mill at Roscoe and his business affairs were of a character that contributed to the material upbuilding of the community as well as to his individual success. He died February 14, 1892, having for more than three decades survived his wife, who passed away September 7, 1861. She bore the maiden name of Cornelia Ash and was a native of Delaware City, Delaware, and a representative of a prominent family of that section.

Charles A. Lamberson as a student in the public schools of Coshocton prosecuted his studies until he completed the high-school course by graduation as a member of the class of 1879. His initial step in the business world was made as deputy county auditor, entering upon the duties of that position May 1, 1881. He thus served until September 20, 1891, and in the office gained a thorough understanding of the necessity for systematic, well regulated work. His training in that regard proved of much assistance to him in the discharge of his duties as a general bookkeeper in the Commercial Bank, which position he filled for three years, or until 1894. He was then again called to public office, being appointed United States deputy internal revenue collector, with headquarters at Springfield, Ohio, where he remained until 1898. In that year he was a candidate for the office of county auditor on the democratic ticket and was elected and served from October, 1899, until October, 1905, his reelections coming to him as the expression of popular ap-

proval, trust and good will. In October, 1906, he bought out the well known insurance agency of Robert Boyd and conducted the business under the name of the C. A. Lamberson Insuranee Agency until May, 1907, when he sold a half interest to Carl R. Herbig, and the present firm of Lamberson & Herbig was then formed. Their business is represented by a large figure annually and in addition to this Mr. Lamberson is largely interested in the development of the Guernsey county coal fields, which show great promise. He is not unknown in political circles and in fact is regarded as a democratic leader in his county and district. His labors in behalf of the party have been far-reaching and effective and he is unfaltering in his support of those principles which he believes are most conducive to good government.

On the 5th of August, 1889, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Lamberson and Miss Nannie D. Hay, a daughter of Jackson Hay, a former president of the Commercial Bank of Coshocton. They have three children: Cornelia, Helen and Ruth. The family are prominent socially and their own home is most attractive by reason of its warm-hearted hospitality. Mr. Lamberson is an interested and active member of Coshocton Lodge, No. 376, B. P. O. E., in which he has served as exalted ruler. With the exception of a brief period his entire life has been passed in Coshocton county and his own record has fully sustained the honorable reputation which has always been associated with the family name since his grandparents came to this county in pioneer times.

GEORGE S. HASKINS.

Since 1904 George S. Haskins has made his home on a well improved and highly developed farm, comprising one hundred acres situated in Tuscarawas township. He was born in Gallia county, Ohio, March 16, 1847, a son of Joseph and Rachel (Austin) Haskins, both of whom were natives of the eastern part of Virginia. The father followed various occupations. The son acquired his education in the district schools, which, however, was somewhat limited, partly owing to the unsettled condition of the country and partly because from an early age he had to provide for his own support. At the outbreak of the Civil war he offered his services to the government and on the 23d of September, 1863, became a member of Company D, Fifth West Virginia Infantry, which was later consolidated with another regiment and called the First West Virginia Veterans. He was in many important engagements and on the 18th of October, 1864, was wounded in the battle of Winchester. He served until the close of hostilities and was mustered out on the 21st of July, 1865, having made a most creditable military record.

When the country no longer needed his services, Mr. Haskins returned to Crown City, Ohio, and engaged in farming. He there remained until 1888, when he removed to Arkansas, where he farmed and prospected for gold, but not meeting with success in this undertaking he once more returned

to Ohio, locating in Lawrence county, where he spent several years at work in the mines and mills. In October, 1898, he took up his abode in Coshocton county, working in the mines near Coshocton until 1904, in which year he resumed farming pursuits. He today owns and operates a well improved farm of one hundred acres, situated in Tuscarawas township, which is now under a high state of cultivation. He is carrying on general farming and in his work follows modern methods of agriculture, so that his efforts are rewarded with excellent success.

Mr. Haskins was married October 5, 1873, to Miss Eliza Rowe, a daughter of Lloyd and Warena (Adkins) Rowe, of Lawrence county, this state. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Haskins has been blessed with ten children, as follows: William H., who for several years was president of the United Mine Workers of Ohio; Charles E.; Manford; Lewis; Bertha; Edward; Cora, who has departed this life; Frederick; Carl; and Lowell, who is also deceased.

Mr. Haskins is a republican in his political views and affiliations and at various times has served as school director, but otherwise has filled no public office. He is a well informed man, keeping in close touch with the current events of the day, while in his business affairs he displays that enterprising and progressive spirit which everywhere wins success.

JOHN L. SMITH.

John L. Smith, who is a prosperous agriculturist of Tiverton township, was also a veteran in the Civil war, and the loyalty which he displayed in defense of his country is still manifest by the interest which he displays in the affairs of his community. Mr. Smith was born in Holmes county, September 9, 1847, a son of William and Elizabeth (Lepley) Smith. The former was a native of New Jersey and in early life followed the shoemaker's trade in connection with farming. He came to Ohio at a very early day and as the state and township developed became a wealthy man. The mother was born in Pennsylvania and both she and the father are now deceased. Their family numbered ten children: Jacob, a farmer of Adams county, Iowa; Adam, William, Margaret, Barbara, Laban and Simon, all of whom have departed this life; Peter, a gardener of Andrews, Indiana; Jasper, who makes his home in Tiverton township; and John L., of this review.

John L. Smith spent his boyhood and youth in much the usual manner of farm lads of that early period, working in the fields during the spring and summer months, while in the winter seasons, when his services were not required on the farm, he pursued his studies in the district schools. He remained at home until he was almost seventeen years of age when, his patriotic spirit being aroused by the continued attempt of the south to overthrow the Union, he offered his services to the government. He enlisted at Fort Wayne, becoming a member of the Tenth Indiana Regiment and when his term of service had expired he reenlisted, becoming a member of Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Indiana Regiment. He partici-

pated in the battles of Nashville, and followed the rebel general Hood on his raid through east Tennessee. He also took part in the battles of Mobile and Petersburg. He was never wounded but was ill, spending four days in the hospital in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1864. He was at the front altogether thirty-two months, and during this time displayed the valor and loyalty of many a veteran of older years.

When his services were no longer needed at the front, Mr. Smith returned to Coshocton county and after spending a brief period here started west in the hope of benefiting his health. He walked through Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, and after spending a year in various sections of the west he returned once more to Coshocton county and began farming in Tiverton township. He now owns seventy-five acres of well improved land and in addition to raising the various cereals adapted to soil and climate he follows carpentering. He erected a nice house on his farm and has built barns and sheds to protect his grain and stock and thus has made many needed improvements. He keeps Jersey cows and raises draft horses, and this branch of his business is proving a profitable undertaking.

Mr. Smith has been twice married. His first union was with Miss Mollie Workman, by whom he had a son, but both are now deceased. He later chose as a companion and helpmate Delilah Parsons and this union was blessed with three children: Libbie, the wife of C. E. Day, a general merchant of Tiverton; Mollie, who is deceased; and Ollie V., the wife of Perry A. Barnes, who is on the farm with Mr. Smith.

Politically, Mr. Smith is a democrat and for three years served as justice of the peace. He has served at various times as land appraiser, has twice been elected township assessor, and was recently elected county commissioner on the democratic ticket. Mr. Smith and his family hold membership in the Christian church, with which he has been affiliated for about forty-five years. His fraternal relations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Brinkhaven. Not only has the subject of this sketch seen Coshocton county grow from an unimproved region, with only a few scattered settlers, to a rich agricultural district, but he has been an active participant in the work of improvement and progress that has been carried forward and today rejoices in what has been accomplished. He is one of the substantial citizens of this part of the county and is held in high esteem by all with whom he is brought in contact.

PETER HARBOLD.

In an analyzation of the character and life work of Peter Harbold we note many of the characteristics which have marked the German nation for many centuries,—the perseverance, reliability, energy and unconquerable determination to pursue a course that has been marked out. It is these sterling qualities which have gained to Peter Harbold success in life and made him one of the substantial and valued citizens of Coshocton county. He was

PETER HARBOLD AND FAMILY.

born in Prussia, February 28, 1852, a son of John and Elizabeth (Beer) Harbold, who were likewise natives of Prussia, whence they came to America in 1856, at which time they located in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where they made their home for a time but later came to Coshocton county, where the father passed away. The mother, however, died in Missouri. Their union was blessed with eight children: Jacob, of Tuscarawas county; Frederick and Elizabeth, who have departed this life; Catharine, who makes her home in Muskingum county; Peter, of this review; Adam and Caroline, who have passed away; and one who died in infancy.

Peter Harbold was a little lad of four years when he was brought by his parents from his native country to the Buckeye state. He acquired a common-school education and remained at home until he reached man's estate, when he was married to Miss Josephine Rhodenstine, who was born in this state, a daughter of Charles and Gertrude Rhodenstine, whose family numbered eight children. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Harbold was blessed with six children, as follows: Charles; Peter, Jr.; Fred; August, deceased; William, of Guernsey county, Ohio; and George, who has also departed this life. The wife and mother died in 1884 and Mr. Harbold was again married, his second union being with Elma Heslip, who was born in Cochocton county, March 21, 1867, a daughter of Joseph and Hester (Lovell) Heslip, who are mentioned below. Mrs. Harbold has become the mother of eight children, of whom two died in infancy, those surviving being Henry T., Clarence A., Sarah E., Laura E. and Walter L., Martha E. is also deceased.

Following his first marriage Mr. Harbold engaged in farming and through hard work, economy and determined purpose has prospered until he is today the owner of two hundred and ten acres, situated in Linton township. He is engaged in general farming and follows the most practical and modern methods in his work, so that he is meeting with excellent success, each year adding to his financial resources.

Mr. Harbold gives his political support to the republican party but has never aspired to public office, feeling that his time is needed in his private affairs. He and his wife are devoted members of the Methodist Protestant church. They are estimable people who lead honest, upright lives and command uniform respect and regard in the community in which they make their home.

JOSEPH HESLIP.

Joseph Heslip, now deceased, was a native of Linton township, Coshocton county, where for a long period he was identified with agricultural interests. The family originated in County Durham, England, where they owned an estate called Ferryhill and spelled the name Haslop. The paternal great-grandfather of our subject was John Haslop, while the paternal grandfather was Joseph Haslop, who was born in County Durham,

England, in the month of March, sometime between the years 1697 and 1700. His father died when he was quite young, after which the mother married again and had two or three daughters by her second union. After the mother married a second time the son Joseph left home and at the age of eighteen years enlisted as a soldier in the English army. He was in the battle of Fontenoy and many others on the European continent. He was later with the army in Ireland and was discharged upon the establishment of Belfast in County Down, having served altogether for about fifty years. Joseph Haslop was once married, his first union being in 1814 with Ellen Wolgeaumott, a resident of Wayne county, Ohio. He then settled in Ferryville, this state. His children were as follows: John; Thomas, who died at the age of sixteen years; Joseph; Betsey; Nancy; Susan; Ellen; Sarah; Jane; and William, who died May 9, 1852.

John Heslip, the father of our subject, at the age of nine years was bound out to learn the shoemaker's trade. He later went to Belfast to better prepare himself in his work. He was married in County Antrim, Ireland, at the age of twenty-two years, to Elizabeth McKnwn, after which he emigrated with his brothers Thomas and Joseph to the United States, the year 1782 witnessing their arrival on American shores. The brother Joseph sailed from Baltimore and was never after heard from. Thomas was married to a lady in Philadelphia and there engaged in the shoe business in partnership with a Mr. Miller but died soon after, leaving a daughter Susan. John Heslip established his home in Baltimore, Maryland, and there worked as a tanner and shoemaker for many years, being employed by a Mr. Wilson. At the end of twelve years' service he formed a partnership with Robert Buchanan and conducted a shoe business for several years, when the partnership was dissolved and his son John was admitted to the firm. He retired from business in 1812, after which the son John, in connection with his brother-in-law, William Jefferson, carried on a successful business until 1833, so that altogether the family was connected with the shoe trade in Baltimore for a half century. The father became a very successful man, being worth at the time of his death fifty thousand dollars. His children were as follows: Joseph was the oldest. Thomas studied medicine and was graduated from the University of Maryland, after which he engaged in practice in Ohio for two years. He died here and was buried at Ferryville. Nancy married William Vance, a native of Scotland and a resident of Baltimore, by whom she had two sons and one daughter but the sons are now deceased. Mr. Vance bought a tract of land in Belmont county, to which he removed in 1883. Betsey married William Jefferson, a native of Maryland, by whom she had three sons and four daughters. He is a wealthy landholder, owing nine hundred acres in Illinois. John is the owner of five hundred acres of land in Illinois. Mary married Robert Harbison, a native of Ireland, by whom she has four sons and four daughters. They have lived in Ohio since 1829.

Joseph Heslip, the immediate subject of this review, was born in Linton township, where he spent his entire life. He was married to Miss Hester Lovell, who was born in the Buckeye state. Their family numbered

eight children: Lydia, William and Lizzie, all at home; Elma, now Mrs. Harbold; Matilda, the wife of James Whorten, of Guernsey county, Ohio; and three who have passed away. The father died in 1883 but the mother is still living. Mr. Heslip was numbered among the old and honored citizens of this section of the state and though a quarter of a century has passed since he was called from this life, his memory is yet cherished in the hearts of many.

SAM E. VAIL.

Sam E. Vail, of Coshocton, was one of the promoters and is the president of The Vail Company, his associate officers being: J. B. Ballou, secretary and treasurer, with offices in New York city; R. S. Thompson, assistant secretary and superintendent, who with W. A. Himebaugh and E. O. Selby constitute the board of directors. Mr. Vail was born in Findlay, Ohio, May 3, 1863, and has been a resident of this state all his life. At the age of fifteen years he entered a newspaper office as a printer's "devil" and has been constantly engaged in the same branch of the newspaper or printing business, either in the mechanical, business or editorial departments, to the present time. He is married and has one son, Merl D., now associated with him in the Vail Company.

The Vail Company is one of the newer industries of Coshocton, having moved its plant to this city from Cleveland on May 1, 1905. Its line is a specialized industry, it being the only concern in the county engaged exclusively in machine book composition and electroplating. The company was attracted to Coshocton because of its location, being central to trade in the territory lying east of the Mississippi river; because of its fine freight, express and mail facilities; because of its cheap gas and electric power, its excellent banks, the progressive spirit of its citizens, and its general advantages as a place of residence for intelligent and expert workmen. The move has more than met every expectation of the company.

In the old days books were put into type by hand with movable and individual types, and a very slow and expensive method, but the only one, however, till Ott Mergenthaler perfected the linotype machine some fifteen years ago. Now, not only nearly all of the typesetting for books, but practically all of the typesetting for newspapers is performed upon this machine, one operator of which will turn out as much matter ready for the press as can a half dozen hand compositors in the old way.

This company's typesetting is done on the linotype machines, and instead of individual types, the product as it comes from the machine is a solid line of type,—hence the name "lin-o-type." The setting of this type, or lines of type, constitutes one department of the company's business, the other department being the electrotype foundry. After the type is proofread, and corrected, it is made into forms identical in size with the book page to be printed. These forms are then sent to the foundry and from them a mold

is taken. From this mold a thin copper shell is cast by an electric process. This shell is backed up with metal to a thickness of about a twelfth of an inch, and when properly finished is called a book plate. It is this book plate which constitutes the product of the Vail Company, and which it furnishes its customers, who complete the manufacture of the book in the ordinary way by printing and binding.

The company's progress since its removal to Coshocton has been marked. Its business for 1907 was fifty per cent greater than that of 1905, and the year 1908 exceeded 1907 by about twenty-five per cent. Its trade is not restricted to any one section of the United States, its business coming from all sections between San Francisco and Boston, Little Rock and Minneapolis. Some of its product is manufactured into books in England, and even Spanish school text-book plates have gone to Porto Rico. Its customers consist of the larger and best known publishers of the United States, the names of whom are familiar household words to the owners of every library of books.

The character of books taken on by this company is varied, including cyclopedias and similar reference works, school text-books, law text-books, religious books, standard subscription books, novels and in fact library books of every description. The Coshocton Library, as well as the local book sellers, have on their shelves many volumes of books, the composition and plates for which are made by The Vail Company.

The company occupies a brick and stone building on South Fifth street, fronting the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks. It was built especially to accommodate the company's business, and its interior arrangement is a model of conveniences for the purposes for which it was erected. Usually an electrotype foundry is tucked away in a dark portion of the topmost floor of the building, but in this case the foundry is on the ground floor, encased in stone walls, with ample light on three sides, and a cement floor. This makes ideal electrotype foundry surroundings.

The company employs a high grade of skilled workmen and the average wages paid are as high as the best paid workmen in Coshocton. Few cities, and they are only the biggest, pay higher wages for the same class of work.

WILLIAM H. HASKINS.

It is fitting that the biographical record of Coshocton county's eminent and distinguished men should find a place in this volume, and as a conspicuous figure in mining circles of the state, Mr. Haskins well deserves mention among the leaders of public thought and action. He is now serving as inspector of coal for the Northwestern Fuel Company of St. Paul, his territory extending from Toledo to Ashtabula. Mr. Haskins was born in Lawrence county, Ohio, October 29, 1874, a son of George S. and Eliza (Rowe) Haskins. The father was a miner and became well known in Coshocton county.

William H. Haskins spent the period of his boyhood and youth under the parental roof and attended the common schools until he had reached the age of eleven years, but at that period in his life he entered the mines as a workman, and from that time until he was eighteen years of age he attended school only at times when the mines were idle, but such was his ambition that instead of idling away his time as many of his associates did, he availed himself of every opportunity for adding to his fund of knowledge. Later in life he attended night schools at Orbiston and Murray in the Hocking Valley mining district and thus became well informed.

Early in life Mr. Haskins' ability for leadership was noted among his fellow workers, and having made a close study of conditions and relations existing between employer and employe, in 1894 he was elected secretary of the Hocking Valley, District Ohio, Miners Union. He filled the position with such efficiency that in 1896 he was elected to the vice presidency of the Ohio Miners Union, a state organization of the mine workers. Here his ready grasp of intricate labor problems was again manifest and in 1898 he was chosen to the presidency of the state organization, which position he filled until 1906, when he declined a reelection and retired from this responsible position as he had entered it—with the full confidence of the membership and with credit to himself. During his term of service he saw the organization grow from a membership of six thousand to forty thousand members. When he entered upon his responsible duties in this connection there was no agreement in writing existing between miner and operator, but at the time of Mr. Haskins' retirement from the office there was a written agreement existing between the miners and the operators, while the treasury of the association had grown from sixteen hundred dollars to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, despite the fact that more money had been expended for administration purposes. Early in life he began to study the question of labor organization and at the age of sixteen years became identified with the Knights of Labor and in the years that have come and gone has grown stronger in his advocacy of organization. To quote his own words Mr. Haskins says: "As I grow older I become more and more convinced that in the more thorough education of the people lies the true and permanent solution of the question of the relationship of labor to capital, and vice versa. I am of the opinion that if by enactment or by the interpretation of the laws labor organizations should be made impossible or rendered inoperative that the condition of the laboring classes in this country would become intolerable because of the increased opportunities of those who control the industries of the country to become more oppressive. After twelve years of life in close touch with both laborer and employer and with politicians of all schools and classes I am led to this conclusion."

Upon his retirement from the presidency of the state organization, Mr. Haskins was made coal inspector for the Northwestern Fuel Company of St. Paul, inspecting all coal in the lake harbors from Toledo to Ashtabula. During his work in this connection he has gained the entire trust and confidence of his employers, and although his time and attention are well occupied with his arduous duties, he is nevertheless deeply interested in his

former work and associates. He is quick, positive, exacting and comprehensive of every detail of affairs that comes within the scope of his action.

Mr. Haskins was married May 6, 1896, the lady of his choice being Miss Ella M. Hill, a daughter of Philip and Martha (Sanger) Hill, of Vinton county, Ohio. Her father came to Coshocton county in September, 1899.

In politics Mr. Haskins is independent, voting for the men and measures which he deems conducive to good government, regardless of party ties or affiliations. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. In Masonry, he has attained the degree of the Mystic Shrine and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and of the United Mine Workers of America. With his estimable wife he occupies a beautiful home in the eastern part of Coshocton, in which is found a library, containing works of history, biography and science, with the contents of which he is thoroughly familiar, for he spends much of his leisure time among his books. In his life are the elements of greatness because of the use he has made of his talents and his opportunities, because his thoughts are not self-centered but are given to the mastery of life problems and the fulfillment of his duty as a man in his relations to his fellowmen and as a citizen in his relations to his city, state and country.

JOHN F. LAPP.

John F. Lapp is one of the substantial citizens of Coshocton county who follow farming in Franklin township, and also gives part of his time to various other interests. He is a native of the county, born in Linton township, June 14, 1857, a son of Michael and Wilhelmina (Snite) Lapp. The father was a native of Germany, born in September, 1830, and was a little lad of four years when he came with his parents to Ohio, the family home being established in Adams township, Muskingum county. He became an extensive farmer and also operated a sawmill. He became a prominent and influential factor in both this and Muskingum counties. He was twice married. He was first married in 1855 to Miss Wilhelmina Snite, a daughter of John and Madaline Snite, and this union was blessed with ten children. He was married a second time, this union being with Lucinda I. Miller, their marriage being celebrated in November, 1876. She was a daughter of Stephen and Barbara Miller, and by her marriage became the mother of ten children. Of the two families of children, eighteen are living. Mr. Lapp died June 3, 1904, at the age of seventy-four years.

John F. Lapp, the second in order of birth of his father's first marriage, was reared on the home farm and while this has always been his chief occupation, he is interested and active in several other enterprises. He brings to bear sound judgment in any undertaking and is a man of wide influence in his home locality. On his farm of two hundred and eighty acres in Franklin township, stands a nice country residence and substantial barns and outbuildings, while his fields are all under a high state of cultivation.

Mr. Lapp was married March 3, 1887, to Miss Martha E. Sandles, who was born in 1866 and is a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Greis) Sandles. Two children blessed this union, but the daughter died in infancy. The son, Archibald C., is now thirteen years of age and is attending school.

Mr. Lapp is a democrat in his political views and affiliations and while he is busily engaged with his own private business interests he yet finds time for public affairs, having served as trustee of Franklin township. He is a member of Plainfield Grange and is also a member of St. Paul's Evangelical English Lutheran church. On all public questions where the best interests of the community are involved he is found on the right side, and is classed among the substantial citizens of this section of the state.

HIPPOLYT LIEWER.

Coshocton is making rapid progress in its industrial development. In recent years various business enterprises have been established and promoted here and among the more important of these is the industrial concern now operating under the name of the Coshocton Glass Company. Of this Hippolyt Liewer is the president and, with broad experience in glass manufacture, he has placed the enterprise upon a safe and substantial basis and at the same time is greatly enlarging its scope and trade relations.

Mr. Liewer was born August 26, 1868, in the province of Alsace, which was then a part of France, but now belongs to Germany. His father was Raphael Liewer and the family for many generations were connected with glass manufacture. The son was reared at home, attending the Lyceum at Strassburg, Alsace, where he was graduated with baccalaureate honors. He afterward learned the bottle manufacturing business at Ingweiler, Alsace, and in different bottle factories in the Sarre River territory. Thinking that the new world offered better business facilities, he crossed the Atlantic in 1903 and for a time was identified with glass interests in New York city, whence he came to Coshocton in January, 1906, and has since been president and general manager of the Coshocton Glass Company.

This is one of the more recent acquisitions to the city's industrial interests, yet it ranks with the foremost and is perhaps the most important when judged by the extent of its payroll and its connections with the outside world. The business had its origin in May, 1902, as a partnership concern owned by E. R. Sober, E. G. Van Horn, and the well known late T. J. Gainor, who employed about sixty workmen in the manufacture of amber bottles, the factory having a capacity of about one hundred gross bottles per day. Under the original management the business grew until employment was furnished to about two hundred. The product of the house was sent to the firm of Liewer Brothers, having offices in New York, but the local concern lacked the resources to carry a plant that would meet the demands of their selling agents and therefore H. and C. A. Liewer, of the New York house, came to Coshocton and took over a controlling interest in the busi-

ness. With ample capital at their command they have enlarged and expanded the plant and developed the trade until their business now justifies the employment of four hundred workmen. They began the manufacture of both green and amber bottles, which are sold to the leading breweries and bottling works of the country. Each year they arrange for the sale of almost their entire production for the ensuing year and yet they are increasing their facilities from time to time, while their plant is equipped with every modern convenience known to the trade. The company follows the most modern methods of manufacture and utilizes the most modern ideas in the development of their business. The officers are: H. Liewer, president and general manager; Charles A. Liewer, secretary and treasurer; and K. L. Almack, vice president.

Since coming to the new world Mr. Liewer of this review has supported the republican party, believing in its policy and its principles, yet without desire to become an active factor in claims for its official honors. He is a gentleman of strong purpose and marked individuality, who impresses all with whom he comes in contact by his spirit of alertness and determination.

JAMES O. WARING.

James O. Waring, a practical, progressive and enterprising farmer living in Bethlehem township, where he owns one hundred and seventy acres of rich and productive land, was born in this township, November 15, 1861. His parents were David and Mary (Blyler) Waring, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania. In the year 1832 David Waring came to Coshocton county with his father, purchased a farm and carried on general agricultural pursuits throughout his remaining days, becoming one of the leading and progressive agriculturists of the community. He died in the year 1904, having for about twenty years survived his wife, who passed away in 1884. They were the parents of the following children: D. L., of this township; J. Owen and Oscar M., residents of Indiana; Arthur, deceased; Edgar A., of Akron, Ohio; Dr. Leander, residing at Danville, Illinois; Anna, the wife of John Arnold, deceased; Hattie, the wife of C. B. Hershman, of Coshocton; and Adie, the wife of Ed Schoonover, also a resident of Coshocton.

The boyhood days of James O. Waring were quietly passed in the pursuits of the home farm, where he remained assisting his father until he had attained his majority. He then rented the old home place and to its further development and improvement directed his energies for twenty years. As success has attended him he has made investment in property and is now the owner of one hundred and seventy acres of rich and productive land in Bethlehem township. Everything about his place is indicative of the careful supervision of a painstaking and progressive owner, for the buildings are kept in good repair and he uses the latest improved machinery to facilitate the work of the fields. In addition to raising the cereals

DAVID WARING.

best adapted to soil and climate he has made a specialty of raising sheep and has a large and valuable flock.

At the time of his father's death Mr. Waring was made administrator of the estate. While he has lived a somewhat uneventful life, he had one thrilling experience which few would care to go through with. In 1894 he was robbed by three masked men, who shot him in the ear, knocked him down and took from him forty dollars. They gagged him and one of his aunts, but spared the other aunt this indignity, for she appealed to their sympathy when she asked them if they had a mother and promised that she would say nothing of the affair. Pity for her caused them to leave her without gagging her. The robbers, however, took possession of the house, secured a good supper from the pantry and then left with their booty.

Mr. Waring has never married and lives with his brother, D. L. Waring. He has held several township offices, the duties of which he has discharged with promptness and fidelity, while his political support is given to the republican party that finds in him an earnest advocate, because he is in thorough sympathy with its principles.

REV. JOHN WESLEY WRIGHT.

Rev. John Wesley Wright is a force in the moral development of Danville and Coshocton county and in those departments of activity which uplift humanity and work for the betterment of various classes. He is a native son of this county, born in Virginia township, December 1, 1842. His parents, Albert and Eveline (Graves) Wright, were farming people of this locality.

The son was reared on the home farm, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. His elementary education was acquired in the district schools and, deciding upon the ministry as a life work, he became a student in Starkey's Seminary at Eddytown, New York, later attending the Christian Biblical Institute at Stanfordville, New York. Graduating from the latter institution, he returned to Ohio and supplied various pulpits, maintaining his residence in Willowbrook, where his parents still resided.

During the progress of the Civil war, on the 5th of August, 1862, Mr. Wright enlisted as a member of Company I, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of hostilities. He was in the Army of the Cumberland and at the battle of Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863, was severely wounded. The hospital being crowded, he was sent home on a furlough and after recuperating his health returned to his regiment and again saw active service. He was mustered out June 10, 1865, at Nashville, having made a creditable military record.

When his services were no longer needed by the government, Mr. Wright returned to Coshocton county and took up his pastoral duties. His first call was at Rosebud, Ohio, and for sixteen years he preached five miles

west of West Carlisle. He then came to Danville, where for a number of years he has been pastor of the Christian church. He is a man of high ideals and has always exerted a wide influence for good wherever he has labored as a minister and in the community in which he has so long made his home.

It was in June, 1866, that Mr. Wright was united in marriage to Miss Esther M. Crown, a daughter of Joseph and Margaret Crown, of Jackson township. Their union has been blessed with four children, as follows: Charles E.; Othelia M., now the wife of John L. Shaw, a prominent contractor of Coshocton; Mary C., the wife of John McCann; and John C., who has departed this life.

Mr. Wright gives his political support to the republican party and for a number of years has been a member of the schoolboard, while for two years he served as assessor of Virginia township. He is a man of scholarly attainments and one who throughout his entire life has been actuated by high principles and purposes. He has ever used practical methods in working toward the ideal, which have found their proof in his effective work in connection with the Danville Christian church.

C. HOMER DURAND.

Among the recent additions to Coshocton's bar, C. Homer Durand is numbered, but has already won for himself favorable criticism by the work which he has done in the courts and as representative of the profession. He was born January 27, 1882, in Toledo, Ohio. His father, Homer Durand, also a native of this state, became a lake and sea captain. The family is of French extraction, Francis Joseph Durand being among the French Huguenot refugees who settled in Essex county, New York, on coming to this country. The first representative of the family in Ohio was Lyman Durand, an uncle, who took up his abode in the northern part of the state. Captain Homer Durand always remained a resident of Ohio and was here married to Clara L. Stauff, a daughter of Charles E. A. Stauff, who was a jurist prominent in the courts of his native country, Germany. He was also a member of the medical fraternity and figured in professional life in Germany until he left that country because of persecution, and came to America, establishing his home in Minnesota. Here he practiced medicine in pioneer times and his son, Frederick Stauff, was the first white child born in that state.

C. Homer Durand pursued his education in the public schools of Toledo until he completed his course by graduation from the high school, after which he entered the law department of the Ohio State University at Columbus, and was graduated in June, 1904. The same year he was admitted to the bar and has since been identified with the profession. While in college and for some time afterward he was connected with theatrical interests as a means of raising money, writing, staging, and presenting his own plays, among which are "Her Last Chance," "Nine Points of the Law," and "Time Limit." When only twenty-two years of age he wrote his first four-act

play, "The Trifler," which for lack of money and opportunity he did not present until January, 1908, when it was staged in the Coshocton Theater and became very popular with playgoers.

Following his admission to the bar, Mr. Durand entered upon active practice in Toledo, where he remained for three years or until June, 1907, when he came to Coshocton with a theatrical venture. Pleased with the city and its people, he decided to remain permanently and practice law. He has his office with the Hon. James Glenn, and has been quite successful in winning a large, growing and representative clientage. He was recently unanimously nominated by the republicans of Coshocton county as their candidate for prosecuting attorney. He is a man of scholarly attainments and well read, not only in the law, but along general lines. He writes, reads and speaks German fluently and possesses much more than ordinary oratorical power, being an eloquent and forceful speaker. He belongs to the Protestant Episcopal church and is a man of culture and refined taste, of well disciplined mind and of high ideals.

SPENCER L. HOWELL.

Horticultural pursuits have occupied the time and attention of the Howell family through three generations; and Spencer L. Howell of this review is a worthy representative of those pursuits in Washington township. Mr. Howell was born in Coshocton county, June 12, 1855, a son of John and Phoebe (Seward) Howell, and in the paternal line comes of Welsh descent. The paternal grandfather, who also bore the name of John Howell, came here in 1826 from Belmont county, Ohio. The father of our subject also raised fruit on an extensive scale and was the first man to engage in horticultural pursuit in Washington township.

Spencer L. Howell was educated in the district schools near his father's home and was reared upon his father's fruit farm, assisting in the care and cultivation of the orchards, during which time he gained a thorough knowledge of the best methods of horticulture. He now has a well improved farm of one hundred and seventy acres situated in Washington township and makes a specialty of raising apples, peaches, cherries and plums. His products find a ready market, owing to their quality, size and flavor, and thus he adds materially to his financial income each year.

Mr. Howell was married December 3, 1881, the lady of his choice being Miss Rose B. Blizzard, a daughter of Martin and Sarah Ann (Bryan) Blizzard. Two children, a son and daughter, grace the home of Mr. and Mrs. Howell: Fred M., who assists his father in his work; and Zona B., who is engaged in teaching.

Mr. Howell gives his political support to the republican party and has frequently served as a delegate to the conventions of his party. He has also served as trustee of the township and as a member of the school board. Fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, while his religious faith

is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. The work instituted by the grandfather and carried on by the father is still continued by Spencer L. Howell and he is today numbered among the successful and substantial citizens of this section of the state, where his entire life has been passed and where he is held in uniform respect and esteem.

REV. WILLIAM E. HUNT, D.D.

There are few instances in the history of any denomination where one of the clergy has continued in single pastorate for forty-five years but for that length of time the Rev. William E. Hunt was connected with the Presbyterian church in Coshocton. His contagious enthusiasm, his untiring zeal and his consecrated work made him a power for good in the community, nor will his influence cease to be felt for years to come. It is the echo which "rolls from soul to soul and grows forever and forever." While his ministerial powers were constantly expanding from study and research he has been equally strong in his sympathy and abiding charity and in his life the spirit of criticism has had little place while that of helpfulness has been a dominant factor. No citizen of Coshocton county occupies a more enviable place in the honor and esteem of the general public than does the Rev. William E. Hunt, D.D.

He was born in Pedricktown, Salem county, New Jersey, February 24, 1833, and pursued his education in Jefferson College at Canonburg, Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1853. His theological studies were pursued at the Western Theological Seminary, at Allegheny, Pennsylvania, and following his graduation in 1856 he came to Coshocton in July of that year to preach a trial sermon and in October following was regularly installed as a pastor of the Presbyterian church. He gave to this congregation one-half of his time and on the alternate Sundays preached at Keene until the spring of 1857, when the congregation at Coshocton, having increased largely in membership, desired that he give his entire time to the work at this place, and for forty-five years he remained as pastor. This long and uninterrupted service evidenced the strong attachment existing between pastor and people and he enjoyed the fullest respect of members of other denominations as well. His alma mater conferred upon him the degree of B.A. and M.A., and in June, 1905, the Western University of Pennsylvania conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

While laboring untiringly for the moral progress of the community Mr. Hunt has also taken a deep and helpful interest in questions affecting the welfare of the county along other lines. He was for fourteen years a member of the board of county school examiners and for one term a member of the village council to which he was elected on a reform or citizens' ticket. Whatever tends to promote the interests of the city is sure to receive his hearty endorsement and, as far as time will permit, his active cooperation. He has also figured in Coshocton's material development through his asso-

ciation with business interests, assisting in the organization of the Coshocton Gas Company, of which he became a director, while he was also active in organizing Coshocton's first Building & Loan Company, of which he was likewise chosen a director. He was a director of the Western Theological Seminary and of the University of Wooster for several years and the cause of education has ever found in him a stalwart champion. In 1876 he wrote and published a history of the county under the title of Historical Collections of Coshocton County—a valuable addition to the historical literature of the state. He has been a frequent contributor to church papers and the local press and has also written various articles for magazines. His reputation in connection with the church is by no means a local one. He has served on several occasions as a delegate to the general assembly and also as moderator of the Synod and Presbytery. The church in Coshocton under his guidance made substantial growth and proved an influential factor in upholding the moral status of the community.

In 1855 the Rev. W. E. Hunt was married to Miss Caroline A. Totten, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and unto them were born seven children, of whom Charles B., Robert T., Mary M., Carrie E., and Harry B., all reside in this city. A daughter, Mrs. Charles E. Williams, makes her home in Franklin, Ohio, while another daughter, Mrs. A. W. Boyd, is living in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

It would be tautological in this connection to enter into any series of statements as showing him to be a man of strong intellectual and scholarly attainments for this has been shadowed forth between the lines of this review. It is, however, a matter of justice to say that added to his intellectual strength is a deep and abiding human sympathy and a most kindly and helpful spirit.

R. D. KEESEY.

R. D. Keesey, a progressive and enterprising business man of Fresno, is one of Coshocton county's native sons, and a natural product of the solid, substantial character of his environments. He was born in White Eyes township, November 4, 1873, a son of Christopher and Catherine (Raymer) Keesey. His father was born in Maryland in 1812 and came to Coshocton county with his parents in 1830. In early manhood he wedded Catherine Raymer, who was born in Keene township, this county, in 1833. They became the parents of six children, of whom two are now living, namely: Frank, a resident of West Lafayette; and R. D., of this review. In 1871 Mr. Keesey purchased a farm of one hundred and four acres in White Eyes township, on which he made his home for the remainder of his days. He was a successful man and besides this place owned two other farms at the time of his death, which occurred in 1886. In politics he was a democrat and was an active worker for his party's interests, having been elected to various offices. He was also active in church work. His wife survived him for a number of years, her death occurring in 1905.

R. D. Keesey was reared to agricultural pursuits and received a common-school education. At the age of fifteen years he began working on the farm by the month, and for a number of years had full control of his father's place. In 1904 he and a number of others formed a stock company, known as the Avondale Glove Company, for the manufacture of cotton and canvas gloves. They incorporated under the laws of the state of Ohio and issued ten thousand dollars worth of stock. The plant is fitted up with twenty power machines and has an output of three hundred dozen gloves per day, thirty-five people being engaged in the work. Since the time of its organization Mr. Keesey has been superintendent of the factory and a director of the company. The business was the outgrowth of the demand for a concern of this character, and from the first has enjoyed a liberal patronage which has insured its success.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise, Mr. Keesey has given his political allegiance to the democracy. He has taken a leading part in the work of his party and has served for four years as central committeeman. Fraternally, he is a member of Fresno Camp, No. 11688, M. W. A.

GEORGE D. KLEIN.

George D. Klein, engaged in the active practice of law, was born in Chili, Crawford township, Coshocton county, March 19, 1872. His parents, Charles and Elizabeth (Miller) Klein, were both natives of Germany and came to the United States in early manhood and womanhood, their marriage being celebrated in Crawford township. The father was a shoemaker by trade and was connected with that line of business until 1882 when he engaged in farming. He was killed in a runaway in the spring of 1907, when sixty-four years of age, and his death was the occasion of deep regret to his many friends who esteemed him for his sterling characteristics. His widow still survives and is now a resident of Fresno, Ohio.

Careful home training qualified Mr. Klein to meet the demands of the world when he started out for himself. He was afforded good educational privileges, supplementing his public-school course by study in the Scio (Ohio) College and in the Ohio State Normal at Ada. He began teaching at the age of twenty years and successfully followed the profession for fifteen years, during which time he was principal of the Chili school for two years and also taught the grammar department in the Baltic and Roscoe schools. He was an able educator, imparting readily and clearly to others the knowledge he had acquired, but believing that he would find a more congenial and profitable field in connection with other professions, he took up the study of law while still engaged in teaching, Judge Roche acting as his preceptor and directing his reading until he entered the law department of the Ohio State University at Columbus, in September, 1907. So thorough had been his preliminary reading and research that he was admitted to the bar on the 4th of December, of the same year.

Mr. Klein then returned to Coshocton and entered into partnership with George E. Roche, a business relation between them continuing until the 1st of September, 1908, when Mr. Klein entered upon an independent practice. He is one of the younger members of the bar but his friends predict for him a successful future, as he is thorough and painstaking in all that he undertakes and is well versed in the law. Moreover, he has broad general knowledge and is a fluent German scholar.

Mr. Klein numbers many friends among his fellow members of Fidelity Lodge, No. 135, K. P. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church and to the Coshocton Bar Association. He is pleasantly situated in his home relations and the Klein household is a most attractive one. He was first married in May, 1899, to Miss Ella Barth, of Chili, who died in January, 1902, leaving one son, Carl F. In October, 1903, Mr. Klein was again married, his second union being with Miss Loretta M. Deeds, a daughter of Solomon Deeds, a prominent factor in democratic circles, in this county. To this union a daughter was born August 3, 1908, Thelma Loretta Klein. Mr. Klein is also an ardent advocate of democratic principles but has never been an aspirant for office. He prefers to concentrate his energies upon his business affairs and possessing laudable and firm determination he will undoubtedly earn for himself a prominent place in the ranks of the legal fraternity, being already numbered as a leader among the younger members of the bar.

WILLIAM L. ROBINSON.

William L. Robinson, who is engaged in farming and stock-raising in Franklin township, Coshocton county, is numbered among the substantial citizens of this section of the state. He was born in Franklin township, December 26, 1851, and son of James E. and Anna E. (Frew) Robinson. The family was one among the first settlers of Coshocton county and were large landowners in the Muskingum valley, being extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising. In 1857, James E. Robinson removed with his family to Delaware, Ohio, where they remained for four years, the purpose of their removal being to afford their children good educational advantages. In 1871, however, they returned to the home farm, the father having died during their residence in Delaware. The mother still survives. The family numbered four children: Mary J., the deceased wife of James S. Stocking, a resident of Washington, Pennsylvania; William L.; Charles F., who is deceased; and Ella R., the wife of W. H. McCabe, of Coshocton.

William L. Robinson, whose name introduces this review, spent his boyhood and youth in much the usual manner of farm lads, assisting in the work of the fields during the summer seasons, while in the winter months he pursued his studies in a private school and later enjoyed the advantages of the high school at Delaware, Ohio, and the Ohio Wesleyan University. After the death of his father he took charge of the home farm and this occupation has claimed his time and attention to the present day. He is extensively

engaged in general farming and is numbered among the county's most progressive citizens.

Mr. Robinson was married April 28, 1881, to Miss Elnora Lee, a daughter of Dr. Samuel H. and Anna (Triplet) Lee, of Coshocton. Their union was blessed with a son and daughter, James L. and Elizabeth L. The wife and mother was called to her final rest June 25, 1887. On the 6th of August, 1890, Mr. Robinson was again married, his second union being with Helen E. Kyle, a daughter of Rev. John and Sarah (Gordon) Kyle, who were former residents of Granville, Ohio, but now make their home in Riverside, California. The Kyles established their home in the Buckeye state in 1858, coming thence from Vershire, Vermont.

Mr. Robinson is a republican in his political views. He is interested in the welfare of the country at large and is ever found on the side of right, reform and progress. He is highly esteemed in the community in which he has so long made his home, numbering his friends by the score.

MILTON N. WOLFE.

Milton N. Wolfe, who is now living retired in West Lafayette, Ohio, has been identified with both the mercantile and agriculture interests of this section of the state. He was born in Evansburg, Oxford township, Coshocton county, August 24, 1837, the third son and third in order of birth in a family of seven children born unto Philip and Elizabeth (Meek) Wolfe. The father was born in Pennsylvania in 1806, and the mother in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1808, being the daughter of Jacob Meek, an old time Methodist Episcopal minister and a soldier of the war of 1812. Philip Wolfe was a tanner and harnessmaker by trade, following those occupations in Evansburg, Coshocton county, until death, which occurred October 7, 1854. The mother of our subject died April 16, 1847. In their family were seven children: Lambert B., a resident of Ness City, Kansas; Jacob, who died August 21, 1836; Milton N., of this review; Mrs. Jemima Fletcher, of Isleta, Coshocton county; Mrs. Margaret E. Thompson, of West Lafayette; Joseph G., of Almira, Washington; and Philip H., who was a member of Company E, Fifty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry and who died and was buried in Murfreesboro, Tennessee, National Cemetery, May 8, 1864. His brother, Milton, placed a tablet in his family bronze monument which stands in Fairview cemetery, West Lafayette, Ohio, to the memory of his brother Philip H. Wolfe. After the death of his first wife, the father of these children married Mrs. Caroline (Powell) Spalding. By Mr. Spalding she had three children, Thomas, Freeman and Lyman. By Philip Wolfe she had three children, half-sisters to the three boys mentioned above; Mrs. Harriet Dana, a resident of Fairfield, Iowa; Mrs. Henrietta Criswell, of Hastings, Nebraska; and Mrs. Sarah Jane Huff, of New Comerstown, Ohio. Not only our subject but also his three brothers and his three step-brothers were soldiers of the Civil war, and one of the former and all of the latter laid

MR. AND MRS. MILTON N. WOLFE.

down their lives on the altar of their country. Philip Wolfe and his second wife both died of typhoid fever and were buried on the same day, October 9, 1854, in Evansburg cemetery, and in October, 1907, their remains were removed to Fairview cemetery, West Lafayette, Ohio, and interred by Milton N. Wolfe in his cemetery lot.

Milton N. Wolfe acquired his education in the common schools but labored mostly with his father in his tanyard until he was sixteen years old, and then at the harness trade with his father until his demise. Following his father's death, however, he took up the shoemaker's trade and after completing his term of indenture worked at the same in Orange, Coshocton county, for two years. He then engaged in the same business on his own account for several years. Having heard favorable reports concerning the western country, he started for Kansas in 1860, at the age of twenty-three years, and there entered one hundred and sixty acres of government land, to which he added a tract of similar size by purchase. In the fall of that year he returned to Coshocton county and resumed work at his trade in Orange. On landing home from his 1860 tour he had just three shillings left with which to commence business again.

On the 2d of March, 1861, Mr. Wolfe was united in marriage to Miss Harriet A. Emerson, one of four children born of the marriage of Timothy and Annora A. Emerson. Five children blessed this union, namely: Nora E., the wife of H. C. Davis, a resident of Great Bend, Kansas; Lulu L., the wife of George Peacock, of Coshocton; Claridon C., who died April 22, 1881, at the age of sixteen years; Minnie L., the wife of George Walters, of West Lafayette; and Ina M., the wife of Bert Leighninger, now operating a lumber and planing-mill in West Lafayette.

Following his marriage Mr. Wolfe worked at shoemaking in Orange for nine years, with exception of four months in 1864, while serving as fourth corporal in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry. In the spring of 1870 he went to Chase county, Kansas, where he owned three hundred and twenty acres of land as previously stated, and it was his intention to remove his family to that locality the following fall, but while making arrangement to erect a house and other buildings upon his farm he received a telegram saying that his wife was dangerously ill, and he left everything and returned home. His wife recovered but was unwilling to give her consent to their removal west, and they located on a farm of one hundred and fifty-nine acres in Oxford township, which land her father gave them. Here Mr. Wolfe erected a fine residence and for a number of years he engaged in the cultivation and improvement of the place, but owing to ill health, he finally rented the farm and removed to Emerson Mills, where he engaged in the boot and shoe and general grocery business for four years. After closing out this business at Emerson Mills, he rented his farm for three years, cash rent, and with Ina, his youngest daughter removed to Coshocton, where he bought a fine residence property, residing here until his daughter Ina married and left him alone. He then batched it for three months, when he rented his property and moved his effects to his daughter Ina's at West Lafayette, Ohio. Since then he has

practically lived a retired life, being in ill health, leaving the management of his farm to his daughters and their husbands, who now receive the income from the farm, and he still lives with his daughter Mrs. Leighninger in West Lafayette. His wife died January 20, 1881, and was laid to rest in West Lafayette cemetery.

Mr. Wolfe has traveled quite extensively over this country, spending four months in Kansas and Nebraska in 1860, when Indians and buffaloes were still numerous in that section. Later he again visited Kansas as previously stated, and in the spring of 1888 he and his daughter Ina left home and for two years and forty-three days traveled throughout the west, spending some time in various states and territories and going as far north as British Columbia. In 1906, he again went west and spent eleven months in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Iowa.

Mr. Wolfe gives stanch support to the republican party but never sought nor desired office. He is a member of the blue lodge of Masons, No. 175, at New Comerstown, Ohio, in which he has filled all of the chairs save that of worshipful master, and he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for thirty-eight years, now connected with the church at Coshocton. Seventy-one years have come and gone since Mr. Wolfe first opened his eyes to the light of day in Coshocton county and in the intervening period he has been a prominent factor in the advancement of commercial and agricultural life of the section of the state in which he has always made his home. He is widely and favorably known and his history cannot fail to prove of interest to his many friends, and it is therefore with pleasure that we present his record to our readers.

GEORGE ALVIN HAY.

George Alvin Hay finds an appropriate place in the history of those men of business and enterprise in Ohio, whose force of character, whose sterling integrity, whose good sense in the management of complicated affairs and marked success in the establishment of industries, have contributed in an eminent degree to the development of the resources of Coshocton. His name is inseparably interwoven with the commercial and industrial progress of the city and in political service he has done that for his city which has caused him to be designated as one of the best mayors Coshocton has ever had. He is now the president of The Houston Hay Axle Company and is associated with various other business concerns.

Mr. Hay is one of Coshocton's native sons, his birth having here occurred November 16, 1855. His parents were Houston and Delia Cook (Roberts) Hay, the former of whom died March 28, 1900, and the latter February 22, 1896. After attending the public schools of this city, George A. Hay spent two years as a student in Denison University at Granville, and then became a junior in Princeton College, where he completed the classical course in 1879, winning the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Following his return to

Coshocton he took up the study of law in the office of Spangler & Pomerene and was admitted to the bar in December, 1881. He then began the active practice of law, in which he continued for two years with good success, but owing to the fact that the plant which was owned by his father was destroyed by fire, Mr. Hay gave up his law practice to assist his father in rebuilding and remodeling the factory and establishing the business on the basis on which it is now conducted. The factory, under the name of Houston Hay, manufactured carriage, wagon and buggy axles. In 1885 the firm of Houston Hay & Sons was organized and the business continued under that name until 1895, when it was taken over by The Houston Hay Axle Company. It is today one of the important productive industries of the city, employing eighty-five men during the busy season. The fact that the company specializes in the manufacture of axles gives it prestige and wide reputation in the manufacturing field and its product is sent to all parts of the country.

While Mr. Hay has met with success in this undertaking he has not confined his attention solely to one line but has extended his efforts into other fields whereby the city has profited while his individual prosperity has been enhanced. In 1893 he formed the Havana Cigar Company and that the business proved a growing one is indicated by the fact that while he started with ten cigarmakers, in 1898 he was employing one hundred and twenty-five people. In 1904, however, he closed out the business after a prosperous career in that line. Mr. Hay was also at one time president and a director of The Buckeye Pipe Line Company, organized for the purpose of piping gas to Coshocton. The company was organized in 1893 and ere Mr. Hay resigned in 1907 the business had been established on a safe foundation and was supplying the city with a good quality of gas at a low price. He is also a director of The H. D. Beach Company and a director of The Commercial National Bank, both of Coshocton.

On the 8th of June, 1882, Mr. Hay was married to Miss Nellie Hingeley. They had five children: Edna Lenore; Houston Hingeley, who died January 17, 1892; Ruth Warwick; George Roberts, who was born in 1896; and Walter Guilbert, born in 1902.

Mr. Hay is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is an enthusiast on the subject of baseball and fishing, finding great delight in witnessing a good game of ball or with rod enticing the finny tribe from favorite haunts. He is also well known in musical circles, was leader of the local band for fifteen years and for three years was bandmaster of the Seventeenth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, during which time he succeeded in making his band the best in the state. Mr. Hay has been equally well known in political circles. In 1879 he became an active factor in republican politics and was made a member of the Coshocton County Executive Committee. The following year he was made chairman of that committee and continued to fill the position for twenty-five years or until 1905, taking a most active and helpful part in shaping the policy of the party in this county. In 1880 he was elected mayor of the city on the republican ticket although Coshocton was at that time a democratic stronghold. Two years

later he was reelected and in 1884 refused the nomination. In 1886 at the urgent solicitation of his fellow townsmen, including representatives of both parties, he once more became a candidate and was elected in that year and in 1888, so that his services as chief executive covered eight years and was characterized by the utmost dispatch of the city's business and by unfaltering loyalty to the municipal welfare. He has been appointed three times by the state auditor to check up the books of the Society for Savings in Cleveland—one of the greatest banking institutions in the world. He has served as trustee of the Girls' Industrial Home, a state institution, having been appointed by Governor Foraker, his term extending from 1885 to 1889. By appointment of Governor McKinley he was one of the managers of the Ohio penitentiary from 1892 until 1896 and was appointed by Governor Nash, a member of the Ohio convict labor commission to investigate methods of employing convict labor in other states and to recommend, if possible, a better system for Ohio. He is now president of the board of review of Coshocton. He has been a member of the republican state central committee and the republican state executive committee. He has now practically retired from active participation in politics but could never cease to feel a deep interest in the questions and issues of the day because of his patriotic and progressive citizenship. His life has been one of signal usefulness to his city and state, and that he has wrought along the lines of the greatest good to the greatest number is a uniformly acknowledged fact.

CHRISTIAN NORMAN.

Christian Norman, owning three hundred and fifteen acres of valuable land in White Eyes township, was born in Oxford township, Coshocton county, Ohio, September 28, 1828, his parents being Isaac and Isabelle (Wise) Norman. The father was born on the Walhonding river, and when a boy of ten years accompanied his parents on their removal to Oxford township, where they purchased two hundred acres of land. In this pioneer district Isaac Norman was reared and when he had attained mature years began farming by taking a lease on a tract of land in Oxford township. Subsequently he took another lease on some land in Adams township, and afterward bought one hundred acres in Lafayette township, only seven acres of the tract having been cleared. After improving the property he sold the same, and bought a farm in White Eyes township, on which he made his home until called to his final rest. For fifty years he was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal church, but at the time of their demise both he and his wife were affiliated with the United Brethren denomination, there being no Methodist Episcopal church in the locality. Isaac Norman had been married twice and by his first union had twelve children, of whom our subject is the only one now living. The first wife, who was born in Oxford township, passed away about 1868, and Mr. Norman afterward wedded her sister, Sarah Wise.

Christian Norman was reared to the pursuits of the farm, early becoming familiar with the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. He had but little opportunity for attending school and never even saw a "temple of learning" for five whole years. At the end of that time he was sixteen years old, and owing to the fact that other young men of his age were far in advance of him in their studies, he did not wish to enter school again. However, in the school of experience he has learned many valuable lessons and through reading and observation has become a well informed man. When twenty years of age he began farming a tract of rented land in Lafayette township and was thus engaged for three years, on the expiration of which period he rented one hundred and sixty acres of his present farm from his father. Subsequently he purchased eighty acres of the place and as the years passed and success crowned his efforts, he added to his holdings from time to time until he now owns three hundred and fifteen acres of rich and productive land in White Eyes township. His original home, in which he lived for several years, was a log cabin, the dimensions of which were sixteen by eighteen feet. He attributes his present prosperity in large measure to his stock-raising interests, having now two hundred head of sheep and also raising cattle, hogs and horses. Though he now rents his farm, he still gives supervision thereto, and is well known and highly esteemed as one of the prominent and progressive agriculturists of the county.

Mr. Norman has been married twice. On the 28th of September, 1848, he wedded Miss Mary Ann Felver, whose birth occurred in Adams township and who passed away in 1855, when twenty-seven years of age. The five children of this union were as follows: Mary, the wife of Samuel Delsaver, of Mercer county, Ohio; Malinda, Moses and Sarah Ann, all of whom are deceased; and Margaret, the wife of Frank Emerson, of White Eyes township. On the 10th of April, 1856, Mr. Norman was again married, his second union being with Hannah McCleary, who was born near New Comerstown, Ohio, November 12, 1836. Her parents, Abraham and Sarah (Miller) McCleary, were both natives of New Jersey, in which state they were married. At an early day they removed to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, locating on a farm and there residing until called to their final rest. Their family numbered nine children, two of whom survive, namely: Susan, the widow of John Norman, of Fresno, Ohio; and Mrs. Hannah Norman. Unto our subject and his second wife have been born ten children, namely: Susan, the wife of William Hill, of New Comerstown, Ohio; John D., a resident of Strasburg, Ohio; Frank, of New Comerstown, Ohio; Hattie, the wife of David Gibson, of Wheeling, West Virginia; Clayton, living in New Comerstown; Etta, who makes her home in Okahoma; Bessie, at home; Ada, the wife of Theodore Neighbor, of Oklahoma; Sophia, at home; and one who died in infancy.

In his political views Mr. Norman is a stanch republican and has served as road supervisor and in a number of school offices, the cause of education ever finding in him a stalwart champion. For fifty years he was identified with the United Brethren church but the congregation became so diminished that it was disbanded, and since that time he has been a member of the

Methodist Episcopal church at Fresno, having ever contributed liberally of his time and means to the cause of religion. Having resided in this county throughout his entire life, he is well and favorably known here and is widely recognized as one of its public-spirited, prosperous and enterprising citizens.

JAMES T. EDWARDS, M.D.

Dr. James T. Edwards was born near East Union, in Perry township, Coshocton county, Ohio, in 1830, and was therefore in his seventy-fifth year at the time of his death. He attended school at the academy at West Bedford and at Hayesville, Ohio. He read medicine in the office of Dr. John Russell, of Mt. Vernon, and was graduated in 1856 from the medical department of the University of New York city. Immediately after his graduation, Dr. Edwards entered upon the practice of medicine at West Carlisle, where he practiced continuously for forty-six years.

Shortly after beginning the practice of medicine, Dr. Edwards was married to Miss Sarah S. Marquand. Mrs. Edwards was a woman of unusual strength of mind and character, and was a useful companion and helpmate. Mrs. Edwards died in 1889. Their four children who survive are, Mrs. Belle Cochran, Russell C., Edwin S. and Grace.

Dr. Edwards served in the Civil war as assistant surgeon in the ninety-seventh Ohio Regiment. His services continued for one year, when he was obliged to return home on account of disability. Coshocton city has had no man of more distinct character than Dr. Edwards. He was at all times a model country gentleman, of broad culture and a range of information befitting the man of affairs that he was. He took a keen interest in all that was going on in the world's theater of human affairs and had deep seated convictions on all great questions at issue and was never lacking in courage or ability to assert them in ways that were well understood. Although he took a deep interest in politics, Dr. Edwards never held public office in his life, being obliged many times to refuse the importunities of his many friends to tender him nominations. He was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church at West Carlisle. As a physician, Dr. Edwards stood among the first and foremost and in his long years of practice, covering a period of almost a half century, he enjoyed the implicit confidence of the whole people of the large scope of country over which his practice extended. He was above all, a man among men and was always deeply solicitous for the welfare of his neighbors and friends. He shared with them in all matters with his counsel and advice and was helpful in all such ways as are embodied in the ties and impulses of friendship. In all relations with men the first and foremost thought was rugged honesty, fair dealing and strict observance of the common laws that emanate from a sensitive and discriminating conscience. These sturdy traits that were ever present in his character endeared him to all of the people of a lofty mind. His demise was sorely felt in the community of which he was so important a part, and the memories of his

precept and example will live long after him, an inscription upon the imperishable rock of time. No greater tribute can be paid to the life and character of Dr. Edwards than a simple narrative of his works without embellishments of extravagant phrase, for the naked truth speaks more eloquently in his praise. He was a man of deeds rather than of words or pretense and when the Book of Records is closed the summary reads "Well done."

HARRY FERGUSON.

By the purchase of this book Harry Ferguson, of West Lafayette, is permitted to have his obituary appear in this long list of the distinguished citizens of Coshocton county. Mr. Ferguson was born some years ago, but, being single, no one around West Lafayette is so unkind as to tell the date. Hence this item will have to be omitted. He is a son of Vincent and Rachel Ferguson, the former deceased. His birthplace is just east of West Lafayette, on "The Experiment Farm," where he now resides.

Mr. Ferguson is a self-made man, except the first twenty-five or thirty years of his life, during which time his parents very kindly assisted in supporting him. As above indicated, he is single, but not by his own choosing, and is doing all he can at this writing to obey the injunction: "It is not well for man, etc."

Mr. Ferguson is editor and proprietor of The Indicator, an eight-page periodical circulating among the folks pretty generally between Turkey Lock and Possum Hollow, and now and then turning up most anywhere between the Androscoggin and the Sandwich Islands. The paper is a high class publication, printed on a perplex press just behind the stove. Every Thursday Dan, the foreman, and Mr. Ferguson alternate their number nines at the power plant.

On the side, Mr. Ferguson looks after "The Experiment Farm," a broad expanse of hard work and horse sorrel. This farm produces some of the finest elderberries in America, and blackberries and taxes grow in riotous profusion. And it has some old fence rows that produce as fine and complete a collection of natural history as can be found anywhere in America.

Mr. Ferguson belongs to the Methodist Protestant church and the Blue Hole Fishing Club, two local organizations working side by side for the betterment of mankind. Politically he is a democrat, into which belief he came by a long line of inheritance, without much effort on his part. It wasn't a struggle for the rights of the common people or anything of that kind—just born that way. He doesn't take politics to heart in a violent manner and have spasms when he hears the warwhoop. However, he is now serving his country very creditably in a township office, the emoluments of which are about fifty dollars per year, which, much to his embarrassment, is not payable in time for the Coshocton County Fair.

Further than this, there isn't much to be said about the defendant. He never went to war, never served in high office, never married an heiress,

He never invented anything for the good of humanity, never broke any records. He is not a son of the Revolution, nor the father of a celebrated halfback. He is only the scion of a son of Erin who didn't get over here in time to whip the English. But had the latter arrived a few years sooner the war would have been much shorter and the subject of this sketch would now have some interesting heirlooms in the garret. Mr. Ferguson is simply a plain citizen, with two changes of shirts, a splendid digestion three times a day and just enough debts to keep him from cavorting around over Europe every summer. His only distinction is a gladness that he's living and a hope that when his summons comes for the next history he'll be a millionaire, with his wife traveling in Italy, and will get into the book with two columns and a halftone on one of the front pages, and at a greatly reduced price, such as not to embarrass him financially.

LEVI N. NORRIS.

Levi N. Norris has gained distinction as being the largest landowner in Coshocton county, owning seven hundred and twenty-five acres in Pike township, where he follows farming and stock-raising. He is a native of Greene county, Pennsylvania, born May 17, 1839, of the marriage of Thomas and Maria (Phillips) Norris. The father died in the Keystone state in 1854, subsequent to which time the mother with her five children, of whom Levi was the eldest, came to Coshocton county, arriving in the winter of 1855-6.

Levi N. Norris was a youth of sixteen years at the time the family removed to Coshocton county and all the educational advantages he enjoyed was prior to coming to this state, for he was permitted to attend school but two days in this county, his services being needed in the support of the family. He was employed at farm labor for several years, during which time he carefully saved his earnings, which he used to purchase a team and a few farm implements to begin life on his own responsibility. He rented land for a few years but in 1862 had saved a sum sufficient to enable him to invest in fifty acres, which constitutes a portion of his present homestead property. As the years have gone by he has prospered in his undertakings and as his financial resources have permitted he has added to his original holdings until his possessions now embrace seven hundred and twenty-five acres and he is accounted the largest landowner in the county. All of his land is well improved and has been placed under a high state of cultivation, so that he meets with more than fair success in his operations as a general farmer and stock-raiser. He makes a specialty of sheep, cattle and horses and this branch of his business is proving profitable. He has never taken advantage of another in any trade transaction, so that his success has been worthily and honorably won.

Mr. Norris was married June 4, 1884, to Miss Adaline Chaney, a daughter of Lewis and Catherine (Ashcraft) Chaney, and she has proved to him a valuable assistant on the journey of life. Mr. Norris is a democrat

MR. AND MRS. LEVI N. NORRIS.

in his political views and affiliations and has served as township trustee and school director for several years. While not accepting some of the dogmas of religious bodies and uniting with no church, he nevertheless is deeply interested in the moral progress of the community and is a liberal contributor to religious work. He and his estimable wife occupy a beautiful modern home and enjoy all of the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Mr. Norris is a splendid example of a self-made man, for he started out in life without any extraordinary family or pecuniary advantages and by indomitable courage and integrity has achieved both character and fortune.

CLARENCE THOMAS.

Clarence Thomas, shipping clerk with the Meek Company, in which connection he has large responsibilities and arduous duties, was born in Roscoe, October 14, 1851. His father, William Thomas, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Coshocton in 1821 and settled in Tonica Creek in Bedford township, where his father entered land from the government. William Thomas was then but a boy and in the early years of his residence here he assisted in the arduous task of developing new land, transforming the wild tract into productive fields. When a young man, however, he learned the blacksmith's trade and followed that pursuit in Coshocton during the greater part of his life, although he worked for two seasons on the construction of the Ohio state canal. His political support was given the democracy.

As a student in the public schools Clarence Thomas mastered the branches of learning that qualified him for life's practical duties. At the age of seventeen years he apprenticed himself to the molder's trade, at which he worked for ten years and then, on account of his health, he abandoned that pursuit and for some years was employed in various ways. In 1895 he entered the service of the Standard Advertising Company and after the merging of that company with the Meek Company he continued with the new organization, which conducted its business under the firm style of the Beach & Meek Company. At length the interests were separated and Mr. Thomas remained with the Meek Company, which he has now represented as shipping clerk for more than thirteen years. In this connection he has entire charge of shipments and the position is one of large responsibility and importance, as upon him depends the quick delivery of goods to patrons —a feature in the success of the house.

Mr. Thomas gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He is a broad reader and while his early school privileges were somewhat limited, he is today a well informed man who keeps in touch with all questions of general moment. He belongs to Coshocton Lodge, No. 96, A. F. & A. M., Samaritan Chapter, No. 50, R. A. M., and became a charter member of Coshocton Commandery, No. 63, K. T. He is a worthy exemplar of the craft and is

also a faithful member of the Maccabees tent in Coshocton. Strong purpose, laudable ambition and fidelity to the interests entrusted to his care have constituted the strong features in his business career and have brought to him a remunerative position.

PROFESSOR ALEXANDER C. McDONALD.

Professor Alexander C. McDonald holds high rank with the educators of this section of Ohio who are connected with the public-school system. For the past five years he has been superintendent of the schools of Roscoe, which under his direction have made substantial advance along lines which have kept them in touch with the most progressive educational methods of the present day. With deep interest in his work, Professor McDonald has labored earnestly for the improvement of the schools with which he has been connected and has inspired pupils and teachers with much of his own zeal and interest.

Professor McDonald is numbered among the native sons of Coshocton county, his birth having occurred in New Moscow, April 14, 1858. His parents were William and Jane (McClannahan) McDonald, both natives of Muskingum county, Ohio, and both of Scotch descent. William McDonald removed to Coshocton county soon after his marriage, which was celebrated about 1845, settling in Virginia township, where he engaged in farming, and with the exception of a short period of two years he spent the remainder of his life in that township, there passing away September 23, 1903. He was a republican in politics and, while never an office seeker, he served for thirty-six years as justice of the peace, being elected again and again by those who recognized his unfaltering fidelity to duty, knowing that his opinions were ever free from judicial bias or personal prejudice. He was an active and devoted member of the Christian church and his life, ever upright and honorable, commanded for him the unqualified respect of those with whom he came in contact. Those who knew him were glad to be numbered among his friends and one could always win his friendship by a straightforward life and upright character. His wife, a most estimable lady, died July 26, 1895, at the age of sixty-nine years.

The environments and conditions of farm life were known to Alexander C. McDonald in his boyhood days. Having mastered the branches of learning taught in the village school of New Moscow, he afterward attended Antioch College at Yellow Springs, Ohio, and on completing his course there returned home. In the fall of 1879 he entered upon the profession of teaching, being employed at Conesville, where he taught for one year. He was for eleven years a teacher of the schools in New Moscow, although his work there was not continuous, being interrupted at various times by teaching in other localities. He finally returned to Conesville, where he spent three years as superintendent of the schools and in the fall of 1901 he came to Roscoe as assistant superintendent of schools. Two years later he was chosen

superintendent and has since ably served in this capacity, instituting many modern methods and needed reforms. He is a broad-minded man and an able educator, who holds to high ideals in his profession and accomplishes what he undertakes. He has been identified with educational work continuously for twenty-nine years and the cause of public instruction in this locality has been largely promoted through his efforts and influence. During the past two years he has served as college examiner.

Professor McDonald was the candidate of the republican party for the office of county sheriff in the fall of 1908. This nomination came to him largely as the result of the friendship and labors of many who hold him in high regard and believe that he will prove a competent official. They urged him to allow his name to be presented before the republican convention and although he had two strong opponents in the field he was nominated by a good majority. At the election November 3 it was found that he had received a majority of one hundred and seventy-three, although the democratic party usually had a majority of five hundred in the county and Bryan received that many more votes than Taft.

On the 2d of October, 1884, Professor McDonald was married to Miss Jennie Finnell, of Roscoe, Ohio, and they have become the parents of three children, Newton, Blanche and George, but the younger son is now deceased. The elder son is a teacher in the district schools and is preparing himself for a college course in civil engineering. The daughter is the wife of Raymond R. Raymond and has been identified with theatrical work since her marriage February 27, 1907.

Professor McDonald is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Roscoe and is serving on its board of trustees, while in all departments of the church work he is deeply interested. Like the great majority of men who are students and whose lives have been passed along lines demanding intellectual activity, Professor McDonald is interested in those things which promote honorable manhood and develop high character. His influence is found on the side of intellectual and moral progress and he always has a hand outreaching to assist a fellow traveler on life's journey.

DAVID EVERHART.

David Everhart, deceased, was born in White Eyes township, Coshocton county, Ohio, March 8, 1833, his parents being Frederick and Elizabeth (Mizer) Everhart, who were natives of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and were among the earliest settlers of White Eyes township. Their family numbered four children, all of whom are now deceased.

David Everhart was reared on the old home farm in his native township and assisted his father in the work of the fields until the latter's death. In 1871 he purchased the farm of one hundred and eleven acres in White Eyes township that is now owned by his children, and there successfully carried on agricultural pursuits until called to his final rest. In addition to

the work of general farming he was also extensively engaged in stock-raising and bought and sold a great many horses. In fact, he was one of the best judges of horse flesh in the county, being able to give the correct value of an animal almost at a glance. He was well known and highly esteemed as one of the prosperous and enterprising citizens of the community, and gained the confidence and good will of all with whom he came in contact by reason of his straightforward and honorable dealings under all circumstances. The main portion of the residence which stands on the Everhart farm is over one hundred years old and was one of the first frame houses erected in this part of the county. The same floor and the same plastering have done service since the time of its construction.

On the 16th of January, 1862, Mr. Everhart was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Gonter, whose birth occurred in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, July 2, 1840, her parents being Jacob and Elizabeth (Stilgenbower) Gonter, the former a native of Tuscarawas county and the latter of Germany. The mother was born in 1813 and when eighteen years of age accompanied her parents on their emigration to the new world, the family home being established in Tuscarawas county, Ohio. There she gave her hand in marriage to Jacob Gonter and they resided on a farm in that county until the time of their demise. The father of Mrs. Everhart, whose birth had occurred in 1814, passed away August 5, 1898, while her mother's death occurred on the 7th of October, 1884. Unto this worthy couple were born seven children, six of whom still survive, namely: Mrs. Everhart; Elizabeth, the wife of Samuel Wyler, of Ragersville, Ohio; Mary, the wife of John Saunterman, of Tuscarawas county, Ohio; Sylvester, a resident of White Eyes township; Adeline, the wife of Adam Dook, of White Eyes township; and George, living in Tuscarawas county.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Everhart were born six children, as follows: Calvin, of White Eyes township; Mary E., the wife of Wilber Ely, of Crawford township; Saloma, the wife of Jacob Leavengood, Coshocton; Walter, a resident of Coshocton; Ella, the wife of Henry Hooper, of Keene township; and Milton, who operates the home farm for his mother.

In his political views Mr. Everhart was a republican, while his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the English Lutheran church, with which his widow is identified. Mrs. Everhart has won the regard and friendship of all who know her because of her genuine personal worth and many excellent traits of heart and mind.

WILLIAM ALLEN MIZER.

The field of opportunity is limitless in this land, which is unhampered by caste or class, and the man who has determination and energy may carve out his fortune to suit himself. Recognizing this fact Mr. Mizer has steadily worked his way upward undeterred by obstacles or difficulties and today he occupies a prominent position as one of the leading representatives of

fire insurance in Ohio. The Mizer family, of which William A. Mizer is a representative, was founded in Pennsylvania at an early period in the history of this country and during the pioneer epoch in the history of Jefferson county, Ohio, representatives of the name settled in Germano near Jefferson county, Ohio. The family is noted for longevity, one of its members dying at the advanced age of one hundred and two years, while the sister of his paternal grandmother reached the age of ninety-seven years.

Phillip Mizer, the grandfather of our subject removed to Shanesville, Ohio, and became a prominent and influential resident of that community. He was a cabinetmaker by trade and also engaged in making coffins. For thirty years he served as justice of the peace and was well known throughout the district as Squire Mizer. He was a handsome man, well proportioned and the strength of his character made him one of the leading citizens of his community. He was married at Germano to Margaret Schultz. Their son, George P. Mizer, was born at Shanesville, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, and devoted his life to farming, in which business he was quite successful. He was a man of intensely patriotic spirit and did everything in his power to promote the best interests of his county, state and nation. In 1846 he married Miss Catherine Hagen, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, who in her girlhood days was brought to Ohio by her parents, the family home being established near New Comerstown. The death of George P. Mizer occurred June 30, 1886, but his widow still survives at the age of eighty-one years.

Upon the home farm William A. Mizer was reared and when not busy with his text-books as a district-school student he aided in the work of the home farm, assisting in the cultivation of the fields from the time of early spring planting. His preliminary education was supplemented by study in a select school at New Comerstown, which he attended through two winter seasons. At the age of nineteen years he began work in a country store and in early life he was inured to had labor and learned the value of untiring industry and perseverance. On the 9th of September, 1865, he began clerking for the firm of Mizer & Ley for five dollars per month. His duties were manifold and included the janitor work in the store and the currying of the horses, besides making sales. That he proved capable and faithful is indicated by the fact that he was frequently entrusted to conduct the business in the absence of the proprietors and at one time five thousand dollars was left in his care. He remained in that store for three years and while there learned the German language, for there were many German speaking people in the neighborhood. He afterward became a salesman in the employ of J. W. Pierce and subsequently, as the result of his diligence and economy, he was enabled, in connection with John H. Lovelace, to purchase this store which he conducted for three years. Selling out on account of his health he afterward engaged in the sale of farm implements for one year and on the 3d of January, 1873, he became connected with the insurance business, accepting the agency in Coshocton county for the Farmers Insurance Company of Leroy, Ohio. He also represented the interests of the company in Holmes county, Ohio, and is still engaged in the business, controlling today

the largest fire insurance agency in Coshocton. Prior to his removal to this city he lived in Bakersville until September 1, 1890. He has done business in this county for the past thirty-five years and has a wide acquaintance throughout its borders.

Mr. Mizer has always been active in politics and is a stalwart advocate of democratic principles. On the 9th of November, 1899, he was elected clerk of the courts of Coshocton county and served for three years. In 1903 he was again chosen for that office and continued in the position until 1906. Otherwise he has never sought political preferment but has been content to do his duty as a citizen in private relations, giving his aid and influence to every measure calculated to prove of public benefit. He has been president of the Citizens Building & Loan Association since 1894 and is proving an excellent executive officer, at the same time carefully controlling his insurance business, in which connection he represents about twenty companies.

On the 22d of November, 1870, Mr. Mizer was married to Miss Helen M. Pierce and they now have three children: French V., born July 16, 1875; Blake V., born February 13, 1880; and Audrey V., March 8, 1888. Mr. Mizer is a Royal Arch Mason, and is most loyal to the teachings of the craft and is in hearty sympathy with its principles of mutual helpfulness and brotherly kindness. His reliability in business, his consideration for the rights and interests of others, his activity in support of progressive community affairs and his faithfulness in the discharge of every obligation that devolves upon him, have made him one of the popular and respected citizens of Coshocton.

JAMES R. PARK.

James R. Park, a member of the firm of Park & Renner, owners of the planing-mill at Fresno, was born in White Eyes township, this county, on March 26, 1862, a son of W. H. Park, a sketch of whose life appears elsewhere in this volume. Our subject was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. At the age of twenty years he began to learn the carpenter's trade, and thus early became interested in the lumber product, with which he familiarized himself to the fullest detail by working in a sawmill during the winter months for fifteen successive years, following his trade of carpentering during the months of summer. In 1893 Mr. Park located in Fresno and from that time on devoted his entire attention to carpentering until in 1903, when in conjunction with Philip Renner he equipped a sawmill plant with all modern machinery and engaged in the manufacture of lumber, handling it from the log to the finished product. Their output consists of window sashes, door frames, and all kinds of mill work. Their patronage has been most liberal and the business has been a thriving one from the outset. In addition to his milling interests, Mr. Park is also a director and treasurer of the Avondale Glove Company, of which he was one of the organizers.

On May 28, 1884, Mr. Park was united in marriage to Miss Salena Boyd who, like himself, is a native of White Eyes township, born May 30, 1860. She is the daughter of Samuel T. and Sophia (Caton) Boyd. Her father died in 1888 at the age of fifty-five years while her mother, who is now sixty-three years of age, is a resident of Coshocton. They were the parents of four children, of whom three are living, namely: Salena, the wife of our subject; Luella, the wife of Mero Weir, of Coshocton; and Blanche, the wife of Bert Todd, also of Coshocton. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Park have been born six children, namely: Orval, who is attending Delaware college; Walter, Russell and Virgil, all of whom reside at home with their parents. Walter is engaged in teaching, while Russell is a graduate of the Fresno high school. Lester, the oldest, and Bertha, the youngest, are deceased.

Politically Mr. Park is a republican, though he has never aspired to public office. He has ever taken an active interest in educational matters, and is now a member of the board of education. Fraternally, he is a member of Fresno Lodge, No. 11688, M. W. A., of which he is treasurer, and he and his wife are also members of the Royal Neighbors. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in the United Presbyterian church, in which he holds the office of treasurer.

ANDREW STEPHON.

Andrew Stephon needs no introduction to the readers of this volume for he is a well known business man of Bakersville, where he is successfully engaged in merchandising. He has also been active in community affairs and his labors in behalf of public progress have been far-reaching and beneficial. He was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, November 3, 1853, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Eckert) Stephon, both of whom were natives of Germany. They remained residents of that land until 1842, when they came to America and established their home in Tuscarawas county. The father was a tailor by trade, but after reaching the new world turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits, owning and cultivating a farm in Tuscarawas county up to the time of his death, which occurred in June, 1888. His widow survived him for about eight years and passed away in 1896. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom eight are living: Margaret, the wife of Fred Eckfelt is living in Port Washington, Ohio; Henry, whose home is in Guernsey county, Ohio; Caroline, the wife of Valentine Goedle, a resident of Blackband, Ohio; Adam, whose home is in Tuscarawas county; Emma, the wife of Mark Miller also living in Tuscarawas county; William, of the same county; Mary the wife of David Vanostran of Tuscarawas county; and Andrew, of this review.

Andrew Stephon spent the days of his boyhood and youth under the parental roof, and acquired his education in the common schools. During the periods of vacation he worked in the fields, assisting in the plowing,

planting and harvesting, but at length he put aside agricultural interests. He then became a dealer in sewing machines and continued in that business for ten years, when he believed that his experience and his capital, acquired through his previous industry and economy, justified his becoming a factor in commercial lines. Therefore, in 1887 he turned his attention to mercantile lines in Bakersville. There he has conducted business continuously since, having a well appointed store. His sales are now quite extensive and the enterprise is proving profitable.

In 1877 Mr. Stephon married Miss Clara Andrews, who was born in Tuscarawas county in 1856. Her father died in December, 1899, but her mother is still living and yet makes her home in Bakersville. Mrs. Stephon was one of a family of seven children, and by her marriage has become the mother of three daughters: Jessie is the wife of R. T. Leach, who is in partnership with her father, and by this marriage there is one son, Andrew; Stella J. is the wife of E. D. Swagert, of New Comerstown, Ohio, and they have one daughter, Dorothea K.; Mildred M., a graduate of the Bakersville high school, is yet at home.

The parents are consistent and faithful members of the Presbyterian church, and they occupy an enviable position in social circles, where intelligence is regarded as an essential factor to agreeableness. Mr. Stephon is well known as a leading republican of his community, and for three terms filled the office of assessor. He has also served on the school board and was postmaster under presidents Harrison and McKinley. His official duties have always been discharged with the utmost promptness and fidelity, and he is widely recognized as a citizen of genuine worth whether found in business, political and social relations.

THOMAS J. HANLEY.

The prosperity of any community, town or city depends upon its commercial activity, its industrial interests and its trade relations and therefore among the builders of a town are those who stand at the head of its business enterprises. In this relation Thomas J. Hanley deserves mention. He has for eighteen years been engaged in the milling business and is now president of the Hanley Milling Company, one of the successful and important productive industries of the city. He was born in County Limerick, Ireland, July 12, 1859, and his parents, David and Ann (Carey) Hanley, were also natives of County Limerick. They came to the United States with their family of seven children in 1862 and settled in Steubenville, Ohio, where they continued to reside until called to the home beyond. The father passed away in 1874 at the age of sixty-two years, while his wife died at the age of seventy-eight.

Thomas J. Hanley was but three years old when his parents sailed across the Atlantic and became residents of the new world. He attended the public schools of Steubenville and afterward continued his education in

T. J. HANLEY.

the Curry Institute of Pittsburg. He started in business life at the age of seventeen years in company with his two brothers, Richard and Joseph P. Hanley, the former now engaged in the real-estate business in Sheridan, Pennsylvania, while the latter was practicing law in Toledo, this state, at the time of his death, which occurred in July, 1908. The brothers formed a partnership and engaged in the manufacture of brooms in Steubenbville for two years. Thomas J. Hanley then turned his attention to railroading, with which business he was connected for five years.

In the year 1886 occurred the marriage of Mr. Hanley and Miss Mary M. O'Connor, of Cresson Springs, Pennsylvania, and immediately following his marriage Mr. Hanley engaged in general merchandising in Dennison, Ohio, where he remained until July, 1891. Selling out his business there, he came to Coshocton in the same year and succeeded J. F. Williams & Son in the milling business, forming a partnership with Samuel Ferguson. They operated the mill under the firm name of Ferguson & Hanley until 1896, when Mr. Hanley purchased his partner's interest and carried on the business individually. In 1904, however, the business was incorporated under the name of the Hanley Milling Company, with Mr. Hanley as the president and general manager. This has become an important industry of the city. The mill is equipped with the latest improved machinery and modern appliances and is one of the largest in Coshocton. The excellence of their product insures them a liberal patronage and the company is kept busy filling orders from all parts of the surrounding country. The output of the house is now large and the scope of manufacture includes White Lily, Early Riser and Snow Flake flours. They also manufacture meal and feed and deal in grain. Mr. Hanley is also president of the Sixth Street theater. He is a man of forceful character and marked individuality and is gathering the generous harvest which is the just recompense of indomitable energy.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hanley have been born six children: Veronica, Delsie, Thomas, Ambrose, Jerome and Mary Margaret, all of whom are under the parental roof. Mr. Hanley is a member of Coshocton Lodge, No. 376, B. P. O. E.; Coshocton Council, No. 994, K. C.; and the Catholic church. His interest in community affairs is not a matter of idle assertion. On the contrary he is a worker for the public good and is now the president of the Coshocton County Good Roads Association. He stands for progress not only in his business affairs but in public life as well and his efforts are proving far-reaching and beneficial.

JOHN WAGONER.

While well known in business affairs as a representative of agricultural and stock-raising and breeding interests, John Wagoner has also figured prominently in local political circles and has been especially active and helpful in support of movements for the improvement of roads. He is now serving as road commissioner and in other cities has done effective service for the public welfare.

A native of Muskingum county, Ohio, Mr. Wagoner was born June 21, 1834, a son of John and Barbara (Shurtz) Wagoner, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The father went to Muskingum county, Ohio, as a young man, while the mother located there during her girlhood days with her parents. John Wagoner was born in 1796 and while still a resident of Pennsylvania assisted in building the ships which composed Commodore Perry's fleet on Lake Erie during the war of 1812. He volunteered to Perry before the battle but owing to his youth and a full complement of men he was not accepted. On coming to Muskingum county he turned his attention to farming, with which he was identified during his active life. He died in 1879 upon the farm where the birth of his son John occurred, and on which he had long made his home, transforming the place from a wild, unimproved tract of land into one of rich fertility. His early political support was given to the whig party, and on its dissolution he joined the ranks of the republican party, believing firmly that its principles were most conducive to good government. While never an office seeker he was a factor in the party councils, and his fellow townsmen called him to serve in various township positions. In the community he was regarded as a man of influence, for it was known that his views of life were sound and progressive and that he manifested an unusual interest in public affairs.

Mr. Wagoner, whose name introduces this review, was reared at home, acquiring his education in the common schools of the township. At twenty-one years of age he began teaching and for fifteen years followed the profession, imparting readily and clearly to others the knowledge which he had acquired. During these years he was also engaged in farming and in the operation of a sawmill and a threshing-machine. He introduced the second portable sawmill ever brought into the county and was also the owner of one of the early threshers here. Leaving Muskingum county in 1859, he removed to Coshocton county and for four years was a resident of Tuscarawas township. Susequently he removed to Franklin township, where he has since resided, and since 1869 has made his home continuously on the farm of one hundred and ninety-three acres, which is still to him a gratifying source of revenue. The fields annually return golden harvests, and in addition to the tilling of the soil he has made a specialty of the breeding and raising of Merino sheep, while for several years he has also extensively engaged in buying wool. His business judgment is usually correct and his enterprise has placed him among the men of affluence in his community.

While he has capably conducted his business interests, Mr. Wagoner has also figured prominently in republican circles and for years has taken an active part in the work of the organization, his opinions carrying weight in its councils. He has likewise been a stalwart and helpful advocate of the cause of public education and served for several years as a member of the school board, while at the present time he is treasurer of the board. He has likewise favored higher education and in fact does all in his power to promote intellectual progress. Something of his personal popularity is indicated by the fact that while living in a township which is regarded as a democratic stronghold he is now serving as township treasurer. He has also been elected

and reelected justice of the peace, until his incumbency in the office covers twelve years, during which time his decisions were strictly fair and impartial, winning for him the commendation of all law-abiding citizens. He has for years been an advocate of good roads and has done much to better the condition of public highways in Coshocton county. Under a special act authorizing not less than four townships to improve the roads by special taxation he was appointed a road commissioner in 1907 for the townships of Franklin, Tuscarawas, Jackson and Keene, and in this capacity has done much to further the good roads movement here, his labors being manifested in practical results which have met with the approval of the citizens of this part of the county.

Mr. Wagoner has been married twice. In 1858 he wedded Miss Catherine Zimmer, of Muskingum county, and unto them were born six children, of whom four are living, namely: Ada Alice, the wife of Andrew Brannon, of Franklin township; Henry Howard, a fruit-grower of Stanislaus county, California; Judson E., superintendent of the Coshocton Iron Works, at Monongahela, Pennsylvania; and William A., a farmer of Franklin township. The wife and mother died in 1883, and in 1885 Mr. Wagoner married Mrs. Hattie Welling, nee Lewis, of Falls township, Muskingum county, a daughter of George Lewis, who was one of the early settlers there and was prominent in community affairs, serving as the first clerk of the court in Muskingum county and as one of its first surveyors, being employed by the government.

Mr. Wagoner is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry and has always taken an active part in religious work, being now one of the members and trustees of St. Paul's Lutheran church in Franklin township. His life has been well spent. For a period of almost a half century he has lived in Coshocton county, and has not only been an interested witness of its growth and improvement, but has contributed in substantial measure to its development, while as a business man he has made a creditable record, and that his social qualities prove attractive is indicated by his large circle of friends.

ABNER McCOY.

John McCoy, the father of our subject, came to Ohio in 1806 in company with his parents, Joseph and Milly McCoy, and first located at Zanesville, but the following winter removed to Virginia township, Coshocton county, where a cabin was built in midwinter. Upon that farm the family made their home for ten years and it is now owned by William McGee. The boys of the McCoy household spent most of their time playing with the Indians as there were no schools to attend. In 1817, at the age of twenty-two years, John McCoy entered a tract of land in Virginia township, consisting of four hundred acres, and since that far-distance date the McCoy farm has changed hands but once, that being from John McCoy to Abner, the subject of this sketch.

Abner McCoy did his full share in the development and improvement of a tract of land of four hundred acres and it was only during a few weeks of the winter months that he was permitted to attend school, therefore his advantages in that direction were very limited. Mr. McCoy began life on his own account on the farm which has always been his home, this being one of the largest and most productive tracts of land in Coshocton county. In addition to doing general farming he also raises stock on quite an extensive scale, keeping only that of the highest grades.

Mr. McCoy was married on the 18th of October, 1871, to Miss Elizabeth Meek, a daughter of Asa and Virginia Meek, residents of Virginia township. Their union was blessed with seven children, three sons and four daughters. The sons are George F., Asa and William A., while the daughters are: Virginia, the wife of Harvey Cox; Sarah J., the wife of Edward Dickinson; Margaret B.; and Mabel V. The wife and mother passed to her final reward February 26, 1908, and thus the community lost one of its most highly esteemed women and the household a devoted and loving wife and mother.

Mr. McCoy gives his political support to the democratic party and in 1887 was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, serving for two terms, or six years. He brought to the office sound judgment and good business sense, and in political circles is held in high esteem. He also served as school director for several years and at the present writing is a member of the township board of education. He is a public-spirited citizen, whose worth well merits the high regard in which he is uniformly held.

JACOB EDMOND WOLFE.

Jacob Edmond Wolfe, who follows farming in Tuscarawas township, is a representative of one of the oldest families of this county. Hardly had the work of improvement and development been begun when his grandparents settled in this part of the state. The Indians still visited the neighborhood and only here and there had a white man established a home and laid claim to the land, planting the seeds of civilization on virgin soil. The grandparents came from Pennsylvania in the year of 1812 and settled on White Eyes plains, where the grandfather acquired extensive landed properties.

There, amid the wild scenes of pioneer life, George Wolfe, the father of our subject, was reared. He was born in Pennsylvania and was therefore ten years of age when he came with his parents to Ohio. He assisted in the arduous task of developing a new farm and experienced many of the hardships and privations of pioneer life. After arriving at years of maturity he married Miss Annis Salyards, who was born in this county. They settled in Keene township, where George Wolfe, who was a tanner by trade, followed the tanning business for some years, meeting with excellent success in his undertakings. He also became one of the extensive farmers of the county, acquiring twelve hundred acres of land, which he managed in con-

nection with his tanning interests. His political support was given to the democratic party and he served for one term as county commissioner. He was also a deacon in the Baptist church and took an active and helpful interest in the church work. No measure for the benefit of the community failed to receive his endorsement and cooperation and he was regarded as a valued resident of the county. He died November 11, 1886, at the advanced age of eighty-four years.

Jacob Edmond Wolfe, whose name introduces this review, was born on the home farm in Keene township, August 2, 1864, and as his age and strength permitted he assisted more and more largely in the work of the farm, alternating his time between the labors of the fields and the duties of the schoolroom. He attended successively the district schools, the high school of Louisville, Ohio, and the Keene Academy. As his father was then in advanced years, Jacob Edmond Wolfe took up the work of the home farm and managed the property. He continued to reside thereon for five years after his father's death or until the spring of 1891, when he removed to his present farm in Tuscarawas township—a property that came to him through inheritance. It is splendidly improved, being equipped with all modern conveniences and accessories. A substantial home, good barns and substantial outbuildings stand in the midst of well tilled fields, and everything about the place is indicative of his care and supervision.

In 1901 Mr. Wolfe was married to Miss Amelia Jones of West Lafayette, this county, and they have two children, Gnida Maria and Dean Samuel. Mr. Wolfe votes with the democratic party and has served as township trustee for four years. He was president of the committee appointed by the Business Men's Association and the Good Roads Association of Coshocton county, who organized the townships of Tuscarawas, Jackson, Keene and Franklin into a special road district for the improvement of public highways. He is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which he holds membership. The work instituted by his grandfather and carried on by his father is continued by him, and for almost a century the family name has figured in connection with the business development and agricultural progress of the county.

GEORGE W. NEED.

George W. Need has reached the very venerable age of eighty-nine years and is now living with his son in White Eyes township. His life has been one of business activity, characterized by straightforward dealing and wherever he has lived he has enjoyed the confidence and good will of his fellowmen. He was born in Harrison county, Ohio, March 3, 1819. James Monroe was at that time president of the United States and had only had three predecessors. Travel by the aid of steam, either on the railroad or on the rivers, was hardly known. In fact it had gone scarcely beyond the experimental stage. All of the great Mississippi valley was largely an

unsettled and unimproved wilderness and the family home in which George Need spent his boyhood days was upon the frontier. His parents, George and Sarah (Myser) Need, were both natives of Pennsylvania but had become pioneers of Harrison county, Ohio, where the father followed the carpenter's trade. Unto him and his wife were born the following children: Matilda, deceased; George W., of this review; David and Margaret, who have also passed away; Samuel, a resident of Tuscarawas county; John, who was killed in the war; Maria, the wife of John Hiner, of Iowa; and Sarah Ann, living in Tuscarawas county. The father died in 1856 and the mother, surviving him for three decades, passed away in 1886.

George W. Need was reared on the home farm amid the wild scenes and environments of pioneer life. He can well remember when candles were used for lighting houses and when cooking was done over the old-time fireplace. Most of the buildings of the neighborhood were constructed of logs and much of the natural timber still stood. Farm work was done with machinery very crude as compared with that of the present time and he has lived to see remarkable changes in the methods of farming. No longer does the farmer walk behind the plow in the fields and drop the seed by hand. The modern riding plow, the cultivator, the self reaper and binder and the steam thresher have replaced the primitive farm implements and revolutionized the work done in the fields. Mr. Need remained at home, assisting in the arduous task of developing the place up to the time of his marriage.

On the 8th of October, 1844, he wedded Miss Barbara Hawk, who was born in Carroll county, Ohio, in 1822 and was a daughter of Leonard and Margaret (Rydenhouse) Hawk. Following his marriage Mr. Need settled upon a rented farm, which he cultivated for three years and then when his economy and industry had brought him sufficient capital he purchased fifty acres of land in Coshocton county. On the place was a small log cabin, in which he lived for five years. He then sold his original farm and bought eighty acres in Adams township, upon which he also lived for five years. Later he purchased another eighty-acre tract and afterward one hundred and thirty acres more, residing upon that place for seven years, when he sold all of his land in Ohio and removed to Iowa. He remained in the latter state, however, for only a year, when he returned to Coshocton county and invested in eighty acres of land, on which he resided for a year. On the expiration of that period he disposed of his property and lived upon the Hawk farm for one year, after which he bought two hundred and fifty acres in Adams township, making it his home for about twelve months. On again selling out he once more went to Iowa, where he purchased two hundred and seventeen acres of land, cultivating it through the succeeding three years. He then disposed of that property and has since remained a resident of Ohio, now making his home with his only son, W. A. Need, who is married and resides upon a farm in White Eyes township.

Since the organization of the republican party Mr. Need has been one of its stalwart supporters, always voting for its men and measures yet never seeking office for himself. Both he and his wife are earnest, consistent Christian people, holding membership in the Methodist Episcopal church.

They have now traveled life's journey together for sixty-four years, sharing with each other the joys and sorrows, adversity and prosperity which come into the lives of all. Mr. Need has been a busy man and his career has been a useful one but of recent years he has enjoyed a rest which he has truly earned and richly merits. No history of this community would be complete without mention of Mr. Need, who has lived to witness such remarkable changes here. He has seen the introduction of the railroad, the telegraph and the telephone, while schools and churches have given their civilizing influence to the upbuilding of the community and material progress has been continuously advanced.

ROBERT ANDREW CRAWFORD.

Robert Andrew Crawford, whose constantly expanding powers and spirit of dauntless enterprise have led him into the field of industrial activity, where his labors are constituting a feature in the general progress of Coshocton, as well as a source of individual profit, is well known as the secretary and treasurer of the Hunt-Crawford Company, manufacturers of corrugated paper, packing and supplies. He was born January 25, 1872, in Mill Creek township, Coshocton county, and his early boyhood was spent on a farm. His father, Andrew Crawford, was a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, born in 1810. He came to America with his parents and other members of the family in 1820 and settled in Crawford township, Coshocton county, Ohio. Later he went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in the tanning trade, and subsequently he operated a tannery in Crawford township, Coshocton county. Later, however, he turned his attention to general agricultural pursuits and thus continued throughout the remainder of his active business career. In 1835 he was married to Miss Margaret Irwin, and unto them were born three sons and a daughter: William Henry, John Thomas, Guy Irwin and Sarah. Having lost his first wife, Mr. Crawford wedded Mary Ann Ramsey on the 16th of July, 1867. They became parents of two sons, Oliver Ramsey and Robert Andrew. The mother was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, March 10, 1825, and died at Keene, Ohio, January 10, 1902, having for more than nine years survived her husband who passed away at Keene August 29, 1892.

Robert A. Crawford spent his early life on the home farm near Keene and was graduated from the Keene township high school in 1891 and from the preparatory department of Wooster University in 1893. He then entered upon the collegiate classical course but was obliged to discontinue his studies in his senior year because of ill health. His first step after he left school in 1897 was to become a partner in the firm of Crawford & Whittemore, doing a general mercantile business in Keene, Ohio. He remained in that connection for two years and from 1899 until 1901 was engaged in the newspaper business, while through the succeeding two years he was a representative of the dry-goods trade in Coshocton. Thinking to find more

profitable fields in manufacturing lines, and seeing opportunity for the establishment of a good business, Mr. Crawford, in 1903, assisted in the organization of the Hunt-Crawford Company, manufacturers of corrugated paper, packing and supplies. They built a plant in Coshocton, equipped it with the latest improved machinery known to the trade and have since conducted a growing and prosperous undertaking. From the beginning, Mr. Crawford has been secretary and treasurer of the company and has contributed to its successful conduct by his administrative direction and sound judgment.

Not unknown in political circles he has exerted considerable influence in republican ranks and has been active as a member of the county central and executive committees. In 1904 he was appointed by Governor Herrick, Ohio building and loan examiner, and is still filling that position. He has been a member of the Phi Gamma Delta, a Greek letter fraternity, since 1893 and in 1900 joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was formerly identified with the Presbyterian church in Keene and he transferred his membership to Coshocton on his removal to the latter city.

On the 20th of December, 1900, in Coshocton, Mr. Crawford was married to Miss Annie Isabelle Stover, a daughter of LeRoy S. and Sarah (Irvine) Stover and a granddaughter of James Irvine, who was a captain in the Mexican war and organized the first military company from Coshocton under the three months' call, going to the front again with the rank of captain, while later he became major of cavalry. One child, Robert Irvine, was born unto Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, on the 10th of December, 1901, but died November 19, 1903. Mr. Crawford is interested in all that pertains to the city's welfare and upbuilding and to its material, intellectual, social and moral progress. His influence can be counted upon to further movements for the public good and Coshocton county is proud to number him among her native sons, for he is today classed with her progressive citizens.

SETH SHAW.

Seth Shaw, a member of an old and prominent county family to whom this section of the country is very largely indebted for its present high state of cultivation and development, was born in Lafayette township, November 30, 1853, the son of Velzer and Margaret (Maple) Shaw. His paternal grandfather brought his family into this county from New Jersey in 1833, and bought a large tract of what was then wild land. Velzer Shaw, the father of our subject, was born in Orange county, New Jersey, May 4, 1824, and was therefore but nine years of age at the time. He was reared in the midst of pioneer environments and as he grew to manhood the responsibilities of the place, to the possession of which he afterward succeeded, were largely shifted to his shoulders. He wedded Margaret Maple, who was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1825, and they became the parents of five children, of whom but two are now living, namely: Henry, a resident of West Lafay-

MR. AND MRS. SETH SHAW.

ette; and Seth, of this review. The mother died in 1900, while the father survived her for a few years, his death occurring in 1904.

Seth Shaw received a common-school education and began his career as an independent farmer at the early age of eighteen years. The first land which he purchased consisted of one hundred and sixteen acres in Lafayette township, which is now the property of his son Lee. Through good management, and aided by a fertile, productive soil, he derived substantial benefits from his farming operations and gradually increased his holdings of farm land and enlarged his income in proportion. Through investment and by inheritance he came into possession of city residence property for rental purposes and later embarked in mercantile pursuits. Sound judgment and keen business ability has characterized his various undertakings, so that he rates high in the mercantile agencies, and his connection with an enterprise stamps it as being of a stable, substantial nature. In addition to his home place, which consists of one hundred and twenty-one acres adjoining West Lafayette on the north, eleven acres of which lie within the corporation limits, Mr. Shaw also owns a farm of two hundred and forty acres in Oxford township and thirteen houses and lots in Coshocton, including the Union Hotel on Main street, a building containing nineteen rooms. He is now completing one of the handsomest homes in West Lafayette. It is being built of cement blocks, and covered with cement shingles, a comparatively new innovation, in the construction of which Mr. Shaw is demonstrating his faith in one of his business ventures, which consists of a plant for the manufacture of cement building blocks and cement shingles. He also owns ten thousand dollars worth of stock in the West Lafayette Manufacturing Company, which is engaged in the manufacture of enameled ware, of which he was one of the organizers. He has always maintained his home in West Lafayette, and regardless of his interests in other ventures has ever adhered to agricultural pursuits.

On the 16th of August, 1871, Mr. Shaw was united in marriage to Miss Nancy A. Hall, who was born near Parkersburg, Virginia, October 5, 1852, the daughter of John H. and Judith (Ingraham) Hall. Both of her parents were natives of Virginia, where the father was born in 1821, and the mother five years later. They left their native state and located in Coshocton county, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The mother died in 1889, while the father survived her for five years, passing away in 1894 at the age of seventy-three years. They were the parents of ten children, of whom two are dead. Those surviving are: Elihu, a resident of Kansas; Nancy A., the wife of our subject; Victoria, the wife of A. C. Dark, who lives in Oklahoma; John H., who lives in Union county, Ohio; W. B. and Arthur L., both of whom reside in Lafayette township; Sarah J., the wife of John Betham, of North Judson, Indiana; and A. M., who resides in West Lafayette.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Shaw have been born nine children, six sons and three daughters, namely: Lucian, who was graduated from the Ohio State University as civil engineer in 1904, married Miss Nellie Beyers and resides in West Lafayette. Henrietta is the wife of Howard Lennon, superintendent of the county infirmary of Coshocton county. Lee O. is a resident of

Lafayette township. J. B. is a graduate of the Ohio State University, class of 1908, where he completed the course as cyranical engineer and is now foreman in an enamel plant. He married Miss Maria Wild and now resides in Boston, Massachusetts. Isaac H. is also a graduate of the Ohio State University, where he completed the course as doctor of veterinary medicine in the class of 1907. He married Miss Carrie Burris and his home is in Sioux City, Iowa. Francis E. and Clement are at home with their parents. Antoinette and Newton are deceased.

Mr. Shaw gives his political allegiance to the democracy and has served as township assessor for two terms. Both he and his estimable wife are faithful and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which they give their loyal support.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

John Quincy Adams is a partner in the Coshocton Lumber Company, a successful commercial enterprise of the city. He was born in Keene township, this county, his parents being E. W. and Olivia (Gleason) Adams, now residents of Coshocton. His father was reared a farmer but later became interested in the lumber business as a member of the firm of Adams & Gleason at Roscoe and is now a director of the People's Banking & Trust Company and is connected with other business enterprises of Coshocton.

In the public schools of Keene and also in the Keene select school John Q. Adams pursued his education to the age of twelve years, when he removed with his parents to Coshocton and later became a high-school student, completing the course by graduation with the class of 1891. He spent two years in acquiring a more specifically literary education in the Ohio Wesleyan College at Delaware and then made his initial step in the business world at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, as an employe of a house dealing in builders' supplies, it being his intention to thoroughly acquaint himself with the business in every particular. He spent four years there and his close application and energy won him successive promotions until he finally became assistant manager of the wholesale builders' supply yard. Thus with thorough understanding of the trade he returned to Coshocton in 1901 and with his two brothers organized the Coshocton Lumber Company. This concern is the largest of the kind in the city, handling a full line of builders' supplies, including lumber. They have complete facilities for carrying on the business and their trade has enjoyed a remarkable growth. They deal exclusively in lumber and building materials, and have a large storage capacity, insuring always a large supply on hand to promptly fill all orders of whatever magnitude. The office and yards are located alongside of the Wheeling & Lake Erie tracks, where they are sure of quick shipping services. They make a specialty of large orders and are always prepared to offer an inducement to lumber buyers in general. The benefit of a large and complete stock of all classes of building material, together with prompt delivery, gives

reliable service in every detail. This business from the very commencement attracted general attention and favorable comment owing to the character and the very superior quality of the material carried. This reputation has not only been sustained but has become firmly established owing to the great volume of business done each year. This truth is fully demonstrated by the fact that today it ranks as one of the largest lumber companies in the eastern part of Ohio in any city the size of Coshocton. Their methods of doing business are such as to win the confidence of the most skeptical and the proprietors are all young men of rare business ability and the highest standing and integrity.

In his political affiliations John Q. Adams is a republican, strong in support of the party. He has attained the Knight Templar degree in Masonry, belongs to the Elks lodge, and is a member of the Beta Theta Pi. His thorough preparation for a business career proved an excellent foundation upon which to build his success, and along legitimate lines and through successive stages of development he has built up an enterprise which is now a leading commercial concern of the city.

JOHN GAULT.

The Gault family has been represented in Coshocton county from the period of its earliest pioneer history, being established here in 1815 by Adam and Margaret Gault, the paternal grandparents of our subject. They came from Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and located in Pike township.

John Gault, the subject of this review, is a worthy representative of this pioneer family, born in Pike township, a son of Adam and Sarah (Miller) Gault. He was reared under the parental roof and upon starting out in life on his own account chose as his occupation farming, which he is now carrying on extensively on a tract of land of three hundred and sixteen acres situated in Pike township. His farm is well improved with good and substantial barns and outbuildings, and everything about the place is kept in a neat and thrifty appearance indicating the progressive methods of the owner. In addition to raising the various cereals best adapted to soil and climate he also raises stock and both branches of his business are proving a profitable source of revenue to him.

Mr. Gault established a home of his own by his marriage, on the 22d of June, 1867, to Miss Susan White, a daughter of Louis and Sarah (Norris) White. Their union has been blessed with three children, a daughter and two sons: Sarah Isabelle, Darl F. and Tilden A. The sons assist the father in carrying on the homestead property.

Mr. Gault's study of the political questions and issues of the day has led him to give stalwart support to the men and measures of the democratic party, and he has been called by his fellow townsmen to fill public offices, having served as treasurer of the township for several years, as trustee of the township and also as a member of the school board. His religious faith is

indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church. Mr. Gault is an advocate of every movement that is calculated to benefit the community, either educationally, morally or socially, and as a representative of one of the oldest and most prominent pioneer families of Coshocton county he stands high in the esteem of all whom he comes in contact.

JOHN CUTHBERT MILLIGAN.

Investigation into the life record of John Cuthbert Milligan shows that he is lacking in none of those essential qualities which make the good citizen, the liberal business man and the faithful friend. He has been prominent in agricultural and commercial circles, has demonstrated his loyalty to his country on the field of battle, and in every relation of life has measured up to the full standard of honorable manhood. He is now living retired in the enjoyment of well earned rest and the most envious cannot grudge him his success, so honorably has it been won, and so worthily used.

Mr. Milligan is a native of Coshocton county, his birth having occurred in Keene township, September 4, 1837. His paternal grandfather, a native of Ireland, was the founder of the family in the new world, settling in Virginia. His father, Cuthbert Milligan, was a native of Hardy county, Virginia, and came to Coshocton county in 1815, casting in his lot with the pioneer settlers who were reclaiming this region and converting it from a frontier district into the homes of a contented, happy and prosperous people. He bore his full share in the work of development and for many years was closely associated with its agricultural interests, meeting with gratifying success in his undertakings. He started from Virginia with a horse and fifty dollars, and with such meager possessions began life in Ohio, but as the years passed, his untiring energy and determination overcame all obstacles and he steadily worked his way upward. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1883, he was the owner of over nine hundred acres of good farm land. At the time of the war of 1812 he enlisted, but was never called to active service. He married Dorothy Reed, also a native of Hardy county, Virginia. The Reeds were of English lineage and settled in the Old Dominion at an early epoch in its history. The fighting blood has always prevailed in this family and when the country's safety has been imperiled members of the family have valiantly fought for the interests of this land. Anthony Reed, the grandfather of John C. Milligan, and also a native of Virginia, was a participant in the Revolutionary war, taking part in a number of hotly contested battles. His brother, Joseph Reed, served on Washington's staff, and was a prominent figure in those times. Loyal and patriotic, he rendered valuable aid to the father of his country in the efforts to free America from the yoke of British tyranny. The British offered him fifty thousand pounds if he would serve England and his reply was "I am not worth the purchasing; but such as I am, the king of Great Britain is not able

to buy me." He was also offered the best colonial office in the gift of the king. Dorothy Reed was reared in the county of her nativity and in early womanhood gave her hand in marriage to Cuthbert Milligan, with whom she came to Ohio. They lived to see this region transformed from the frontier district into one of the most progressive counties of the commonwealth, retaining their residence in Coshocton county until called to their final rest. The death of Mrs. Milligan occurred in 1887.

There were still many evidences of pioneer life to be seen in this district during the boyhood days of John C. Milligan, who was reared on the home farm in Keene township and pursued his education in the district schools near his father's home. He continued his studies during the winter months to the age of twenty years. His father then gave him a part of the old homestead and he successfully cultivated this, carrying on general agricultural pursuits until 1890. In the meantime he added largely to his original tract and became known as one of the leading farmers of the community, for his fields were always highly cultivated and on his farm were found the most modern improvements. In 1890 Mr. Milligan moved to Coshocton and established an implement business, which soon became a leading concern of the kind in the county. He bought for cash, sought only to secure a fair profit on his investment and at all times employed the most straightforward business methods. No word was ever uttered against his business integrity and the farming community had the most absolute confidence in him. Thus his sales steadily increased until in 1907, when he sold out to the Gray Hardware Company. He then established his present business with a view of assisting his son in making a start in the commercial world, and the latter is now at the head of a prosperous and constantly growing enterprise.

The only interruption to Mr. Milligan's business career came in his enlistment as a soldier of the Civil war. Hardly had the smoke from Fort Sumter's guns cleared away when, on the 17th of April, in response to the first call, he enlisted as a member of Company D, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He participated in the battles of Phillippi and Carricks Ford, and on the expiration of his first term was honorably discharged in August, 1861. Three years later he reenlisted in the Nineteenth Ohio and went with Sherman on his march to the sea and throughout the Atlanta campaign. He participated in many other important battles, which contributed to the victory that finally crowned the Union arms, and on the 10th of June, 1865, was honorably discharged. Always loyal to his country and displaying a most patriotic spirit, he offered to enlist in the Spanish-American war. He has been equally faithful to the welfare of the community in his service in local offices. He has filled a number of township positions and for twenty-one years was justice of the peace in Keene township, where his decisions, always fair and impartial, "won him golden opinions from all sorts of people." He was for twenty-one years a member of the board of education in Keene and the public-school system has ever found in him a stalwart champion. He has voted with the republican party since its

organization and for twenty years was central committeeman of Keene township.

On the 7th of October, 1862, Mr. Milligan was married to Miss Elizabeth McCollough, a native of Jackson township, this county, who died November 29, 1879. Their children were as follows: Alice K., who was born in 1863, and is active as her father's housekeeper; Flora Elizabeth, who was born June 10, 1865, and is the wife of Charles Hoagland, a resident of Keene; Mary Laura, who was born in 1867, and is now engaged in business in Seattle, Washington; Charles Alexander, who was born in 1869, and is now in the plumbing business; James Edward, who was born in 1871, and is living in Blissfield, Ohio; Sarah Jane, who was born in 1873, and died in 1905; William Cuthbert, who was born in 1875, and is now in Columbus, Ohio; and John Howard, who was born in 1879, and died in infancy. The loss of Mr. Milligan's wife has always been a source of great sorrow to him, as he was devotedly attached to her. Theirs was largely an ideal marriage relation and their mutual love and confidence increased as the years passed by.

Mr. Milligan has been a consistent member of the Methodist Protestant church for fifty-two years; has taken an active interest in its work and has filled all of its official positions. He is likewise a valued member of the Grand Army of the Republic and his life has been an open book. He attributes his success to the fact that he has always endeavored to follow the Golden Rule. He has ever been a worker, never fearing that laborious attention to detail that is so necessary in the acquirement of success, but while he has made steady progress along the lines of affluence he has never been neglectful of his duty towards his fellowmen nor to his country and he enjoys to the fullest extent the confidence and good will of all with whom he has come in contact.

STEPHEN F. BALO.

Honorable in business, loyal in citizenship, charitable in thought, kindly in action, true to every trust reposed in him, the life of Stephen F. Balo was the highest type of Christian manhood and thus his death, which occurred April 9, 1907, was the occasion of deep sorrow to his many friends. He was born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, May 7, 1835, a son of Francis and Elizabeth (Strom) Balo, who in 1853 emigrated to the United States. Landing in New York the family made their way to Cleveland, whence they journeyed by canal boat to Adams Mills and this has been the home of the Balos to the present time. When the family arrived here they were in very limited financial circumstances and were strangers in a new country, without friends and unable to speak the English language. They, therefore, endured many hardships and privations in establishing a home. The father and two of the sons, however, secured employment in the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for which they never received their

pay. Soon after arriving here sickness overtook them, all of the family, with the exception of the two youngest members, having the ague, which was prevalent at that time. One of the children died from the sickness and owing to this unfortunate circumstance the little money which they had saved was soon exhausted and they were reduced to abject want and were obliged to call upon the county for assistance, which soon supplied them with the necessities of life.

After regaining his health, Stephen Balo secured employment with a farmer in the neighborhood, with whom he worked until the time of the Civil war when, feeling that his first duty was to his country, he enlisted in August, 1862, as a member of Company H, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He served under Sherman and Hooker and was mustered out June, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio.

Following his return from the war he engaged in farming with his father and later farmed on his own account, owning a well improved tract in Virginia township, where he carried on general agricultural pursuits and stock-raising. Deprived in his youth of many of the necessities and advantages of life, as the years passed and he prospered in his undertakings, he availed himself of all the comforts and conveniences of life and occupied one of the finest and most modern country homes in this section of the state.

Soon after returning from the war, Mr. Balo established a home of his own by his marriage, November 9, 1865, to Miss Martha J. Bird, a daughter of Joshua and Martha (Pepper) Bird. Their union was blessed with six children: Laura, the wife of Abe Ridgeway; Elizabeth E., the wife of Hamilton S. Scott; Jerre F.; James H.; Mary A.; Rhoda B., now the wife of George F. Bainter, a practicing physician of Strasburg, Ohio.

Mr. Balo gave his political support to the men and measures of the democratic party, while his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Presbyterian church at Adams Mills. Mr. Balo was a remarkable man in many respects. In him were embodied the virtues of the early pioneers—the steadfast purpose, rugged integrity and religious zeal—virtues to which the splendid civilization of America is indebted for its wonderful development and its glorious progress.

WILLIAM GRAHAM.

William Graham, who is extensively engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits and stock-raising, is numbered among the enterprising citizens of Coshocton county. He was born in this county, October 6, 1862, a son of James and Matilda (Bryan) Graham. The paternal grandparents emigrated from England to America in 1812 and was en route at the time war was declared between Great Britain and the United States. The vessel on which they were passengers was seized by a British man-of-war and taken to a port in Nova Scotia where the passengers were detained as prison-

ers. The grandfather was a stonemason by trade and worked on government buildings during the time he was held as a prisoner and it was at this time that James, the father of our subject, was born, the year of his birth being 1814. After peace was declared between the United States and Great Britain the family was released and came direct to Pike township, Coshocton county, the year of their arrival here being 1816. Here the grandfather entered three hundred acres of land from the government and soon began clearing the forests and establishing a home for himself and family. In the maternal line our subject comes of Irish descent, his maternal grandfather, James Bryan, and his brother Silas being natives of Muskingum county, to which place their parents had removed upon their emigration from the Emerald isle. James spent his remaining days in Muskingum county, but Silas removed to Illinois. He was the grandfather of William Jennings Bryan, the noted statesman and presidential candidate in 1908, so that the latter is a distant relative of Mr. Graham of this review.

William Graham was reared on his father's farm assisting in the work of cultivating the fields during the spring and summer months, while in the winter seasons he pursued his studies in the district schools. He has always followed the occupation to which he was reared and now in addition raises fruit on an extensive scale and is also engaged in stock-raising. He now operates a farm of one hundred and six acres in Washington township and ninety acres in Muskingum county, his tracts of land being among the most valuable and best improved in this section of the state.

Mr. Graham was married in April, 1886, to Miss Margaret Lemert, a daughter of John C. and Mary (Mull) Lemert. Two sons and one daughter have blessed this union: Frank C., John L. and Mary E. Mr. Graham gives his political support to the men and measures of democracy and is a public-spirited citizen, always ready and willing to contribute his share in every public movement calculated to better the conditions of the community in which he lives. He has served as a member of the county infirmary board for three years and is also a member of the district school board. He is also a notary public, the only man in the township officiating in that capacity. He is a Knight of Pythias and in religious faith is a Presbyterian. He and his family occupy an attractive home, wherein reigns culture and refinement, and its hospitality is enjoyed by a host of warm friends.

HENRY HARRISON HAGELBARGER.

Henry Harrison Hagelbarger is a prosperous farmer of Tiverton township, owning one hundred and sixty-seven acres of valuable land here. He is a native son of the township, born June 24, 1861, of the marriage of Jacob and Eliphal (Humphrey) Hagelbarger. The father was born in the state of New York, March 21, 1835, and came with his parents to Coshocton county, the family home being established in Jefferson township.

H. H. HAGELBARGER AND FAMILY.

He grew up on the home farm, subsequent to which time he removed to Tiverton township and with the exception of two years spent in Cerro Gordo county, Iowa, has spent his time in Coshocton county. He still survives and makes his home a few miles south of Tiverton. The mother was born in the Buckeye state and was married in Coshocton county. She became the mother of three children: Catherine Elizabeth, now the wife of I. L. Ghin, of Geneva, Nebraska; Henry H., of this review; and one who died in infancy. The mother also passed to her final reward about this time and both lie buried in Cerro Gordo county, Iowa.

Henry H. Hagelbarger was but two years old at the time of his mother's demise. He was then carefully reared by the father and was educated in the district schools of Tiverton township. He remained at home until he had reached the age of twenty-two years and has made farming his life work. He now owns one hundred and sixty-seven acres of land in Tiverton township, this constituting one of the best tracts in this section of Coshocton county. Six years ago he built a fine modern residence, supplied with every convenience and accessory for the comfort of the inmates, has good barns and outbuildings, and everything about his place is kept in a neat and thrifty condition. He carries on general farming and is interested in the Horse Breeders' Association, owning a third interest in the French draft horse, Tongours. He is also a stockholder in the Bell Telephone Company.

Mr. Hagelbarger was married January 1, 1888, to Miss Dora Winslow, a daughter of David and Sarah (Spurgeon) Winslow. The Winslow ancestry can be traced back to the time of the Mayflower and members of the name were heroes in the war of the Revolution. The paternal grandfather came to Ohio from Massachusetts, covering the entire distance on foot. He located the farm in Tiverton township on which our subject now resides. This region was then a dense wilderness and the grandfather in due course of time developed a good farm property. He built a log house, which at that time was considered the best house in Tiverton township and which until six years ago remained the family residence. It was on this farm and in that log house that David Winslow, the father of Mrs. Hagelbarger, was born and here he spent his entire life, his death occurring January 25, 1901. The wife and mother died June 8, 1889, and their remains lie buried in the Baptist cemetery in Tiverton township. After the death of his wife Mr. Winslow remained in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Hagelbarger, from whom he received the most devoted care. Mrs. Hagelbarger has one sister, Elizabeth, now the wife of J. J. Day, a general merchant of Killbuck, this state. The former was educated in the district schools and remained with her parents until the time of her marriage.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Hagelbarger has been blessed with six children: Noble H., who was born September 14, 1889, and is in school; Nellie, born December 11, 1892; Ralph W., born January 11, 1897; Ruth, born October 25, 1899; Wayne, born January 25, 1903; and one who was born September 26, 1905, and died in infancy.

Politically Mr. Hagelbarger is a republican and his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Disciples church at Tiverton, of which

his wife and two eldest children are also members. His fraternal relations are with the Patrons of Husbandry, and he is a master of the Grange. Having spent his entire life in Tiverton township, Mr. Hagelbarger has a very wide and favorable acquaintance here. He is therefore interested in the progress and advancement of the community in which he lives and has always done his full share in bringing such conditions about. His estimable wife also shares with him in the esteem in which he is held and their own hospitable home is a favorite resort for their many friends.

WILLIAM HENRY McCABE.

The world pays its tribute of respect to the man who is successful in business, but more than that instinctively yields deference to him whose life has been passed in accordance with high and honorable principles, never displaying that selfish interest whereby the rights and privileges of others are sacrificed. The record of William Henry McCabe was in many respects an exemplary one and therefore his death was the occasion of sincere and widespread regret, when on the 13th of August, 1901, he passed away. He was born June 18, 1851, a son of John and Julia McCabe, who were natives of Ireland and came to America soon after their marriage, settling on Long Island. In 1856 they removed with their family to the vicinity of Plainfield, Coshocton county, Ohio, and afterward settled on a farm near West Lafayette, while later they took up their abode near Canal Lewisville. The father carried on agricultural pursuits throughout his entire life and died in 1885.

While yet a boy, William Henry McCabe was employed at the railway station at West Lafayette, and there met with an accident that required the amputation of his leg. Thus handicapped, many a man of less resolute spirit would have felt that there was little chance left for him in life, but Mr. McCabe was not discouraged by this misfortune, and after educating himself for a business career he came to Coshocton, where he won lifelong friends through that desirable quality, which for want of a better term has been called personal magnetism. Here he entered the employ of the firm of Hay & Wilson as bookkeeper and later, in association with others, engaged in the dry-goods business. His ability was recognized in all lines, for he possessed sound judgment and clear insight into business situations, and was able to combine diverse forces into a harmonious whole. In 1881 he became associated with H. D. Beach in the publication of a newspaper called the Standard Commonwealth, the name being due to a consolidation of two papers. Later it was changed to the Democratic Standard. In 1889 Mr. Beach sold his interest to Mr. McCabe, who remained sole proprietor up to the time of his death. The Standard became a successful journal under his guidance, and was a credit to the newspaper interests of the state.

In November, 1886, Mr. McCabe was married to Miss Ella Robinson and they had two children, James Robinson and Anna Mary. Mrs. Mc-

Cabe is a native of Franklin township, this county, and a representative of one of the prominent old families here. Her great-grandfather was Major Robinson, a native of Clarksburg, Virginia, who on coming to Ohio in 1801 settled on a farm near Conesville, Coshocton county, where he died in 1815. His son was Judge James Robinson, a very prominent representative citizen in connection with the judiciary interests of the state, and also a representative from his district to the legislature. His son, James Robinson, father of Mrs. McCabe, was a well known landowner, who at one time served as county commissioner, and died in 1868.

In politics Mr. McCabe was a pronounced democrat, who stood high in the councils of his party, where his opinions carried weight. He was appointed postmaster of Coshocton during President Cleveland's second administration, and dispatched the affairs of the office with business-like promptness. At the time of his death he was acting as chairman of the democratic county executive committee and for many years he was a delegate to every party convention to which he was eligible. Fraternally he was connected with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of Coshocton Lodge, No. 376, B. P. O. E., of which he served as exalted ruler. He was a leading citizen of his community and was identified with Coshocton for a quarter of a century. All Coshocton and hundreds of people elsewhere in the county and state knew and loved this genial, great-hearted man. He had the rare quality, not only of making friends, but of keeping them, and to be his friend was to command that which he possessed, whether it was much or little. He was generous, almost to a fault, and always felt that it was more blessed to give than to receive. He was respected by those who were his political enemies, admired by his friends, adored by his family and honored by all who knew him.

BERNARD PRESTON.

Bernard Preston, who is practically living retired in a comfortable home in West Carlisle, was throughout a long period identified with agricultural and business interests in Coshocton county. He was born in Belmont county, Ohio, September 25, 1822, a son of Silas and Ann Maria (Brown) Preston, the parents coming to Pike township, Coshocton county, from Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1833. The father was a tanner and was engaged in business in West Carlisle.

Bernard Preston, whose name introduces this record, was reared under the parental roof and at an early age entered his father's tannery, under whose direction he learned the business. He worked in his father's tannery until he had reached his majority, when he became apprenticed to learn the harness and saddler's trades. After completing his term of indenture he engaged in business in West Carlisle, where he remained until 1865, when he took up his abode upon a farm, which he had purchased a few miles north of West Carlisle, and here he engaged in general agricultural

pursuits and stock-raising until 1892, when he once more took up his abode in West Carlisle, where he owns and occupies a nice home, which is supplied with all modern conveniences and accessories for the comfort of the inmates. He was also in early life engaged in buying wool, shipping a large amount annually. His activity in business in former years has brought to him a good competency, and now in the evening of his days he can look back over a life well spent and enjoy in comfort and ease the fruits of his former toil.

Mr. Preston was married in May, 1844, to Miss Mary Westlake, a daughter of George and Ann Westlake, and their union has been blessed with twelve children, of whom four are deceased: William W., John H. and Howard, all of whom have departed this life; Louis B.; Silas; George; Charles B.; Albert D.; Ann, now the wife of George W. Gault; Sarah, now the wife of John Almack; Adeline, the wife of John H. Axline; and Bernard, who is also deceased. The wife and mother departed this life about twelve years ago.

Mr. Preston is a republican in his political views and affilations but has never been active as an office seeker. He has, however, served as assessor of the township for a number of years and has served as a member of the school board, the cause of education finding in him a warm and stalwart friend. He has not only been active in business affairs but has been a public-spirited citizen, interested in movements along all lines tending to promote material and substantial progress.

HON. JOHN W. CASSINGHAM.

The life of Hon. John W. Cassingham has been that of a gentleman of forceful character and of marked ability, and he has used well his time, talents and his opportunities, thereby adding to the name and fame of Coshocton. He is descended from both English and Scotch ancestry, his father, George F. Cassingham, having been born in County Kent, England, while his mother, who in her maidenhood bore the maiden name of Elizabeth Wilson, was born in the Scotch-Irish region of Pennsylvania.

John W. Cassingham has practically spent his entire life in Coshocton. The schools of his native place afforded him his educational privileges, and he made his initial step in the business world as driver of a cart for Samuel Brown, who had a grading contract from what is now a part of the Pan Handle Railroad Company at Rock Run, about three miles south of the city. Mr. Cassingham devoted a part of that year to the work, and the remainder of the time carried the mail on horseback between Coshocton and Canal Dover and Sugar Creek, in Tuscarawas county. He eagerly availed himself of every opportunity that led to advancement, and therefore accepted a position as assistant in the county treasurer's office. His work there extended over eleven years, commencing with Samuel Ketchum in 1857, and extending through the terms of Samuel Lamberson and S. C.

Burrell. That he was faithful and reliable is evidenced by his long connection with the office, wherein he also broadened his experience and knowledge, becoming qualified for still more responsible duties in the business world. On leaving the county treasurer's office, he organized the firm of Cassingham & Crowley and established a grocery store at the corner of Main and Fifth streets, Mr. Cassingham taking charge of the bookkeeping and the financial interests of the business. The partnership was continued until 1875, when he withdrew from the mercantile lines and turned his attention to coal mining operations in connection with Edward Prosser, having charge of a coal bank of B. S. Rickets. He was afterward connected with E. T. Dudley, of Piqua, Ohio, and afterward with Edward Prosser in the Penn Twyn Coal Company and for several years, beginning in 1879, he was secretary and financial manager of the Home Coal Company, in which E. Prosser, D. L. Triplett, the Barneys, G. W. Ricketts, Dr. Lee and others were interested.

Mr. Cassingham was again called to public life, when in the fall of 1880 he was elected county auditor. His capable service was indicated in his reelection in 1883, and through a legislative extension of his term he continued in office for nearly a year beyond the usual term. Shortly prior to his retirement from that position he became associated with the Coshocton Coal Company, and also extended his efforts to other fields of activity, joining Hugh McElroy, of Pittsburg, in 1871, in the manufacture of paper, purchasing the Coshocton Paper Mill. The new undertaking proved very profitable and Mr. Cassingham, with others, built a paper mill at Newark, Ohio. In 1893, however, both of these mills were sold to the Columbia Straw Paper Company.

Mr. Cassingham is now connected as a stockholder and director with one manufacturing concern of considerable proportion, but is not especially active in its management. In addition to his operations in the coal fields of Ohio, which have assumed extensive proportions, he has also become heavily interested in West Virginia coal and timber lands. He is likewise prominently known in financial circles, becoming a director and vice president of the Commercial Banking Company in 1894, while at the present writing he is president of this institution, which is the oldest and largest bank in the city. In 1868 he became secretary of the Coshocton Savings Building & Loan Association, and is now a director of the Citizens Building & Loan Association.

On the 5th of November, 1863, Mr. Cassingham was married to Miss Caroline Lamberson, a daughter of Samuel Lamberson, former county treasurer. They have two sons who are active, energetic men, with considerable mining interests. Mr. Cassingham's indomitable energy, good judgment, kindly disposition, simple tastes and quiet manners and methodical business habits have made him a successful man and useful citizen, and an esteemed public servant. He has been called to various local positions of trust and responsibility, serving as a member of the city council, as a trustee of the waterworks, and for fifteen years as a member of the board of education. He is recognized as one of the stalwart and influen-

tial representatives of democracy in this part of the state. In 1896 he was made a delegate to the democratic national convention in Chicago. In 1900 he was elected to represent his district in congress, and two years later was accorded reelection. He is energetic and far-seeing, honest and public-spirited, operating broadly and continuously, and by the stimulus of his exertions arousing the enterprise of others. During all his business life he has held many important relations to the public interest and his influence has been felt as a strong, steady, moving force in the social, moral and industrial movements of the community.

THOMAS HAMILTON.

Thomas Hamilton is numbered among the veterans of the Civil war and in matters of citizenship has always been as loyal to his country as when he followed the old flag on the battlefields of the south. Throughout his business career he has followed the occupation of farming and has prospered in this undertaking, being now the owner of a valuable place of three hundred and six acres in White Eyes township, upon which he has lived continuously for more than a third of a century. A native of Ireland, he was born December 5, 1842, of the marriage of John and Mary (Fair) Hamilton, both of whom were natives of County Tyrone, Ireland. They came to America in 1843, settling in Keene, Ohio, but afterward removed to White Eyes township, where the father purchased a tract of land and carried on farming until his death. Unto him and his wife were born six children: Margaret, the wife of Jonas Brown, of White Eyes township; Thomas, of this review; Claudius, deceased; Mary E., the wife of W. F. Park, of Fresno; James and Matilda, who have also passed away.

Thomas Hamilton was reared as a farm boy, working at the plow and in the harvest fields through the months of spring, summer and autumn, while in the winter seasons he pursued his education in the public schools. At the age of nineteen, however, he left the farm that he might join in the defense of the Union, for rebellion had broken out in the south and the country was in grave peril. He therefore enlisted in August, 1862, as a member of Company J, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, participating in a number of hotly contested battles. He participated in the engagements at Stone River, Mission Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain and Burnt Hickory. He was also in the battle of Atlanta and other engagements of the Atlanta campaign and was wounded in the left foot during the battle of Missionary Ridge. He was a brave and loyal soldier, never faltering in the performance of any duty assigned him, and when hostilities had been brought to an end he was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tennessee.

Mr. Hamilton then returned to Coshocton county, Ohio, and became actively interested in farming in this locality, purchasing eighty acres of land in White Eyes township. He made further arrangements for having

a home of his own by his marriage to Miss Margaret J. Boyd, who was born in this county June 6, 1843, and is a daughter of Robert and Mary Ann (Johnson) Boyd, of whom mention is made elsewhere in this volume. After their marriage the young couple took up their abode on the farm which he had purchased and made it their home until 1873, when Mr. Hamilton sold that property and purchased one hundred and sixty acres of the place on which he now resides. To this he has added from time to time until he today has three hundred and six acres in this township. His careful cultivation of his fields has resulted in bringing to him large crops which find a ready sale on the market and he also makes a specialty of raising and breeding Percheron horses, owning several full blooded horses of that kind. His business interests are capably conducted along progressive lines and he is now one of the prosperous agriculturists of the community.

Unto Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton there were born six children: Mary Etta, whose birth occurred May 26, 1866, and who passed away April 21, 1890; Cora E., born February 13, 1868, who is the wife of M. L. Barrick, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; John F., who was born December 6, 1870, and is now a resident of Van Orin, Illinois; Ada, born November 20, 1873, who is the wife of W. H. Lorenze, of Coshocton county; Collenia D., born February 25, 1878, who is the wife of John E. Thomas, of Adams township; and Robert R., born December 6, 1882, who married Victor Myer.

The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal church and Mr. Hamilton is serving as one of the church trustees. His political support is given the republican party and on that ticket he has been elected to several township offices, the duties of which he has discharged with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constitutents. He is also a member of the Grange and is interested in everything that pertains to the agricultural progress of the community. He deserves much credit for what he has accomplished in life, for his success is attributable entirely to his own labors. He has worked diligently, allowing no obstacles to bar his path and his unabating energy and industry have at length brought him a handsome reward in the shape of one of the fine farms of the county.

JOHN H. TOMPKINS.

John H. Tompkins was born at Front Royal, Virginia, May 28, 1834, and lived there until the age of fifteen, when, with his parents he emigrated to Ohio, traveling overland by wagon. He was a near relative of "Stonewall" Jackson, bearing a striking resemblance to his distinguished kinsman, and that noted general frequently visited the Tompkins home in Virginia.

After coming to Ohio Mr. Tompkins located in Jackson township, Coshocton county, where he engaged in farming and was very successful in that occupation. At the age of twenty-three he was married to Nancy J.

Baird, a daughter of George K. Baird, of Jackson township, and a granddaughter of Josiah Clark.

They were the parents of the following children: Lillie, Alpha, William, George B., Frank M., Luther, James C., Carrie and Jay J., all of whom, except William and Carrie, with their mother still survive. Lillie and Alpha are successful teachers in the county, the former being at present employed in the schools of Tuscarawas township. George B. is an engineer at Canton, Ohio, where he has been for several years and is very prosperous. James C., formerly a high-school teacher here, is employed as bookkeeper at San Francisco, California, and is doing well. Luther has been in the structural iron business for some time and is also located at San Francisco and is prospering. Jay J. is a well known and progressive merchant and musician in Coshocton. Frank M. is a successful teacher and for the past four years has been employed in the schools at Canal Lewisville.

In 1865 Mr. Tompkins moved to a farm near Canal Lewisville and resided in that vicinity until his death, which occurred April 13, 1904. Politically he was a democrat and held the office of justice of the peace almost continuously for thirty-six years.

Frank M. Tompkins began his early education in the district schools near his father's home, this being supplemented by a course of study in the public schools of Coshocton. He was reared to the duties of the home farm, early becoming familiar with the various tasks that fall to the lot of the agriculturist. However, he decided upon a professional career as a means of livelihood and started out in life as a teacher in the district schools. He was thus engaged until 1904, when he was employed as teacher in the Canal Lewisville schools, where he has continued to the present time. He is recognized as one of the most progressive educators of the county and is well liked in the community in which he makes his home.

He is a man of refinement and culture and is giving some of the best years of an active and useful life to the cause of education and has attained more than local distinction.

SCOTT DAVIS.

The life of Scott Davis has been one of continuous activity, in which has been accorded due recognition of labor, and today he is numbered among the substantial citizens of Coshocton county, owning and operating a valuable farm of three hundred and thirty-four acres situated in Virginia and Jackson townships, and in addition to this he superintends the farm of his brother Frank, who makes his home in Colorado. Mr. Davis was born in Virginia township, October 4, 1857, a son of James and Zebra (Taylor) Davis, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. The father was born October 31, 1827, and died November 1, 1904. He was married May 26, 1853, to Zebra Taylor, and they became the parents of eleven children, five of whom are still living: Emma, Scott, William Sherman, Jennie,

MR. AND MRS. JAMES DAVIS.

Benjamin Franklin, James Howard, Mary Jane, Isadore, Allen, Wilbert Grant and Edward Prosser.

Scott Davis was reared on the home farm, assisting in the work of the fields from the time of early spring planting until the crops were harvested in the late autumn, while in the winter seasons he pursued his studies in the district schools. When he started out to make his own way in the world he chose the occupation to which he had been reared, first farming in Franklin township, where he lived for four years. He then removed to his present farm in Virginia township, this tract comprising three hundred and thirty-four acres. He follows general farming and stock-raising and both branches of his business are proving a profitable source of revenue to him.

Mr. Davis was married February 15, 1885, to Miss Emma Cox, a daughter of William and Margaret Cox, residents of Virginia township. Their union has been blessed with six children: Ward B., Alpha, Clarence, Harvey, James and Blanche. The two last named, however, are deceased.

Mr. Davis gives his political support to the men and measures of the republican party and for several terms has filled the office of township trustee. As has been truly remarked, after all that may be done for a man in the way of giving him early opportunities for obtaining the requirements which are sought in the schools and in books, he must essentially formulate, determine and give shape to his own character, and this is what Mr. Davis has done. He has persevered in the pursuit of a persistent purpose and gained a most satisfactory reward. His life is exemplary and he is ever interested in all those movements which are calculated to uplift and benefit humanity, while his own high moral worth is deserving of highest commendation.

JAMES DAVIS.

His Autobiography.

I was born in Wales, October 31, 1827, and emigrated to the United States in 1841. Left home about last of July of that year. Left Swansea, Wales, on steamboat for Liverpool, England, on the 5th day of August. I left Liverpool on a sailing boat for New York and arrived at New York on the 22d of September, 1841, being on the sea about seven weeks. I journeyed from New York to Albany by steamboat, then to Buffalo by canal, from Buffalo to Cleveland and thence by canal boat to Roscoe, arriving there on Sunday. Then we walked out to the Coalport coal bank and afterward my brother Benjamin and myself went up to Holmes county to dig coal. As the sale of coal was poor, Brother Ben came down to Coalport and I went to school in December, 1841, and during January and February, 1842, in Holmes county. I came down to Coshocton county and worked with my brother Ben in a coal mine in the summer and went to school in the winter. Ben and I worked in partnership in coal mining and boated coal to Newark and Columbus in 1848 on the Ohio canal, selling mostly fine coal to the

penitentiary and along the canal. I was married on the 26th of May, 1853, and my brother Ben and I worked together until he died on the 6th of March, 1855. After that I worked on the canal bank and carried on business by myself. In 1872 I moved over to creek farm and turned my attention to farming. I must confess I had good success all these times, but don't you forget I worked hard all these years. I bought land near Franklin Station. I farmed very extensively and also operated in the sand business. I made money enough to pay for all the land and build some very good houses. I am able to pay all my debt by selling some of my land. I believe I have told all the good I have done and now ask somebody else for the bad deeds I have done. In the fall of 1863 and spring of 1864 I built a canal boat for boating coal, the name of the boat being Ben Butler. In the summer of 1864 I hired a substitute to serve three years or during the war, for which I paid twelve hundred dollars. In the spring of 1865, when the Civil war ended, I worked in coal bank about three months and then quit and took up farming.

CAPTAIN EBENEZER ZANE HAYS.

Captain E. Z. Hays, the subject of this sketch, a veteran of the Civil war and the oldest member of the Coshocton bar, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, December 10, 1837. His father was born in Maryland and was taken by his parents, about 1806 to 1810, to the blockhouse at Wheeling, West Virginia. He and his twin brother being carried "over the mountains" in a sack thrown across the back of a horse on which the mother rode. The father, John Joseph Hays, married Susan Laughary and went to farming on the hill above where Bridgeport now stands and there Captain E. Z. Hays was born. The family is of Scotch-Irish Presbyterian stock. Beginning with the Revolution and ending with the brief contest with Spain there has been a representative of the family in all our wars. In the spring of 1852 John J. Hays removed to a farm opposite Warsaw in this county. In politics he was an old line whig, later becoming identified with the republican party, being one of its organizers in this county, and always active and influential in its councils.

Ebenezer Z. Hays was the eldest child and only son in a family of four. The son having, by teaching school, acquired a liberal academic education, read law with C. C. Leonard (then one of the first lawyers of Coshocton county), was admitted to practice, by the supreme court of Ohio on the 9th day of February, 1859, and the next day was engaged, with his preceptor, in trying an important case in the Coshocton common pleas court.

During the summer of 1859 he replenished his depleted purse by growing a fine corn crop, his father generously furnishing the land, the teams and the board for the young lawyer and allowed him to pocket all the proceeds. Being now in funds, he went to Illinois and engaged in

school teaching until the Civil war broke out, when he enlisted in an Illinois company for the first three months' call, but that organization failing to get into the service and thinking the "Three Months' Men" would put down the rebellion, he returned to Ohio until the war was over, much displeased with himself for not getting into the army.

When the call came for three hundred thousand troops, E. Z. Hays was among the first to write his name upon the enrollment sheet of that organization that became known in history as Company K, Thirty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He entered the service as a private but his fitness, his faithful discharge of duties and his personal courage soon brought him a second lieutenant's commission, which was followed by commissions as first lieutenant and captain. Of his services for the Union we quote from a letter from Brigadier General B. F. Potts, late colonel of the Thirty-second Ohio Infantry, a letter now treasured by Captain Hays as a priceless possession. General Potts says, "Captain Hays served with distinguished honor for over three years, earning his respective promotions by gallant conduct on the field. Having been in the service with Captain Hays during his entire term of service, I know his worth as an officer and his genial qualities as a gentleman." The Thirty-second Ohio as a whole, participated in twenty-three engagements, in the sieges of Vicksburg, Mississippi and Atlanta, Georgia, in all of which Captain Hays had a part, either as a private, company or staff officer.

In Fremont's campaign up the valley of Virginia in the spring of 1862, Private Hays was made a prisoner near Cross Keys, and with some three thousand others confined in the fair grounds at Lynchburg, Virginia, from where, in July of that year, he effected his escape, but after traveling for fourteen nights up the James river, having several adventures on the way, he was recaptured within ten miles of personal friends who would have hastened him on his way. His captors took him back to Lynchburg fair grounds, where the colonel commanding the rebel guards ordered him confined in a stall and decorated with a ball and chain. As he was being taken to his place of confinement, he with his guards passed within a few feet of the guard lines of the general prison pen, at a point where the prisoners were permitted to come close to the line for bartering with hucksters, and they, the prisoners, having learned that an escaped prisoner was being taken to the ball and chain department, were crowded thickly near the guard line; Private Hays took in the situation, purposely dropped his cap, stooped to pick it up, which caused his guards to pass a couple of paces beyond him, when instead of falling in with them as they certainly expected, he with head down, bolted for the inside of the line. The ground being literally covered with little shelter tents, he was soon out of sight of the guards, who found much difficulty in working their way through the press of prisoners who contrived, innocently (?) enough, to be ever in the way. The fugitive, crawling from tent to tent, soon contrived to effect a change of clothing from rebel gray (coat, pants and cap, which he had captured in his wanderings) to Yankee blue, got a shave and a good wash, all of which combined to work so decided a change in his appearance that neither his guard nor his captors recognized him,

although they passed within a few feet of where he lay upon the ground intently (?) perusing an old copy of the Statutes of Virginia. Not many men of the Union army have the unique record of having broken into rebel prison. In a few days after his return to Lynchburg the prisoners confined there were sent to Belle Isle in the James river, from where he with several thousand others were paroled and turned in to Uncle Sam's hands at Akin's Landing, Virginia, about the 4th of September, 1862, and brought to Annapolis, Maryland. Having been exchanged and promoted to second lieutenant of Company K, he went with his regiment to the southwest, where he became a part of the army with which General Grant made his masterly Vicksburg campaign. Captain Hays with his regiment participated in all the battles incident to that campaign excepting that of Black River Bridge. At Champion's Hill they captured, by a brilliant bayonet charge, the First Mississippi Battery, Company K, passing directly through its line of guns.

As a commissioned officer Captain Hays soon won the confidence and esteem of his superior officers and the love and respect of the men he, from time to time, came to command. At the second battle at Champion's Hill, Mississippi, February 5, 1864, in command of two companies, he was sent to reinforce the skirmish line. In a brief time the two officers on the line who ranked him were both severely wounded. The command of the four companies and of the line then devolved upon him. He pushed his men forward with such determination and dash that the enemy was routed with considerable loss and pursued by his skirmishers into and through Jackson (the state capital) to the banks of Pearl river, where they saved from destruction the pontoon bridge which the rebels had thrown across that stream. Colonel Potts, commanding the brigade, was so well satisfied with his work on that occasion, that he said, "Hays, my boy, you are down on my book for promotion."

When in Sherman's campaign to Atlanta, the brigade to which Captain Hays belonged charged the right wing of the rebel army in its strong position on top of Brushy Mountain, he was the first commissioned officer of his regiment over the rebel works and directed the fire that drove back the rebel reinforcements that were coming up their side of the mountain. These are only two of many incidents in his army life, but they will suffice to show the kind of a soldier and officer he was.

On retiring from the service, Captain Hays formed a partnership with Colonel Josiah Given and engaged in the claim agency business in Columbus, Ohio. The firm was very successful, but Colonel Given, being made postmaster of the house of representatives at Washington, D. C., the firm was dissolved, Captain Hays going to Cadiz, Ohio, where he engaged in the practice of law, and where, on the 14th day of March, 1867, he was married to Miss Eliza Welch Beebe, eldest daughter of Walter B. and Maria B. Beebe. One child, Stuart Beebe Hays, now of Coshocton, Ohio, was the fruit of this union. On the call for troops for the war with Spain, this son responded promptly, entering the service as a private in Company F, Seventh Ohio Infantry. In a very short time he became first sergeant of his company, which position he held until the muster out of his regiment.

After his marriage Captain Hays removed to Circleville, Ohio, and engaged in publishing the Circleville Union, the republican organ of Pickaway county, a service he performed to the satisfaction of the republicans of that county. Selling that paper he bought the Sunday Morning Times at Zanesville, Ohio, which he converted into the Daily Morning Times, now known in the newspaper world as the Times Recorder. Captain Hays has been employed in newspaper work in California and Colorado, besides being a frequent and acceptable correspondent, from time to time, of divers Ohio papers. He is also the author and editor of a history of his regiment that has had a liberal sale.

On the 11th day of July, 1879, the Captain's wife died at Cadiz, Ohio, and in the fall of 1880 he went to the Pacific coast in search of health. Returning he located at Warsaw, where he has since been practicing law, and where, on June 24, 1889, he was married to Mrs. Josephine (Butler) Darling, only daughter of Felix Butler and Nancy (Farquhar) Butler.

Captain Hays has been an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic and was assistant adjutant general of this department from 1896 to 1897—one term. He very frequently served as commander of his post, as its delegate to department encampments, as district delegate, as aide on the staff of several department and national commanders, and as delegate at large for Ohio. In line with his military life was his appointment by Governor Nash as one of the commissioners for the state of Ohio for the purpose of locating and erecting monuments upon the Vicksburg (Miss.) National Military Park to such Ohio commands as participated in the campaign and siege of Vicksburg. At the dedication of those monuments, he delivered one of the principal addresses; see "Ohio at Vicksburg," page 351. He has been in demand for Memorial (30th of May) addresses and as speaker at camp fires and on other occasions.

Politically Captain Hays has been an active but liberal republican, frequently representing his county in state conventions and sometimes filling a place on a county ticket predestined to defeat. He was, in the first Harrison campaign, a member of the state central committee, and was held at state headquarters as a supernumerary speaker, in which capacity he made numerous political speeches throughout the state. In his younger days he was always actively engaged in state and national campaigns. He stood with Roosevelt in the Taft-Foraker campaign in Ohio in the spring and early summer of 1908, and was largely instrumental in securing the nomination of an anti-Foraker candidate for the legislature.

HOWARD EDWARD HAHN.

Howard Edward Hahn is numbered among the younger members of the Coshocton bar, but his years do not seem a deterrent to his progress. He was born in Franklin township, Coshocton county, August 28, 1876, and is a representative of an old family of this state. His grandparents were residents of Bucks township, Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where his father, Adam

Hahn, was born, devoting his entire life to agricultural pursuits, and today owning one of the most beautiful and attractive farms in Coshocton county. Attorney Hahn's mother, who was Elizabeth Strohacker, is also a native of Ohio.

In his youthful days Howard E. Hahn trudged off each morning to the district school, wherein he mastered the common branches of learning, and later he supplemented his early intellectual training by study in the college of Scio, Ohio, for a year. He likewise attended the Ohio Normal University at Ada, Ohio, for a year and a half and, in preparation for his profession, he attended the law department of the Ohio State University at Columbus, where he graduated in June, 1900.

Mr. Hahn located for practice in Coshocton. He has never specialized but has remained in general practice and has shown himself thoroughly familar with many departments of juris-prudence. He never neglects the thorough preparation which should always precede the presentation of the case in the courts, while in his argument he is logical, strong and convincing.

Mr. Hahn was married on the 6th day of October, 1898, to Miss Lenora M. Johnson, of Coshocton. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias fraternity, while in more specifically professional lines he is connected with the Coshocton County Bar Association. His political support is given to the democratic party and for three years he served as city solicitor of Coshocton, beginning in 1903.

While advancement in the law is proverbially slow Mr. Hahn found that no long and dreary novitiate awaited him. He soon gained recognition as a diligent lawyer and one who is careful and accurate in the application of legal principles to the points of issue. He has won many notable victories for his clients and his business in the courts is steadily gaining in volume and importance.

GEORGE STONEHOCKER.

George Stonehocker is one of Coshocton's native citizens, his birth having occurred February 13, 1864, on the farm in White Eyes township which is still his home. He is a son of Daniel and Mary (Sherrets) Stonehocker. The father was born in 1820 upon the old homestead farm and was a son of Jacob Stonehocker, a native of Virginia, who removed westward to this state in 1812. He first settled in Tuscarawas county and then went to White Eyes township four years later, becoming a pioneer resident of this community in the year 1816. He married Elizabeth Winklepleck, who was a native of Pennsylvania. Unto them were born eight children. This number included Daniel Stonehocker, who was born in Coshocton county in 1820, on the farm which was the birthplace of his son George. He was reared to the work of the fields, and as the years passed by he continued to engage in farming on his own account, developing a good property, which showed in its well kept appearance his careful supervision and energetic, vigorous management. He

married Miss Mary Sherrets, a native of Tuscarawas county, born in 1829. They became the parents of three children: George; Jacob, who was born April 20, 1865, and died April 15, 1881; and Lizzie, who was born April 3, 1868, and is living with her brother. The mother's death occurred April 20, 1886, and the father survived her for more than five years and passed away April 25, 1892.

No event of special importance occurred to vary the routine of farm life for George Stonehocker in his boyhood and youth. He attended the district schools in order to acquire his education and during the vacation periods he worked in the fields, early becoming familiar with the labors and duties of farm life. He remained with his father until the latter's death, when he and his sister Lizzie came into possession of the old homestead, which comprises one hundred three and a half acres of land, pleasantly situated in White Eyes township not far from the city of Coshocton. The farm is well improved with modern equipments, and the fields return gratifying harvests as a reward for the care and labor bestowed upon them.

Mr. Stonehocker votes with the republican party and is a stalwart advocate of its principles. He has never sought nor desired office, however, yet he served for one term as assessor. He is a member of the Grange, No. 1558, and was its master for two terms, while for two years he represented the county in the state Grange. He is well known here as a leading farmer, and one who is in hearty sympathy with all progressive movements for the benefit of the agricultural community and the county at large.

GEORGE WILSON.

George Wilson, who owns and operates one hundred and forty-five acres of rich and valuable land situated in Jefferson township, is also one of the few remaining veterans of the Civil war. He was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, May 12, 1839, a son of John and Elizabeth (Johnston) Wilson, both of whom were natives of County Tyrone, Ireland. The father came alone to the United States about 1833 or 1834, the voyage across the Atlantic requiring six weeks and three days. Upon landing in America he at once made his way to Jefferson county, Ohio, and in 1863 made his way to Coshocton county, locating on the land which is today owned by our subject. There he carried on general agricultural pursuits during his entire life. He met death by drowning in the Walhonding river in April, 1878. The wife survived for ten years and passed away in 1888. Their family numbered nine children, as follows: William, who resides in Killbuck, Holmes county, this state; John, deceased; Nancy, the wife of Joseph Pithen, now living retired in Mingo Junction, Ohio; George, of this review; Mary A., Jane and Sarah E., all of whom have departed this life; Moses, who died in infancy; and James, a farmer of Jefferson township.

George Wilson acquired his education in one of the old-time log schoolhouses of Jefferson county and was reared to farm life. During his early life

he learned the carpenter's trade, worked at the same for some time. He remained under the parental roof until he had reached the age of twenty-seven years, when he began life on his own account by choosing the occupation to which he had been reared. He began farming in Jefferson township, Coshocton county, where he has made his home to the present time. He is now the owner of the homestead property, comprising one hundred and forty-five acres of well improved land, which returns golden harvests as a reward for the care and labor bestowed upon the fields.

In 1862, at the time of the Civil war, Mr. Wilson put aside all business and personal considerations and enlisted as a member of Company E, Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry for three years' service. He went to the front in August, 1862, and was discharged in the following February on account of disability, having received a wound in the shoulder in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, from which he still suffers.

Following his discharge from the army Mr. Wilson returned to his home and resumed farm labor, which has been his occupation to the present time. Mr. Wilson established a home of his own by his marriage in 1866 to Miss Barbara Severens, a resident of Coshocton county. Their union has been blessed with seven children: Sarah E., who has passed away; Ida, the wife of Lemuel Church, a farmer of Tiverton township; Wiley, deceased; Effie, the wife of William Darling, of Bethlehem township, this county; Bertha, the wife of John Bowers, a farmer of Jefferson township; Verne, at home; and John J., who follows farming.

Mr. Wilson is independent in politics, with democratic tendencies. He is a Mason, belonging to Warsaw lodge, at Spring Mountain, of which he has served as junior and senior wardens, while for the past fourteen years he has been senior deacon. He is also identified with Stanton Post, G. A. R., at Warsaw, while his wife is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Wilson has spent the greater part of his life in Coshocton county and is therefore thoroughly familiar with its history. His success has come to him only through his own efforts and well directed labors, for all that he today possesses has been acquired through his economy and careful management. He is well and favorably known in this community and is highly esteemed by all.

HON. GAIL S. HAMILTON.

Hon. Gail S. Hamilton, mayor of Coshocton, is giving to the city a public-spirited and businesslike administration, his support of many progressive measures gaining for him the endorsement of the large majority of his fellow townsmen. A native son of Ohio, he was born in Wellington, Lorain county, August 3, 1868, his parents being Gaylord B. and Flora (Selkirk) Hamilton. In the paternal line he is descended from Alexander Hamilton and on the maternal side from Daniel Boone. His father was born in Medina county, Ohio, in 1824 and was a son of Lindsey Hamilton,

G. S. HAMILTON.

who walked the entire distance from New York to Ohio and settled four miles north of the village of Medina. He was accompanied on the trip by a brother and two cousins and they settled at the four corners of the road, which district still bears the name of Hamilton's Corners. Gail S. Hamilton is today the only descendant of these four kinsmen bearing the name in Ohio. They were prominent factors in the early development of this part of the state.

Gaylord B. Hamilton was made postmaster of Medina, Ohio, when twenty-one years of age and after retiring from that office he entered the railway mail service, with which he was identified for many years. While thus engaged he became the inventor and patentee of the mail catcher, which is now universally used by all railroads for catching the mail bag at way stations while the train is in motion. Previous to this time it had been the custom to catch the bag with the arm and a broken shoulder frequently resulted. The need suggested the invention to Mr. Hamilton, who at length perfected it. Prominent in political circles, he was for years a member of the state central committee of Ohio but was never an aspirant for public office. He was an intimate friend of James A. Garfield and other distinguished republicans of the state and his labors were untiring in behalf of their success. Fraternally he was connected with the Masons and he was widely recognized as one of the influential and honored residents of his section up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1889, when he was sixty-five years of age.

Gail S. Hamilton was reared to farm life, for when he was five years of age his parents removed to the farm belonging to his grandfather, who had been paralyzed and needed the assistance of his son upon the old homestead. It was thus that Gail S. Hamilton spent his early youth amid rural surroundings, acquiring his preliminary education in the district schools. He was twelve years of age when the family removed to Medina and there he attended the graded and high schools. When seventeen years of age he entered upon his business career, securing a situation in the flour and feed store owned by the O. C. Shepherd Milling Company. Two years later he resigned in order to accept a position in a laundry and was identified with that line of business for eight years. In 1895 he came to Coshocton, Ohio, and accepted a position as clerk in the Empire Hotel, where he remained for three years. He was later connected with a laundry in Toledo for two years, but in 1900 returned to Coshocton, where he again acted as clerk in the Empire Hotel for a year.

It was during that period that Mr. Hamilton was married to Miss Lena Atkinson, of Delta, Ohio, and immediately following his marriage he purchased a restaurant on Hickory street, conducting it for three years. On selling out in 1904 he took a nine months' trip to California for the benefit of his wife's health, and on his return in the spring of 1905 he purchased the Star restaurant, which he conducted in connection with the Star Hotel for eighteen months, after which he sold out and engaged in the theatrical business, establishing the first electric theater opened in Coshocton. This has proven a financial success and is the popular theater of the city.

Mr. Hamilton is perhaps even better known in political circles and is an ardent republican, who has labored earnestly for the welfare and success of his party. In 1904 he announced his candidacy for the office of mayor but was defeated in the nominating convention. In 1906 he withdrew in favor of a friend but in 1908 again sought the nomination and at the ensuing election was chosen for the office by a handsome majority. He is proving a capable chief executive, who administers the affairs of the city along economical yet progressive business lines and has secured the passage of a number of important measures relative to the city's welfare.

Mr. Hamilton belongs to Coshocton Lodge, No. 96, A. F. & A. M., Samaritan Chapter, No. 50, R. A. M.; Coshocton Commandery, No. 63, K. T.; Fidelity Lodge, No. 135, K. P.; Coshocton Lodge, No. 76, B. P. O. E.; and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, No. 761. He also attends and supports the Presbyterian church, of which his wife is a member. Mr. Hamilton is a popular man, of friendly and cordial spirit and his good nature and many sterling traits of character have gained him the friendship and regard of many, while his recognized business ability constituted an element in his election to the office which he is now ably filling.

HENRY C. HERBIG.

Looking again upon the well remembered features and upon the days when Henry Herbig proved his worth to the community, memory of the man and the friend that he was recalls those personal qualities which with his public-spirited acts were held alike in the highest regard.

When Coshocton industries most needed a helping hand his was the one to pull them through. He was a moving spirit in the new and greater Coshocton, in the promotion of her industrial and commercial importance, and the advancement of public improvements. Under situations demanding most circumspect tact and prudence he demonstrated his capacity for financial achievement. Manufacturing and mercantile interests, general business enterprise, and the welfare of Coshocton at large advanced through his judgment as banker. The bank grew and prospered under his management, and he lived to see his pride—the solid old Commercial National—hold its place as the foremost financial institution in this section of the state.

The bank was Henry Herbig's life work. In that structure of pillared front he gave the best that was in him, all his energy, all his powers of endurance. Long before his health finally broke, when it seemed that nerves were straining past the breaking point and friends advised him to go slowly, he had in reserve that endurance and mental alertness which withstood the strain of years.

The many who knew him can yet pleasantly recall his manner of restless energy, his unflagging determination to advance Coshocton in all things. He was quick in his movements, and swift in his thinking. He was able to

turn quickly from one subject to another, and dispatch business as fast as it came before him. Of exemplary habits and of indefatigable industry, he was always the same active, thoroughgoing, unaffected man of courage and decision.

He was born in Brunswick, Germany, in 1851, and two years later his parents located in Columbus. Naturally studious, his younger years saw him well started on a business career. Coming here from the Deshler National Bank of Columbus at nineteen he was associated with T. C. Ricketts in the establishment of the First National Bank of Coshocton in 1872. Mr. Herbig at first filled the position of bookkeeper, besides attending largely to cashier's duties. Two years afterward he became cashier. Faithful, industrious, well equipped, he justified from the beginning the confidence reposed in him in this responsible position.

He never lost faith in the future of Coshocton. In the dark days of '73 the storm of financial panic that swept over the country carried down the steel works. With characteristic energy Mr. Herbig accomplished results which started the fires anew in the Houston Hay Axle Works. And through the stress of '93, while factories over the land were closing, not a fire was drawn in the Coshocton mill; for payrolls were met with the banker's help until goods could be sold. Coshocton industries verified the judgment of Mr. Herbig. They grew and flourished. An inestimable benefit was conferred upon them and upon the community at large by the helpful policy of Mr. Herbig, carried to the careful limits of safe and conservative banking.

Financial men of the state came to know him. He was one of the organizers of the Ohio Bankers' Association and the first treasurer. So highly was he esteemed that he was reelected treasurer continuously until life's close. A man of education and refinement, he was congenial company. Art and literature appealed to him. He found diversion in music, and, full of business as his life was, he gave time occasionally to the piano. He cared enough for the beauty of flowers to cultivate them at his fine home in Fourth street.

The marriage of Mr. Herbig and Miss Clarinda R. Ranne took place in 1876. A daughter, Helen, died in 1907. Another daughter is Mrs. Philip Wales, of Remsen, New York. A son, Fred, died in 1902; another, Carl, is of the energetic type which ranks him among the most active of Coshocton's representative business men, with all the good qualities of college experience and athletics. He is a stockholder in the printing house of Broome & Herbig, is prominent in the insurance field, an Elk and active in politics. He enlisted in the army during the Spanish-American war. His wife, formerly Miss Charlotte Rose, is a social favorite.

Henry Herbig's interest in Coshocton's welfare extended to earnest and conscientious service on the board of education. He also served as city treasurer and was a prominent member of the board of trade. His business interests embraced corporations in West Virginia as well as in local fields. He was director and treasurer of the Coal River & Western Railway Company, director of the United Construction Company, and director of the Coal River Mining Company, all of Charleston, West Virginia; director of the Commercial National Bank, of the Broome & Herbig Company, the Pope-Gosser

China Company, and the Citizens Telephone Company, of Coshocton, besides owning considerable real estate in town and country.

Failing health induced Mr. Herbig to resign as bank cashier in the fall of 1905. Accompanied by Mrs. Herbig, his daughter Helen and relatives from Mansfield he went to California, then to Arizona and New Mexico, but there was no improvement. With the strength that still remained he came home in April, 1906. The surgeon found tuberculosis of the bowels. There was no hope. Sunday, a fortnight after the home-coming, the sleep of peace came to him as the faint dawn of Easter streaked the darkness of the hills.

A city mourned her loss. The day of the funeral the closed doors of the Commercial National, the Coshocton National and the People's Bank marked the last tribute to the memory of the city's veteran banker. The members of the Business Men's Association attended the services in a body. Members of the Ohio Bankers' executive committee from Cleveland, Toledo, South Charleston and Ironton were present.

HENRY THOMAS, JR.

Henry Thomas, Jr., successfully engaged in farming in Adams township, was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, July, 24, 1858, his parents being Henry and Louise (Doll) Thomas, who were natives of Germany. They emigrated to America in an early day and took up their abode in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, where the father purchased land. The mother of our subject passed away in 1892, but Henry Thomas still survives, making his home in Coshocton county. Their family numbered seven children, namely: Daniel, deceased; Elizabeth, the wife of Jacob Schlar, of Tuscarawas county; Henry, of this review; Louise, the wife of Jacob Gebhart, of Tuscarawas county; Caroline and Adam, both of whom are residents of Coshocton county; and Mary, the wife of F. Graham, of Canton, Ohio.

Henry Thomas, Jr., attended the common schools in the acquirement of an education and remained at home until he had attained his majority. He was then successfully engaged in the operation of a rented farm for some years and subsequently purchased his present valuable farm of two hundred and four acres in Adams township. In addition to the work of general farming he makes a specialty of raising Norman horses and in both branches of his business is meeting with a gratifying and well merited measure of prosperity. The success which has attended his efforts is but the just reward of his untiring industry and capable business management, and he is now widely recognized as one of the enterprising and progressive agriculturists of the community.

Mr. Thomas has been married twice. In 1888 he wedded Miss Catharine Lawrence, who passed away in August of that year. In 1890 he was joined in wedlock to Miss Eliza Yong, whose birth occurred in this county in 1866, she being one of a family of eight children. Her father is deceased but her mother still makes her home in Coshocton county. Unto Mr. and Mrs.

Thomas have been born six children, as follows: William E., Jacob Henry, Ed Walter, Ellen F., Clarence A. and Leora E.

In his political views Mr. Thomas is a stalwart democrat and has served as supervisor and as school director. Both he and his wife are active and helpful members of the Lutheran church, and are well known and highly esteemed throughout the community as people of genuine personal worth and many excellent traits of character.

JAMES GLENN.

James Glenn is a strong and able attorney of Coshocton who since his admission to the bar has been connected with much important litigation. Born in Guernsey, Ohio, April 13, 1868, he is of Scotch lineage, although early representatives of the name came from the land of hills and heather to the new world during the colonial epoch in our country's history. A member of the family participated in the Revolutionary war as a soldier of the Continental army. The family was represented in Washington county, Pennsylvania, prior to the war of 1812 and in pioneer times in Ohio was established in this state. John Glenn, the father of our subject, was born in Noble county, Ohio, and early became familiar with the hardships and privations incident to frontier life. He continued a resident of Noble county until after the Civil war, when he removed to Guernsey county. He was a tanner by trade but in the latter county owned land and carried on general farming. After the inauguration of hostilities between the north and south he joined the Union army as a member of Company A, Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the war, participating in every engagement in which his regiment took part. He died in the year 1891, and is still survived by his widow,who bore the maiden name of Mary Ferguson. She was a daughter of James Ferguson, a pioneer of Guernsey county, Ohio. He came from Belfast, Ireland, to the new world, and the homestead which he secured in Guernsey county is still in possession of the family, being now owned by Mr. Glenn and his brother-in-law.

In the district schools James Glenn pursued his early education, which he afterwards supplemented by study in Muskingum College, a leading educational institution at New Concord, Ohio. Choosing the practice of law as a life work he began reading at the age of eighteen years under the direction of his cousin, S. A. Dickson, a leading member of the Dayton bar, and when Mr. Dickson was appointed to the office of superintendent of public instruction at the Soldiers and Sailors Orphans Home, at Xenia, Mr. Glenn continued his reading with Trvette & Weyre, well known attorneys of Cambridge, Ohio. In 1891, at Columbus, he successfully passed an examination which admitted him to the bar, and immediately afterwards began practice at New Concord, where he remained until 1893. He then came to Coshocton and for fifteen years has been a representative of the legal fraternity here. He has always engaged in the general practice of law and has been connected with much im-

portant litigation in both civil and criminal law practice. He conducted a prosecution of Dickerson for murder and secured his conviction, and assisted in the defense of Mrs. Ida May Borderkerger. He is strong in argument, clear in his reasonings and logical in his deductions. Outside of his profession he has numerous interests in the coal operations in this and Muskingum counties, and in the oil operations in Washington county. He is likewise the owner of a valuable farm property in Guernsey county, having made judicious investment of his capital in real estate.

In 1890 Mr. Glenn was married to Miss Emma Lee Lawyer, of Guernsey county, and they now have six children: Clare, the wife of Frank Raiff; Ione; Margaret; John, who is eleven years of age; James, a lad of five summers; and Annabelle.

Mr. Glenn is a member of the Coshocton County Bar Association, and is well known in political circles. In 1896 he was elected to the house of representatives of the Ohio general assembly on the democratic ticket, and while thus serving was the author of some important general laws and of two local laws of interest to Coshocton county. In 1903 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Coshocton county, and filled the position until 1906. He finds needed rest and recreation from arduous business and professional cares in driving and in baseball, of which he is a devotee. There is no business in which advancement depends more largly upon individual merit than in the profession of the law, and that Mr. Glenn now occupies a place of prominence in the legal fraternity is attributable to his close application, his ready mastery of legal principles and an analytical mind which enables him readily to understand the relative value of the points in his case.

JACOB LAHNA.

Difficulties and obstacles have entered into the life of Jacob Lahna but he possesses the will power and determination that has put these in the background and forging his way to the front is now numbered among the substantial citizens of Coshocton county. Mr. Lahna was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, June 4, 1843, a son of Jacob and Ruth Ann (Sandler) Lahna, who were natives of Elzar, France, whence they emigrated to America in an early day and established their home in Muskingum county. After a time they made their way to Coshocton county and here spent their remaining days, the father passing away in 1867, while the mother survived for about twenty-two years, passing away in 1889. Their family numbered five children but the three youngest are deceased, the eldest of the family being Charles, of Linton township.

The other member of the family and the second in order of birth, Jacob Lahna, acquired a common-school education and was reared on the home farm. In 1865, however, he put aside all business and personal considerations and offered his services to the government, serving until the close of hostilities. He then returned to his home in Coshocton county and soon after

was married to Miss Sarah Wagner, who was born in this county in 1845, a daughter of Michael and Mary Ann (Lash) Wagner, in whose family were eleven children. The parents were natives of Prussia and emigrated to America in an early day, first locating in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. After a few years there spent they took up their abode in Coshocton county and here passed to their final rest.

Mr. Lahna upon starting out in life on his own account chose the occupation to which he had been reared and through his energy, ambition and determination has accumulated a well improved farm of ninety-five acres, situated in Linton township. He has improved his place with good buildings and fences, has tiled the land and made it a cultivable tract, which yields abundant harvests.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Lahna has been blessed with eleven children but the two youngest are deceased, those surviving being: Mary, of Chicago, Illinois; Rosa, the wife of Jacob Rarick, a resident of Stark county, this state; David, who makes his home in Coshocton; John, who is on the home farm; Agnes, the wife of William Moffit, also of Chicago; Sadie, the wife of Howard Roller, a resident of Coshocton county; William, Joseph and Benjamin, all under the parental roof.

Mr. Lahna's study of the political questions and issues of the day has led him to give stalwart support to the democratic party. He has filled the office of constable, while for the past six years he has been a school director and takes a deep interest in the maintenance of a good school system. The spirit of self-help is the source of all genuine worth in the individual and this truth is abundantly verified in the life of Mr. Lahna. Steadily pursuing his way undeterred by the obstacles that have barred his path he is achieving a prosperity of which he has every reason to be proud.

NICHOLAS J. MULLET.

Nicholas J. Mullet, residing on his valuable farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres in Bethlehem township, was born in Switzerland, May 10, 1834, his parents being Steven and Anna M. Mullet, who were also natives of that country. In 1850, however, the father emigrated to the United States, locating in Coshocton county, Ohio. His family numbered nine children, namely: Mary; Fannie and Elizabeth, who are deceased; Nicholas J., of this review; Steven and John, who have also passed away; Jonas and Jacob, who are residents of this county; and Barbara, who has likewise been called to the home beyond. The parents of these children are deceased.

Nicholas J. Mullet acquired a common-school education and remained under the parental roof until he had attained his majority, subsequently working at the shoemaker's trade and also as a farmer. In 1865 he removed to Missouri and made his home in that state for three years. He was engaged in the operation of rented land until 1892 and afterward purchased his present farm of one hundred and seventy-five acres in Bethlehem township,

in the cultivation of which he has since been successfully engaged. He also raises and feeds stock on quite an extensive scale and, by reason of his unfaltering industry and capable management, has met with a gratifying measure of prosperity in his undertakings.

In 1864 Mr. Mullet was joined in wedlock to Miss Mary A. Mullet, who, though of the same name, was not a relative. She was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, in 1844, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Mullet, who are deceased. She has but one brother, Solomon. Unto our subject and his wife have been born sixteen children, as follows: Andrew L., whose natal day was May 14, 1864, and who is now a resident of Michigan; Elizabeth E., born October 4, 1865, who is the wife of John Rodhe, of this county; Albert P., who has passed away; Edward J. and Charles H., living in Coshocton county; Amanda C., the wife of Burnside Bantum, of Bethlehem township; Emma M., the wife of William Evans, of Bethlehem township; Martha S., the wife of Charles Steyer, of Adams township; Jacob N., living in Michigan; Jessie F., who resides in Canton, Ohio; Henry C., of Bethlehem township; Mary J., the wife of J. Easter, of Coshocton county; Coe J., also a resident of this county; Matthew K., at home; Maude J., the wife of David Easter, of this county; and Charlotte V., also at home.

Mr. Mullet gives stanch allegiance to the men and measures of the democracy, and has served as school director. Both he and his wife are devoted and faithful members of the Evangelical church, and are widely and favorably known throughout the county, not only by reason of the long period of their residence here but also because they have ever manifested those sterling traits of character which in every land and clime command respect and admiration. They have a good group picture of themselves and sixteen children, which took first prize at the county fair at Coshocton in the fall of 1908.

GEORGE J. BOCK.

George J. Bock, numbered among the capable officials of Coshocton county, is now filling the position of county surveyor, in which connection he is discharging his duties with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. One of the county's native sons, he was born in the city of Coshocton, January 18, 1879. His father, George J. Bock, Sr., was a native of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he was reared and married. He wedded Miss Mary L. Rehm, a native of Newark, New Jersey, and about 1878 they removed to Coshocton. The father was a barber and here followed his trade until 1907, when he withdrew from that line of business and turned his attention to contracting in partnership with his son and namesake, doing business under the firm style of George J. Bock & Son. The senior partner is a stalwart democrat in politics but has never been an aspirant for office. Throughout the period of his residence in Coshocton he has manifested

GEORGE J. BOCK, JR.

sterling traits of character which have won for him the unqualified regard and respect of a large number of his fellow townsmen.

George J. Bock, Jr., was reared in Coshocton and, passing through consecutive grades in the public schools, was graduated from the high school with the class of 1897. He then made his initial step in the business world, spending three years at work at the plumber's trade, during which time he devoted his evening and leisure hours to the study of civil engineering. In 1900 he went to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to complete his studies and afterward secured a position with the Wabash Railroad Company in the civil engineering department in the construction of the road into Pittsburg. He was employed by that road for two years, during which time he attended night school in Pittsburg. Throughout his entire life he has been ambitious to learn and has constantly broadened his knowledge by reading and investigation. He possesses, too, an observing eye and retentive memory and, unlike many who study but do not assimilate that which they learn, he has ever made good use of his knowledge. In the spring of 1903 he went to the Ohio Northern University at Ada, Ohio, where he pursued a special course in civil engineering and in the fall of that year he returned to Pittsburg, where he accepted a position in the office of a private engineering firm.

Mr. Bock returned to Coshocton in September, 1904, to take charge of the office of county surveyor, to which he had been elected in the fall of 1903. In 1906 he was reelected and is now serving for the second term, proving a popular and competent official. He has carefully systematized the work of the office and is most faithful and accurate in the discharge of the duties devolving upon him. When he entered this office there had been no concrete work done on the bridges of the county but during his incumbency many substantial bridges have been erected using much concrete work. Mr. Bock has done a great deal of engineering both for the town and for private parties. Since his return to Coshocton he has also become associated with his father in the general contracting business, although they make a specialty of heavy masonry. Although they have been connected with contract work here for only a brief period, they have already built up a good patronage and secured a most creditable name as representatives of industrial interests in Coshocton.

In November, 1904, Mr. Bock was married to Miss Josephine M. Bock, of Pittsburg, and unto them have been born two daughters, Mary Clementine and Aleta Margaret. Mr. Bock belongs to Coshocton Lodge, No. 376, B. P. O. E., in which he is holding the office of leading knight. He is also grand knight in Coshocton Lodge, No. 994, of the Knights of Columbus, and is a member of the Catholic church. Reared in the faith of the democratic party, he has never found occasion to change his views upon such matters, his mature judgment sanctioning the principles of the party and the methods employed thereby in the government service. His own official record has won him the commendation of republicans and democrats alike, and when we note the persistency of purpose with which Mr. Bock gained his education and prepared for life's practical and responsible duties we cannot but add our tribute of praise for

what he has accomplished. Such a life record may well serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, showing what may be done when, without any special advantages or opportunities, the individual carves out a place for himself in the world.

JESSE McCLAIN, M.D.

Dr. Jesse McClain, a successful practitioner of the regular school with a large patronage in Coshocton, was born in West Lafayette, Ohio, April 1, 1868. He is a descendant of Seth McClain, who in 1804 came from Virginia to Ohio and built a cabin near the fine spring, now known as the College Spring, on the Ferguson farm. After living there for about ten years he and other settlers discovered that they were on the Higby section of military land and because of this he removed to Linton township, becoming one of the earliest settlers there. He married a daughter of the Sells family, whose relatives settled further up the river. His son James became the father of Colonel R. W. McClain and the grandfather of Dr. McClain of this review.

Richard McClain, the father, was born in Linton township in November, 1823, and was married in 1848 to Miss Catherine Elson, of this township. They had ten children, namely: Jennie; Seth, deceased; Ella; Arthur; Lizzie; Lyde; Noah; Laura, deceased; Charles; and Jesse. Mr. McClain was a man of note in this township, having held numerous township offices, and was county treasurer two terms. In a newspaper account of his life it was said that his youth and manhood were passed at a time when men were honest and integrity and uprightness of character were prized jewels. He possessed these in an uncommon degree, as evidenced by the high appreciation of his neighbors and friends throughout the country. His courage and patriotism were co-equal and he defended his country with the same devotion to duty that actuated him in his eventful and successful life. When a young man he enlisted in the Third Ohio Infantry and, with other comrades from this place, served in the war with Mexico in 1846-48. At the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, the firing on Fort Sumter aroused him and he was the first in this country to organize a company, which served with distinction for three months as part of the Sixteenth Ohio Upon his return he immediately assisted in recruiting and organizing the Fifty-first Ohio, one of the best regiments in the service. He was elected major at the organization and then to colonel, after the promotion of Colonel Stanley Matthews. He participated with his comrades in the battle of Stone River and others of the campaign. At Chickamauga he was captured, and after one year spent in Libby prison was exchanged and returned to the command of his regiment, serving until the close of the war. Upon his return home he was nominated and elected treasurer on the democratic ticket, though he had been an uncompromising republican. When his term expired he was reelected by being the candidate of both parties, which was sufficient

recommendation of the faithful discharge of his duties. He was one of the most efficient officers the country ever had. Colonel McClain died March 31, 1880. His wife bore the maiden name of Catherine Elson and is still living at the advanced age of eighty-three years.

Dr. McClain pursued his education in the district schools and in the Lafayette high school, prior to entering the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, this state. With broad literary knowledge to serve as the foundation upon which to rear the superstructure of professional learning, he next entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Chicago and won the M.D. degree in 1895. Immediately following the completion of his course there he began practice in Coshocton, where he has remained continuously since, save the time devoted to post-graduate study in the Chicago Clinical School. While he engages in general practice and enjoys a lucrative patronage therein, he specializes to some extent in surgery and is most competent in that regard. He keeps abreast with the leading members of the profession through the interchange of thought and experience in the meetings of the Coshocton Medical Association, the Ohio Medical Society and the American medical Association, in all of which he holds membership.

In June, 1895, occurred the marriage of Dr. McClain and Miss Mary Burt, of West Lafayette, Ohio, and they are well known socially in the city, having many friends here. Dr. McClain is a member of the various Masonic bodies, including the chapter and commandery, and he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal church. He takes an active interest in local affairs and was formerly a member of the board of health and the board of public safety, but while his interest in matters of general importance is that of a public-spirited citizen, his time and attention are chiefly devoted to his profession, wherein he has attained considerable success. Not all who become followers of the medical profession attain success therein. It demands special fitness—a quick sympathy, combined with readiness of perception in determining the remedies that are needed for the peculiar condition of the patient. To these qualities must also be added a broad, comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the principles of the medical science. In all of these particulars Dr. McClain is well qualified and thus he is continually making advancement.

JUDGE JULIUS C. POMERENE.

Judge Julius C. Pomerene, lawyer and jurist, whose name is now on the roll of the county's honored dead, was one of the distinguished members of the Ohio bar. He well merited the honor and success which came to him, for he labored earnestly to secure advancement, realizing that in no profession does progress depend more largely upon individual merit than in the practice of the law. He gained notable distinction through the fit utilization of the innate talents which were his, becoming an able lawyer with keen analytical and logical mind, giving to his clients the benefit of ripe ability and unqualified allegiance. He possessed a mind of singular precision and power, capable

of an impartial view of both sides of the question and of arriving at a just conclusion. His life history forms an important chapter in the annals of this county.

Family tradition has it that the founder of the family in America was a French youth, Julius Pomerene, who ran away from home, was secreted by La Fayette on one of his vessels and, after the arrival of the French troops in the new world, served with the American forces through the Revolutionary war, one account claiming that he held the rank of sergeant under General La Fayette. After the close of the war he became a resident of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was there married to Magdalena Heller, a German lady.

Julius C. Pomerene, a son of Julius and Elizabeth (Piersol) Pomerene, was born in Salt Creek township, Holmes county, Ohio, June 27, 1835. His boyhood and youth were spent upon the farm where his father settled on removing from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1819. There the father of our subject lived until called to his final rest in 1863, his time and energies being devoted to general agricultural pursuits. His son and namesake, Judge Pomerene, was a pupil in the district schools until he reached the age of seventeen years, when he matriculated in Mount Union College, where he remained for two years. He did not have the means to pursue an uninterrupted course through college and he spent his summers and vacations at work on the farm, while in the fall and winter months he taught or attended school as necessity and opportunity pointed the way. He was for one year a student in the Hayesville Academy and altogether spent about three years in the acquirement of a higher education.

Ambitious to become a member of the bar, Judge Pomerene began reading law as a student in the office and under the direction of Hoagland & Reed, then the leading attorneys of Holmes county, with whom he continued for a year. At the expiration of that period he entered the State and Union Law College at Cleveland, Ohio, from which he was graduated in June, 1859. In November of the same year he located for practice at Coshocton and remained an active and prominent member of the bar until his election to the bench of the circuit court in 1892. He was first associated in partnership with Colonel Josiah Given, another one of the judges of the supreme court of Iowa, and this connection continued until the outbreak of the Civil war. Judge Pomerene afterward practiced alone for about eighteen months and was then associated with Benjamin S. Lee for six years. On the dissolution of that partnership he joined Etherington T. Spangler in a partnership that remained in effect for fifteen years. Judge Pomerene was then alone in practice until 1886, when on the admission of his son, William R., the firm of J. C. and W. R. Pomerene was formed. There was no interruption to this association until January 1, 1893, when Judge Pomerene withdrew to take his place upon the bench of the circuit court. In the meantime he had gained distinction as one of the foremost members of the bar of northern Ohio. One who knew him well said of him:

"There is not a man in Coshocton county who is more highly respected as a citizen than Judge Pomerene. He is a gentleman both by nature and

education. He is upright in his intercourse with his fellow citizens and has a thorough appreciation of the rights of others. He is a man of firm convictions, though not dogmatical in enforcing his views on others. He is open, frank and sincere in his manner and has the confidence and esteem of all those who come to know him well. As a lawyer he has long been one of the foremost at this bar. He is conscientious with his clients and is regarded as a safe counselor. He had a large practice before he went on the bench, which was of a general nature, though he had more chancery practice, perhaps, than business in open court. He is recognized as one of the best read lawyers in this section of the state and is eminently qualified for the judicial ermine."

Such was Judge Pomerene's position in the public regard that when he received the democratic nomination for one of the judges of the fifth judicial district it was at once conceded that it was almost useless to place an opponent in the field. His election was a foregone conclusion and the record which he made on the bench is perhaps best told in the words of an eminent member of the Ohio bar, who said:

"Judge Pomerene is an able jurist. He is adapted by nature and education for a judge. He has an equitable mind and is well grounded in the principles of law. He is clear and concise in his statements of questions of law and eminently just in his decisions. He is conservative and safe rather than brilliant, and his judgment has been sustained by the supreme court. The purity of his life, the honesty of his purpose and his close adherence to the practice of law, to the exclusion of everything else since he entered the profession, are other elements of his character that have raised him in the esteem of the members of the bar in the district. He has maintained himself well in the position of judge and fully met the expectations of those who placed him there."

As previously indicated, Judge Pomerene was a stalwart democrat, yet was without those qualities that are characteristic of the so-called politician. He was a believer in the principles of his party and recognized the obligations of citizenship but never countenanced in the slightest degree the employment of political methods which would not bear the closest investigation. On the bench he never allowed partisanship or personal prejudice to interfere with the faithful administration of justice and his decisions were not only strictly fair but were based also upon a comprehensive knowledge of the law. He was yet the incumbent in the office of circuit judge when death came to him suddenly December 23, 1897.

Judge Pomerene is still survived by his wife, two sons and a daughter. Mrs. Pomerene, who bore the maiden name of Irene Perky, was a daughter of John F. and Julia Perky, of Hancock county, Ohio. The sons are William R. and Frank E., associates in the practice of law under the firm name of Pomerene & Pomerene, while the daughter, Helen, is the wife of Lincoln C. Carson, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. She was born September 28, 1869, and was a student in the Coshocton public schools, in Granville Female College of Granville, Ohio, and a convent school at Nottingham, near Cleve-

land. She was married November 11, 1903, and has one daughter, Helen Pomerene Carson, born September 27, 1904.

Such in brief is the life history of Judge Pomerene. He was a man respected and honored by young and old, rich and poor. He had many warm friends and those who came within the closer circle of his acquaintance found him a most genial companion, while all who knew him entertained for him the esteem which the world instinctively pays in recognition of genuine worth. During his practice his course was such as to reflect credit upon the bar of this district and state. He conducted important litigation in the state and federal courts with gratifying success, winning well earned fame and distinction. He convinced by his concise statements of law and facts rather than by word painting and his assertions in court were seldom questioned seriously, so high was the respect for his legal ability and integrity. He was an able, faithful and conscientious minister in the temple of justice and gave to his client the service of great talent, unwearied industry and rare learning.

JOSEPH L. McDOWELL.

Joseph L. McDowell, who at the age of fourteen was serving as page in the Ohio legislature, is now classed with the leading lawyers of Coshocton and is now serving as county prosecuting attorney. He was born in this city April 6, 1874, of the marriage of John and Catherine (Kelly) McDowell, both of whom were natives of Ireland. The father, coming to America in early manhood, spent a short time in Cooperstown, New York, and thence removed to Coshocton, Ohio, where he learned the blacksmith's trade. At the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted as a mechanic and worked at blacksmithing in the government service throughout the period of hostilities. When peace had been restored, he returned to Coshocton, where he again followed his trade, becoming known as an enterprising, progressive and successful mechanic. While never an aspirant for public office, he was a worker in the ranks of the democratic party and his efforts in its behalf were far-reaching and beneficial. He died in 1900, at the age of sixty-three years.

Joseph L. McDowell, spending his boyhood days in his father's home, was sent to the public schools of Coshocton and while receiving theoretical training there, was also having the practical experiences which come to the boy who early learns the value of money by earning it. He worked as a newsboy and bootblack in his early youth and at the age of fourteen years was given the position of page in the state legislature, being the first democratic page to serve in a republican house. He continued there for eight years and then went with Senator Calvin Bryce to Washington. He remained at the national capital, however, for only two months, when he asked to be returned to the Ohio legislature, as the emoluments were greater there and living expenses less. While acting as page in Columbus he attended night school under Professor King and began reading law with Captain E. W. James, the pioneer attorney of Coshocton, as his preceptor. A laudable

ambition prompted him in this course and has constituted one of the strong features in his later advancement. In the fall of 1895 he entered the Cincinnati Law College, was graduated therefrom in the class of 1898 and was admitted to the bar on the 11th of June. Immediately afterward he opened an office in the Forbes block in Coshocton, where he began the practice of his profession. He has practiced independently and has secured a liberal clientage, for he soon demonstrated his ability to cope with older and more experienced lawyers. He has won many notable cases—a fact which is due to his careful and thorough preparation and his correct application of legal principles to the points at issue. He served as city solicitor for four years, from 1900 until 1904, and in 1905 was elected prosecuting attorney of Coshocton county, which position he is now capably filling. In this connection he is a faithful guardian of the legal interests of the county and one whose ability has gained for him high commendation.

Mr. McDowell is a member of Coshocton Lodge, No. 976, B. P. O. E., and also belongs to the Knights of Columbus and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, while of the Catholic church he is a communicant.

On the 5th of August, 1907, Mr. McDowell was married to Miss Ella Couerty, of Coshocton, a daughter of Farley Couerty, who is a member of the board of public service in this city. The record of Mr. McDowell is marked by advancement through successive stages and he certainly deserves the proud American title of a self-made man. Whatever he has accomplished, whatever success he has won and whatever fame he has achieved are attributable to his well directed efforts and the wise use of his native talents and powers.

M. SPELLACY.

In recent years Coshocton's development has been very rapid. Many business concerns have here found a profitable field and their trade interests are bringing the city into close touch with other parts of the country. Each successful industry should be a matter of pride to the citizens in that it is a factor in the general progress and improvement here. The Spellacy-Raiff Enameling Company is now conducting a prosperous concern in the manufacture of high grade enameled kitchen ware.

The president of the company, M. Spellacy, was born in Clare county, Ireland, in 1844 and was therefore only about six years of age when in 1850 his parents, John and Nora (Hartney) Spellacy, brought their family to the United States. They located first in Vermont and the father became identified with railroad work there. He lived at various places and after the breaking out of the Civil war engaged in contracting and railroad building, with which he was identified until he reached the evening of life. He died in 1888 at the very venerable age of ninety-two years.

M. Spellacy began railroad work at an early age, carrying water for the construction crews when but a lad of ten years. From water boy he gradually worked his way upward until he became a railroad contractor and for

some thirty-five years was prominently and extensively engaged in railroad construction. During this period he built many miles of railroad and was employed by a number of the leading railroad companies of the country. In 1903 he became a factor in the development of the oil interests in Harrison county and is still associated with this work, in which he has attained a notable measure of success. A man of resourceful ability, however, he has not confined his attention to a single line but has engaged in various fields of business enterprise, readily recognizing a favorable opportunity. In 1905, with others, he organized the Spellacy-Raiff Enameling Company for the manufacture of enameled ware. They established their plant in Coshocton and it is today one of the leading industries of the city. Mr. Spellacy was chosen president of the company, which is operated along most modern business lines. The plant is splendidly equipped with the most modern and improved machinery and the processes of manufacture are such as to bring out a ware that is equal to any on the market. They guarantee their enamel to be absolutely free from any arsenic, lead or any impure or harmful material and it is not affected by solutions of eighty to ninety per cent of acetic acid when boiled to dryness. Although the enterprise is a comparatively new one, the output is now one hundred and twenty-five dozen pieces of ware per day and the entire amount has been sold to the Atlantic Stamping Company, of Rochester, New York. The business from the beginning has attracted general attention and favorable comment, owing to the character and superior quality of the product manufactured. Skilled workmen are employed and the reputation of the house has always been fully sustained. Such has been the growth of the business that a new furnace and factory were erected, enabling the company to double its output.

Mr. Spellacy is a democrat in politics but has had neither time nor inclination to seek office. He has always concentrated his energies upon his business affairs. He embodies all the elements of what in this country we term a "square man"—one in whom to have confidence, a dependable man in any relation and any emergency. He is ready to meet any obligation of life with the confidence and courage that come of conscious personal ability, right conception of things and an habitual regard for what is best in the exercise of human activities.

FRANK ASHMAN.

Frank Ashman has the distinction of being the only republican probate judge elected in Coshocton county in fifty-two years. He is one of the native sons of the city of Coshocton, born on the 18th of January, 1877, his father being Fred Ashman who was a coal miner and lived here almost his entire life. The family is of English lineage. After attending the public schools of this city, Frank Ashman continued his education in Oberlin College and the Ohio State University. In the meantime he learned the printer's trade, but a desire for a career of broader opportunities led him to

FRANK ASHMAN

seek a more advanced education than he had obtained in the public schools, and to supplement his university course by the study of law, whereby he prepared for active practice at the bar. He was admitted in 1904 and on the 1st of July, 1907, opened an office in Coshocton. He had displayed the elemental strength of his character in the acquirement of his education, for he worked his own way through college. When he had completed his studies he was appointed chief clerk in the state bureau of labor, at Columbus, and there remained for several years, or until his return to Coshocton. He was once more called to public office, when on the 3d of November, 1908, he was elected probate judge of Coshocton county and, as stated, is the first republican to hold the office in fifty-two years, having been chosen to the position by a majority of over four hundred, a fact which is proof of his personal popularity and the confidence reposed in his professional ability.

In June, 1901, Judge Ashman was united in marriage to Miss Minnie M. Miller, of Newark, Ohio, and they have a little daughter. Mr. Ashman belongs to the Masonic lodge and the Knights of Pythias lodge at Coshocton. He has been quite prominent in public affairs and is a member of the Buckeye Republican Club of Columbus, of which he was once the secretary. He possesses oratorical ability of superior order and has frequently been called upon to deliver public addresses, not only on political topics, but also on the occasion of the celebration of Labor Day and of Decoration Day. He is a student of the questions which are agitating the public thought, reads broadly and thinks deeply. His opinions are therefore the result of careful consideration, and being presented in clear, logical manner seldom fail to carry conviction to the minds of his hearers. In manner he is jovial, and enjoys the sunshine of life as expressed in good comradeship and warm friendships. He is always approachable and always genial, and his friends, who are many, entertain for him the warmest regard.

G. A. RINNER.

G. A. Rinner, proprietor of The Rinner Company, a general merchandising business of New Bedford which was established by himself and father in 1883, was born in Mill Creek township, this county, January 8, 1859, a son of George C. and Nancy (Cox) Rinner. His father is a native of Germany, born in August, 1831. When twenty-three years of age he left his native land for America, where, after investigating the opportunities of various sections of the country, he eventually decided on Coshocton county as the land of his adoption, and events have since proven the soundness of his judgment in making this decision. He wedded Nancy Cox, who was born in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1829, and five children were born to their union, namely: G. A., of this review; E. C., ex-mayor of Coshocton; Mary, the wife of W. H. Wendt, of Coshocton; and Amanda and John, both of whom reside at home with their father, for the mother was called to her

eternal rest in 1895. The father on first coming to the county engaged in agricultural pursuits but later was in partnership with his son in the general merchandising business in New Bedford. He is now living retired in Coshocton.

G. A. Rinner was reared on a farm and received a common-school education, which he later supplemented by a course in the Spencerian Business College of Cleveland, thus fitting himself for the mercantile life upon which he entered at the age of twenty-four. The growth of the business has been gradual and steady and new varieties of stock have been introduced from time to time until now it consists of groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, carpets, curtains, queensware, crockery, glassware, hardware, paints and oils, besides sundry items too numerous to mention, an inventory of which would aggregate about eighteen thousand dollars, while the annual sales reach a total of about forty-five thousand dollars.

On September 17, 1883, Mr. Rinner was united in marriage to Miss Martha J. Lowe, who was born in Holmes county, this state, in 1864, the daughter of Adam and Ann (Patterson) Lowe. Her parents were also natives of Holmes county, where both were born in the year 1834. They became the parents of four children, namely: John, who resides in Kansas; Frank, a resident of Holmes county; Martha J., the wife of our subject; and Albert, whose home is in Canton. The father, who was called upon to mourn the loss of his life companion in 1908, now makes his home with our subject. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Rinner have been born four children, as follows: L. C., who resides at home and is engaged with his father in business; Earl, who conducts a grocery store in Cleveland, in which his father owns a part interest; and May and Clyde, both of whom reside at home with their parents.

In politics Mr. Rinner is a democrat, while religiously both he and his estimable wife are members of the Reformed church. Mr. Rinner feels that he owes his success in life to no fortunate combination of circumstances, but that it is due rather to untiring effort and unremitting persistency. It is to the class of citizens of which he is a type that Coshocton county is indebted for the sound and substantial character of her mercantile institutions.

WILLIAM D. FRAZEE.

William D. Frazee is engaged in general agricultural pursuits on a well improved farm consisting of one hundred and forty-eight acres situated in New Castle township. He was born on a farm in Tiverton township, Coshocton county, October 10, 1874, being the eldest of six children, whose parents were Andrew and Almira (Stricker) Frazee, both of whom were natives of the Buckeye state, the former born in Coshocton county and the latter in Knox county. The father's parents came to this state from Pennsylvania and were farming people. He was reared in Coshocton county and has become a very successful man. He still survives, now making his home in Tiverton township. In politics he is a republican. The wife and mother

passed to her final rest more than twenty years ago, leaving to mourn her loss six children, as follows: William D., of this review; Charles O., a resident farmer of Tiverton township; Benjamin, who follows farming in Knox county; Claudia, the wife of Harper Rine, who follows farming near Bladensburg, Knox county; Savilla, the wife of Bruce Singer, a farmer of Tiverton township; and Lizzie, who makes her home with her brother William.

William D. Frazee acquired his education in the district schools of New Castle township and was early trained to the duties and labors of the home farm. He remained under the parental roof until the time of his marriage, which occurred in 1905, the lady of his choice being Miss Maud Bigman, a resident of New Castle township. The young couple began their domestic life upon the farm which Mr. Frazee had purchased, this comprising one hundred and forty-eight acres of rich and arable land. He has erected a fine country home, supplied with all modern conveniences and accessories, and there are other substantial buildings on the place for the shelter of grain and stock. He carries on general farming, raising the cereals best adapted to soil and climate, and each year gathers rich crops as a reward for the care and labor which he bestows upon the fields.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Frazee has been graced with two interesting little sons, Theodore and Carl Benjamin. Mr. Frazee gives his political support to the republican party. Both he and his wife are highly respected in the community where they have spent their entire lives and the hospitality of their own pleasant home is enjoyed by a host of warm and admiring friends.

WILLIAM R. POMERENE.

To know the law indicates close study and retentive memory; to apply it correctly indicates careful analysis, inductive reasoning and logical sequences. The trend of mind in the Pomerene family is particularly judicial and the law has found worthy exponents in Judge Julius Pomerene and his two sons William R. and Frank E., the former senior partner of the present law firm of Pomerene & Pomerene and the immediate subject of this article. He was born in Coshocton, March 19, 1864, and after passing through the consecutive grades in the public schools was graduated from the high school in the class of 1879. His more specifically literary education was pursued in Wooster College, where he spent two years, and in the Ohio State University at Columbus. His preliminary law reading was done under the direction of his father and a year later he entered the law school of Cincinnati College, from which he was graduated in 1886. Following his admission to the bar the same year he joined his father in a partnership which was continued until Judge Pomerene's elevation to the circuit court bench. William R. Pomerene then practiced alone until 1895, when he was joined by his brother under the present firm style of Pomerene & Pomerene. He served

for two terms as prosecuting attorney for the county but otherwise has never sought nor desired political preferment, for the demands of a growing private practice leave him little time for aught else.

Mr. Pomerene was married December 22, 1887, at Marietta, Ohio, to Annie L. Warner, a daughter of General A. J. Warner, and has two children: Warner Merritt, born May 5, 1893; and Walter Holmes, born January 21, 1895. Mr. and Mrs. Pomerene occupy an enviable position in social circles, for they have many friends among Coshocton's best people. Cordial in address, genial in manner and entertaining true appreciation for all that is worth while in life, Mr. Pomerene is quick to appreciate the good points in others, while his own salient characteristics have made him popular with his fellow townsmen.

S. J. CARPENTER.

S. J. Carpenter, who owns and operates a well-improved farm of one hundred and twenty-six acres situated in New Castle township, is a self-made man, for all that he today possesses has been acquired through his own honorable and well-directed efforts. He is a native of this township, born March 19, 1873, the second child and eldest son of J. M. and Mary (Wolford) Carpenter. The family was established in Coshocton county by the paternal grandfather, Charles Carpenter, who came to the Buckeye state from Pennsylvania. The father, J. M. Carpenter, was born in Coshocton county in 1853 and was here reared, following farming as a life work, or until his death, which occurred in May, 1907, his remains being interred in the New Castle cemetery. The mother was a native of Milwood, Knox county, where she was reared and married. She, too, has passed to her final rest. Their family numbered seven children: Karen, the wife of James Allen, of New Castle; S. J., of this review; Lovey, the wife of John Steel, a railroad man of Los Angeles, California; Lloyd, a resident of Akron, Ohio; Sallie, the wife of Willis Berry, a merchant of New Castle; Mary, the wife of Zulu Mentina; and Lizzie, the wife of a Mr. Fortune.

S. J. Carpenter acquired his education in the district schools near his father's home and remained under the parental roof until he reached the age of fourteen years, when he began life on his own account and since that early age has been dependent entirely upon his own resources. He has always followed the occupation of farming and with the exception of two years spent in the Philippine islands during the Spanish-American war, as a member of Company M, Twenty-eighth United States Volunteer Infantry, he has spent his entire life in Coshocton county. He enlisted for service on the 24th of August, 1899, and was discharged in April, 1901, having made a creditable military record.

Mr. Carpenter is now the owner of one hundred and twenty-six acres of well-improved land in New Castle township, and here he is engaged in raising the cereals best adapted to soil and climate, each year harvesting rich

crops as a reward for the care and labor which he bestows upon the fields. He has made many improvements on the place in the way of substantial buildings and today it is a valuable property. In addition to his farm he also owns realty in the village of New Castle.

Mr. Carpenter was married July 17, 1904, the lady of his choice being Miss Maude Ogle, a resident of Coshocton county. Their union has been blessed with two interesting little sons, Walter and Morris. Mr. Carpenter gives his political support to the democratic party and has served as road supervisor but otherwise has filled no public offices. He attends and supports the Disciples church at Walhonding. Character and ability will come to the front anywhere. As boy and man he has been buffeted by fortune but he has overcome the obstacles and difficulties that have barred his path and has gone on to success, today being numbered among the substantial agriculturalists of New Castle township.

J. R. SPECK.

Few men are so favored by fortune that a successful business awaits their entrance into the world of activity. The vast majority must labor for the advantages which they enjoy and must give proof of their merit through earnest and intelligently directed labor. Such has been the case of J. R. Speck, who is now the secretary and treasurer of the Eureka Laundry Company and also of the Domestic Manufacturing Company. He was born in Bethlehem township, Coshocton county, July 12, 1874, his parents being John C. and Rosanne (Bowers) Speck, who were natives of Jefferson township, this county. Joseph Speck, the paternal grandfather, and the maternal grandparents of our subject came to Coshocton county from Germany of which land they were natives. John C. Speck was reared to farm life and has spent his active years in agricultural pursuits. For a long period he tilled the soil and at length when his labors had brought him sufficient capital to permit his retirement he put aside farm business cares and is now living retired on his farm in Bethlehem township. He is prominent in democratic circles and has been honored with various local offices, serving for a number of years as township trustee and township treasurer, being the incumbent in the latter office at the present time. He was twice candidate for county sheriff on the democratic ticket but was defeated. In his business life he was progressive and enterprising and brought the first steam threshing machine into Coshocton county. The farmers were afraid it would burn up their crops and buildings and he had to educate them to its use. For a long period he engaged in threshing and was also identified with the sawmill and planing-mill business. For a number of years he conducted the planing-mill in Warsaw, giving his attention largely to his industrial interests.

Trained to habits of industry and economy J. R. Speck remained at home until his twenty-first year, acquiring his education in the district schools while during vacation periods and after he had permanently put aside his

text-books he assisted his father in various lines. On starting out in life for himself he entered the employ of John Kissner, a contractor, with whom he remained for four or five years as foreman. He then accepted the position of foreman of the carpentering department of the H. D. Beach Company in which position he continued for two years and in 1901 he engaged in the laundry business on his own account at No. 224 Main street. In two years he had built up a business beyond the capacity of his plant and in August, 1903, he was one of the organizers of the Eureka Laundry and Domestic Manufacturing Companies. After the incorporation of the business Mr. Speck was chosen secretary and treasurer in which capacity he has since served. This company in addition to conducting a growing and successful laundry is also doing an extensive and prosperous business in rug manufacture.

On the 17th of June, 1905, Mr. Speck was married to Miss Grace Croy, of Trinway, and unto them was born one son, James Riley. Mr. Speck belongs to Coshocton Lodge, No. 376, B. P. O. E. and to Fidelity Lodge, No. 135, K. P. He is in hearty sympathy with the principles of these orders and is enthusiastic in their support. A self-made man he started out on his own account without capital but knew that business advancement might be secured through close application and faithfulness. These qualities have ever remained salient factors in his life record and have brought him a volume of business which makes him one of the substantial residents of this city.

HARRY LYONS.

Harry Lyons, who is successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in Adams township, was born on the farm on which he still resides, on the 26th of January, 1875. His parents were William and Mary (Stonehocker) Lyons, the former a native of Pennsylvania, where his birth occurred March 19, 1838, while the latter was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, in 1842. When a little lad of four years the father was brought to Tuscarawas county, Ohio, by his parents, who there entered one hundred and sixty acres of land. In that county he was reared to manhood and after he had attained his majority was employed on the railroad for two years. Subsequently he came to Coshocton county, purchasing a farm in Adams township, where he was successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits until the time of his retirement from active business life. He is now living in Coshocton with his wife. Their family numbers seven children, namely: Alfred D., of Coshocton; Jennie, who is the wife of Charles Mizer and also makes her home in Coshocton, Ohio; Harry, of this review; Wealthy, at home; John and Curtis, both of Coshocton; and Helen, the wife of George Cooper, of Coshocton.

Harry Lyons was reared on the home farm and acquired a common-school education. When twenty-one years of age he left the parental roof and worked as a farm hand for two years, on the expiration of which period he purchased seventy acres in Adams township. This tract he successfully cultivated until 1906, when he took up his abode on his father's farm of

eighty acres, where he has since resided, being engaged in general farming. Owing to his untiring industry and well directed energy he has met with a gratifying measure of prosperity in his undertakings and is widely recognized as one of the enterprising young agriculturalists of the community.

On the 27th of January, 1898, Mr. Lyons was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Mizer, whose birth occurred in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, June 1, 1879. Her parents, Philip and Hattie (Van Ostrain) Mizer, were both natives of Tuscarawas county, the former having been born in 1858 and the latter in 1856. Philip Mizer passed away in 1890, and his widow afterward became the wife of Fred Limburght, who is also now deceased. Mrs. Limburght makes her home in Coshocton, and has become the mother of four children: Mrs. Lyons; Bessie, the wife of Vernon McClintock; Mana, who is the wife of Roy Norman; and B. W., of Coshocton. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Lyons have also been born four children, namely: Ethel, Marjorie, Lucille and Charles.

In his political views Mr. Lyons is a democrat, and both he and his wife are devoted and faithful members of the Bakersville Presbyterian church. He is a worthy native son of this county, in which he has spent his entire life, and has gained the regard and esteem of all with whom he has come in contact.

ALBERT C. NICHOLS.

The home farm of Albert C. Nichols, situated in Tuscarawas township, is one of the scenic features of this section of the state, commanding a splendid view of the city of Coshocton as well as the valleys of the Muskingum, Tuscarawas and Walhonding rivers. Mr. Nichols was born in this county, May 22, 1873, a son of Alfred and Ellen (Countryman) Nichols.

The son was reared to farm life, early being trained to the duties and labors that fall to the lot of the farmer boy. He spent the winter months in the acquirement of an education in the district schools, wherein he mastered the ordinary branches of learning. He established a home of his own by his marriage on the 13th of October, 1897, to Miss Edith Wood, a daughter of Joseph N. and Sarah Wood, residing near Coshocton. Following their marriage the young couple took up their abode on their present farm, situated one mile southeast of Coshocton. It is a highly improved tract of land, well located and arable, with excellent drainage, and supplied with good and substantial outbuildings. A beautiful country home is also here found, the house standing on the hill overlooking the city of Coshocton and the site of the Muskingum, Tuscarawas and Walhonding valleys, and the place with all its appointments constitutes one of the fine landscape views of this section of the county. Mr. Nichols is engaged in general farming, and there is also a coal mine on the place, which he operates, thus making it one of the valuable as well as one of the attractive properties of this district.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Nichols has been blessed with two children: Garnette E. and Joseph A. Mr. Nichols gives his political support to the

democratic party, while his religious faith is indicated by his membership in the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a man of push and progress, with a keen interest in all public matters. He is a man of great natural ability, one who has made good use of his opportunities, so that his success is well deserved.

THOMAS HENRY WHEELER.

In no profession does advancement depend so entirely upon individual capability and merit as in the law and the successful practitioner is he whose close study, analytical mind and untiring diligence enable him to successfully cope with the intricate problems of jurisprudence, giving a clear exposition of the law in his application to certain facts under consideration. Mr. Wheeler, in his practice before the courts of Coshocton county, has attained an enviable reputation as a strong, able and successful lawyer. He is well known in this, his native county. His birth occurred in Bedford, Ohio, May 14, 1867. His father, Henry T. Wheeler, a native of Jefferson county, Ohio, had arrived in Coshocton county in 1865. He was a farmer and school teacher and led a life of well directed activity. He became well known as an active, enterprising citizen and successful business man and the community mourned the loss of one of its representative and respected residents when he was called to his final rest in March, 1903. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Mary J. McPeck, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. She is still living at the age of seventy-two years.

In his boyhood days Thomas H. Wheeler was a pupil in the district schools of Bedford township and later prepared for college in the high school in the town of Bedford. He then entered the Michigan University at Ann Arbor in 1887 and was graduated from the law department with the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1889. He also pursued partial literary and medical courses but did not finish in either of these lines. Following his graduation from the law department he was admitted to practice in the courts of Michigan, Illinois and Ohio and began practice in Coshocton in 1881. Well informed in all departments of the law he has figured in many prominent criminal and civil cases and his clear and forceful presentation of his cause has indicated the most thorough and painstaking preparation. He won an important case in Ohio, involving the right of the national banks to secure loans on bonds, and has been associated with various other cases which have won widespread attention. In 1897 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Coshocton county and on the expiration of his first term of three years, was reelected in 1900 so that he filled the position for six years, discharging his duties without fear or favor. Aside from his professional interests he is a director of the People's Bank of Coshocton and its vice president. He is likewise a director of the McKee Drilling Company and is connected with other small corporations.

In March, 1893, Mr. Wheeler was married to Miss Jennie S. Hood, a daughter of E. B. Hood. Their children are: Bessie, born in March, 1894;

Ralph H., in August, 1895; and Walter, in August, 1897. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler are prominent and well known socially and he is a valued member of the Benovelent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Royal Arcanum and the Knights of Pythias, of Coshocton, in which he is a past chancellor. His political allegiance has always been given to the democratic party which has found in him a stalwart champion. He has served as chairman and as secretary of the democratic executive committee and has been his party's candidate for probate judge. His attention, however, is especially devoted to the practice of law in which he has won a creditable place, possessing the ability that enables him to successfully solve legal problems. He has always been a diligent student of his profession and has thus constantly broadened his knowledge while in the trial of cases the counsel and the court as well as the general public listen to him with attention and interest.

FRANK E. POMERENE.

Frank E. Pomerene has gained a position of much more than local distinction as a member of the legal fraternity, being now regarded as one of the ablest corporation lawyers of northern Ohio. He is practicing in Coshocton as a junior partner of the firm of Pomerene & Pomerene and fully sustains the high reputation which has always been associated with the family name since his honored father, Judge Julius C. Pomerene, became a member of the Ohio bar. Extended mention of Judge Pomerene is made on another page of this work and the ancestral history of the family is also given in that connection.

Frank Etherington Pomerene, whose name introduces this review, was born in Coshocton, March 25, 1868, and, spending his boyhood days under the parental roof, was sent as a student to the public schools until he had mastered the high school course and won his diploma with the class of 1885. He afterward became a student in the Ohio State University, from which he was graduated in 1891 and then, preparing for the bar in the same institution, he was graduated from the law department with the class of 1895. Returning immediately to Coshocton, he joined his brother in practice, and the firm has become recognized as one of the leading firms in corporation law in northern Ohio. Their attention is devoted largely to practice for private corporations, yet they are also legal representatives for several railroad companies and general counsel for the Ohio Electric Railway Company. They also represent the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company, the Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio Railroad, the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, together with various manufacturing and financial institutions in Coshocton county. Frank E. Pomerene is an earnest student, preparing his cases with great thoroughness and care, and as counsel and attorney before the courts he has manifested ability that places him with the leading lawyers of this part of the state.

In June, 1896, Frank E. Pomerene was married in Coshocton to Miss Mary E. Wilson, a daughter of James S. and Sarah (Hay) Wilson, the former now deceased. They are prominent in the social circles of the city and their elegant home on Chestnut street is noted for its gracious and charming hospitality. Mr. Pomerene is a democrat in his political views but without aspiration for office. The only public positions he has filled have been in connection with educational interests. He was appointed for a seven years' term as member of the board of trustees of the Ohio State University and is now serving as president of that board, while his efforts in behalf of the institution have been far-reaching and beneficial. He has also been active in the upbuilding of the Coshocton public library and was largely instrumental in securing the Carnegie donation thereto. In person, in talents and in character he is a worthy scion of his race and in a profession demanding strong intellectuality, close application and indefatigable energy he has made for himself a most creditable name.

JAMES COX.

Farm work has constituted the labors of James Cox throughout his entire business career. He now owns and operates a well improved tract situated in Virginia township, this comprising ninety acres. He was born in this township, September 19, 1848, a son of Hamilton and Rachel (Hardesty) Cox, the former a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, and the latter of Coshocton county, both families being among the earliest settlers of this section of the state. The father was a farmer, being engaged in that work during his active business career.

James Cox assisted in the labors of the home farm from the time of early spring planting until the crops were harvested in the late autumn and for a few weeks during the winter months pursued his studies in one of the old-time log schoolhouses. When he started out to make his own way in the world he chose the occupation to which he had been reared and he is thus engaged at the present time. He now owns a well improved and valuable tract of land, comprising ninety acres located in Virginia township, and here he is engaged in general agricultural pursuits, each year harvesting rich crops as a reward for the care and labor he bestows upon the fields.

Mr. Cox established a home of his own by his marriage on the 12th of October, 1871, to Miss Maria McCoy, a daughter of John and Margaret (Meredith McCoy, natives of Coshocton county. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Cox has been blessed with thirteen children: Nathaniel; Sarah J., who has departed this life; Daniel; Margaret, who is also deceased; Alvin, deceased; Annie C., now the wife of Lambert Lacy, a farmer of Muskingum county; John H.; Ethel; James E.; Naomi; Prescott; William; and Rachel, now the wife of Edward Priest, of Conesville, this state.

Mr. Cox gives his political support to the democratic party and at various times has served on the school board. He is deeply interested in any

movement calculated to advance the welfare of the community. He has achieved success through his own well directed labors and energy and deserves great credit for what he has accomplished in the business world.

ALONZO SPURGEON.

Alonzo Spurgeon is a splendid type of a self-made man, for from the early age of twelve years he has been dependent upon his own resources, and today his landed possessions embrace four hundred acres of valuable land in Tiverton township. He was born in this township September 28, 1845, the second son and third child born of the marriage of James and Rachel (Walters) Spurgeon. The father was born in Ohio and was here reared and married. He was engaged in farming in this state for a time but later removed with his family to Indiana, where he spent one year, after which he returned to Ohio, settling in Knox county. He spent his remaining days there, passing away in 1858. He was an old-line whig until the formation of the republican party, when he became a stanch supporter of its principles and policy. The mother, who was born in eastern Ohio, came to Coshocton county in her girlhood days and was here married to Mr. Spurgeon. They became the parents of seven children, namely: Abraham, deceased; Harriet, the wife of Elias Allen, of New Castle; Alonzo, of this review; James M., who was formerly identified with the schools but is now living retired in Danville, Knox county; Margaret, the wife of Hiram Hughes, a farmer of New Castle township; Elizabeth, the wife of James Kelly, a resident of Strieklett, Kentucky; John, who follows farming in Defiance, Ohio. After the death of Mr. Spurgeon the mother was married again, her second union being with Noah Dennis, by whom she had a daughter, Delilah, the wife of M. C. Dixon, a resident of New Castle township.

Alonzo Spurgeon acquired a limited education in the district schools of Tiverton township, for from the early age of twelve years he was compelled to provide for his own support, having lost his father about that time. For several years he was employed at any labor that would yield him an honest living, and when the Civil war broke out he offered his services to the government, being then a youth of eighteen years. He enlisted as a member of Company A, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was on guard duty in Washington City. At the end of one year he was honorably discharged and returning to Coshocton county, engaged in farming, which has since been his life work. He has met with gratifying success in his undertakings and although he started with nothing he is now the owner of four hundred acres of valuable land in Tiverton township and he also recently sold one hundred acres. He is likewise a stockholder in the Bell Telephone Company.

Mr. Spurgeon was married in 1870 to Miss Mary F. Humphrey, and their union has been blessed with five children: Alea M., the wife of William Bumpus, a resident of Tiverton township; Odelva, the wife of G. T. Riden-

baugh, a farmer of Tiverton township; William M., who also follows farming in Tiverton township; James Otis, still under the parental roof; and one who died in infancy.

The political views of Mr. Spurgeon accord with republican principles and while he keeps posted on public affairs he has never been active as an office seeker. He and his wife and some of the children are members of the Disciples church. He is a man of temperate habits, never using tobacco nor intoxicants in any form. He deserves great credit for what he has accomplished in the business world, for all that he today possesses has been acquired through his own energy and well directed labors. The ideals of men like this, their personality, the history of their lives, and their profound sense of integrity could be made the text of a lesson from which the young men of today could study success.

PETER SHAFER.

Peter Shafer, who in partnership with his brother Alonzo owns and operates a farm of one hundred and sixty acres in Lafayette township, was born in the house in which he now resides, December 1, 1845, the son of Abraham and Maria (Davis) Shafer, both of whom were natives of Albany county, New York. The father was born November 13, 1809, and in early manhood he wedded Maria Davis, who was five years his junior. They became the parents of six children, of whom five are now living, namely: Elizabeth, the widow of D. W. Lyons, of Coshocton; Catherine, the wife of James H. Hay, also a resident of Coshocton; Peter, of this review; W. B., who resides in West Lafayette, Ohio; and Alonzo, who was born on September 10, 1852, and owns a half interest with our subject in the farm referred to above.

In 1835 Abraham Shafer, accompanied by his young wife and infant daughter, Elizabeth, left their native state and came to Coshocton county, Ohio. Here he bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, which was covered with timber with the exception of a small field and wholly unimproved. A week's time was consumed in the erection of a log cabin in which to reside and primitive buildings were hastily erected for the shelter of the grain and stock. The cleared land was seeded in wheat and because of a lack of farming implements which were not to be obtained at that time, he sowed his grain broadcast and raked it in, using for the purpose a piece of brush which was tied securely to the horse's tail. Such were the expedients resorted to in the pioneer days of the county, and all honor to the brave, resourceful pioneers who by their patience, energy and perseverance have made possible to us of the present day the many comforts and blessings which we now enjoy. New land was cleared and put under cultivation as rapidly as the labor could be accomplished, the work being pursued with all the more encouragement because of the rich harvests the new land yielded. Mr. Shafer passed away in 1896 at the age of eighty-seven years and his wife died in

1890. At the time of his death he owned two hundred and forty acres of land. In politics he was a republican. He served as county commissioner before the war and also as township trustee. Religiously both he and his estimable wife were faithful and consistent members of the Presbyterian church.

Peter Shafer received his education in the country school of his district, afterward attending the Vermillion Institute in Ashland county for one term, but as his inclinations were more toward an active, out-door life, rather than a clerical one, he left school and returned to his father's farm, where he assumed his share of the work of the place. He has ever taken an active interest in all matters pertaining to agriculture and is a charter member of the Plainfield Grange, which he joined in 1876, being one of the oldest members of that organization in the county.

On October 30, 1871, Mr. Shafer was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Scott, who was born in this county, January 14, 1847, the daughter of James R. and Mary (Wallace) Scott. Her father was born in Ireland and was brought to this country when a small child and adopted by a farmer of Keene township, by whom he was reared and educated. In 1849 he went to California and later to Oregon but afterward returned to this state and spent his last days with our subject, dying at his home in 1897 at the age of seventy-two years. The mother of Mrs. Shafer died at West Lafayette about 1890. They were the parents of four children: Margaret, the wife of John W. Fisher, of Steubenville, Ohio; Elizabeth, the wife of our subject; Jennie, the wife of Edmond Shafer, of Cleveland; and Thomas, who died in the army. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Shafer have been born four children, namely: Fay, at home; Bernie, deceased; one who died in infancy; and Charlie, also deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Shafer are devout members of the Presbyterian church of West Lafayette, in which Mr. Shafer presides as elder and trustee. His political allegiance is given to the republican party. He is now serving his first term as township trustee, and has held various positions on the school board.

ELMER L. FOX.

Elmer L. Fox, a native of Clark township, born May 11, 1873, has been the popular and enterprising postmaster of Blissfield for almost ten years, having received his appointment to this office September 29, 1898. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, having passed the days of his boyhood and early youth on the farm of his maternal grandmother, Margaret Miller. He received a common-school education and early improved his vacation periods by becoming a wage earner. He was but fourteen years of age when he accepted his first position, which was that of water carrier on the railroad then being built through Blissfield. His next venture was that of running a threshing machine, no small undertaking for a youth as it not only involved the handling of a number of men but also considerable mechanical

skill. Alert to the opportunities which the times afforded, Mr. Fox next engaged in running a sawmill, an occupation which he followed for six years, at the expiration of which time he purchased a small farm in Clark township and engaged in farming for a time. In his twenty-sixth year he received the appointment as postmaster, which necessitated his residing in Blissfield and, as the duties of this office were light and left considerable spare time on his hands, in April, 1905, he traded his farm land for the mercantile business of W. F. Lang and has since supplemented his work of handling of the mail by the sale of merchandise.

On December 31, 1895, Mr. Fox was united in marriage to Miss Laura Stareheim, who was born in Monroe township, August 25, 1876, a daughter of Phillip and Louisa (Bretzie) Stareheim. Her father was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1835 and came to America when but a youth and located in this county. He was married at Chili in 1859 to Miss Louisa Bretzie and they became the parents of twelve children, eight of whom are now living. The father died in Coshocton in 1903. Unto Mr. and Mrs. Fox has been born one daughter, Margaret Vern, who died in infancy.

In his political affiliations Mr. Fox is a republican, while fraternally he is a member of Blissfield Lodge, No. 13056, M. W. A. Religiously, he and his estimable wife are members of the Evangelical church, and they are highly esteemed by all who know them. Mr. Fox has passed his entire life in the county and the sterling traits of his manhood have been such as have won for him unfaltering trust and high regard.

JAMES M. WILSON.

James M. Wilson, who is numbered among the substantial agriculturists of Coshocton county, owns and operates fifty-four acres of land on section 8, Jefferson township. He was born in Jefferson county, this state, September 15, 1849, the youngest in a family of nine children, born of the marriage of John and Elizabeth (Johnston) Wilson, both of whom were natives of County Tyrone, Ireland. The father came alone to the United States about 1833 or 1834, the voyage across the Atlantic requiring six weeks and three days. Upon landing in America he at once made his way to Jefferson county, Ohio, and in 1863 made his way to Coshocton county, where he followed farming throughout his remaining days. He met death by drowning in the Walhonding river in April, 1878. The wife survived for ten years, passing away in 1888. Their family numbered nine children, as follows: William, who resides in Killbuck, Holmes county, this state; John, deceased; Nancy, the wife of Joseph Pithen, now living retired in Mingo Junction, Ohio; George, who is mentioned on another page of this volume; Mary A., Jane and Sarah E., all of whom have passed away; Moses, who died in infancy; and James, of this review.

James Wilson acquired his education in the common schools of Jefferson and Coshocton counties and was reared to farm life. After reaching

mature years he rented the home place, which he operated for a time, or until his father's death, which, as above stated, occurred in 1878. In 1883 in connection with his brother George he purchased the home place but later the brother purchased his interest in the same and our subject now owns fifty-four acres located on section 8, Jefferson township. He is here engaged in raising the cereals best adapted to soil and climate and each year gathers abundant harvests as a reward for the care and labor he bestows upon his land, and is therefore meeting with success in his undertakings.

Mr. Wilson established a home of his own by his marriage in 1877 to Miss Mary J. Stover, a resident of Jefferson township. They have one daughter, Leora A., who was born in 1882 and is still with her parents. Mr. Wilson supports the men and measures of democracy, but has never been active as an office seeker. He is a Mason, belonging to Warsaw lodge, of which he has served as master since January, 1896. He and his wife and daughter are members of the Disciple church. The family have many warm friends in their community and the hospitality of their own pleasant home is enjoyed by all who know them.

W. D. KISSNER.

The life of W. D. Kissner has been so varied in its activity, so honorable in its purposes and so far-reaching and beneficial in its effects that it has become an integral part of the history of Coshocton county and has also left an impress upon the annals of the state, for as a promoter and organizer of various enterprises he has become prominent.

Mr. Kissner was born in Jefferson township on the farm on which he now resides, April 9, 1858, a son of Nicholas and Louisa (Bigler) Kissner. The former was a native of Switzerland and at the age of eighteen years emigrated to the United States. For eight or nine years he ran a peddler's wagon in the counties around Wheeling, West Virginia, and while thus employed became acquainted with Miss Louisa Bigler, a resident of Monroe county, who was only seventeen years of age at the time of their marriage. Accompanied by his bride he came to Coshocton county and on their arrival here they found that they had but thirty-five cents with which to begin housekeeping. Mr. Kissner first operated rented land in New Castle township, and later purchased land in Jefferson township. He bought and sold various tracts until 1863, when he purchased one hundred and ninety acres, located on sections 12 and 13, on which he made his home until his death, which occurred in 1894, his remains being interred in Darling Cemetery, in Jefferson township. He was a democrat in his political views and in early life belonged to the Evangelical Association, but in later life joined the Methodist Episcopal church.

Mrs. Louisa Kissner was born in Monroe county, Ohio, of Swiss descent, and became the mother of eleven children, as follows: Mary, the wife of John Fisher, a retired farmer of Warsaw; John N., a prominent contractor

and promoter of West Lafayette, Ohio; Eliza, the wife of David Myers, a farmer of Pike township, Coshocton county; W. D., of this review; Jacob, who died in 1885 while in school at Lebanon, Ohio; S. C., a director and manager of the Citizens' Telephone Company, of Coshocton; Sophia, who first married John Bender and after his death became the wife of Charles Welch, of Columbus, Ohio; Rosiana, the wife of Lewis G. Rees, a resident of Tiverton township; Emma, the wife of Charles Brillhart, a farmer of Jefferson township; Millie, the wife of Henry Barrick, a farmer of Jefferson township; and Laura, who died in infancy.

During his early boyhood annd youth W. D. Kissner was deprived of all educational advantages, for his services were needed on the home farm. At the age of twenty years he entered the Warsaw school, remaining there one month, and for six months he attended his home district school, subsequent to which time he went to Lebanon and attended school for twenty-three weeks. During this time he applied himself and worked earnestly and persistently to acquire the knowledge that would fit him for life's practical and responsible duties. He then engaged in teaching during the winter months, being thus employed for ten years, while in the summer seasons he worked at the brick and stonemason's trades, being thus engaged from 1884 until 1893, and in the latter year erected a residence for himself. In 1881 he purchased sixty and a half acres of land on section 13, to which he has since added forty acres on section 14, where his residence is located, and he also owns twenty-eight and four-fifths acres situated in the corporation limits of Nellie, this latter property being valued at six thousand dollars. He has also given much time and attention to promoting and organizing various industries and enterprises of Coshocton county. He was one of the organizers of the Coshocton County Telephone Company and is the second heaviest stockholder, being at the present time one of the directors. He is also a stockholder in the Bank of Warsaw and is a stockholder in the Cooperative Harvesting Machine Company at Springfield, Ohio. He also organized the Farmers' Alliance of Coshocton county and in many ways has been prominent and active in promoting the public welfare. Six years ago he put aside farming pursuits and since that time has given his attention to his various financial enterprises.

Mr. Kissner was married October 1, 1884, to Miss Kathryn E. Hass, a daughter of John and Fredericka Haas, the former now deceased, but the latter still living and making her home with Mr. Kissner. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Kissner has been blessed with two children: Myrtle A., who was born July 13, 1889, and is at home; and Ruth Naoma, who was born March 16, 1895, and died June 4, 1895.

Mr. Kissner gives his political support to the men and measures of democracy where national issues are involved, but at local elections casts an independent ballot. Being a temperance man, he says the proudest vote he ever cast was October 22, 1908, when Coshocton county was voted dry. Fraternally he was formerly a member of the Patrons of Industry, and is now a member of the Patrons of Husbandry. He is a member of the Evangelical church at Nellie and, with the exception of one year, has served as class leader for the past twenty-four years and superintendent of the Sunday school con-

tinuously for twenty-four years with the exception of two years. He served as president of the Sunday School Association of Coshocton County for two terms, while at the present writing he is serving as secretary of the teachers' training department. Few men are more prominent or more widely known in Warsaw and the surrounding country than Mr. Kissner. He has been an important factor in business circles and his prosperity is well deserved. He is a public-spirited man, giving his cooperation to every movement which tends to promote the moral, intellectual and material welfare of the community.

Index to County History

Pioneers Roll on Pages 76 to 92. For Soldiers' names consult rosters under wars.

PAGE

Abolitionists 94, 104
Adams Township 60, 75
Adoption, Indian 39, 45
Advertising 216
Agriculture 69, 219, 266
Ague Epidemic 59
Amphibians 8
Amusements 100, 260
Ancient Man 9
Ancient River Bed..... 264
Anti-Saloon 260-262
Applesced, Johnny 62
Argillite 9
Army, Coshocton in..... 231
Arrowhead, Leaf-shaped 21
Arrowhead, Moundbuilders' 18
Artists 273
Ashes in Mounds 22
Asiatic Invasion 11
Asiatic Mound Theory.....25
Atlantis 10
Attorneys 232-234
Automobile 219, 272
Aztec Mound Theory..... 25

Bacon Run 74
Bakersville 60, 75
Banking 248, 271
Baptist Church 71, 256
Baptist Colored 258
Bar 232-234
Beal Law Elections..... 262
Beaver, Chief 43
Bedford Township 60
Bench 232-234
Bethlehem Township 22, 60, 75
Black Hoof, Chief..... 51
Blissfield 75
Bloomfield 75
Blue Jacket 51
Board of Trade..... 216
Bonquet's Camp 15, 42
Bouquet's Expedition 41
Brick Manufacture 216, 263
Bridge Elections 1907-8..... 253
Bridges, Toll 68
British Governor's Hatchet..... 47
Brodhead's Expedition 50
Buddhists 25
Building and Loan.....248, 271
Burial, Indian 16, 31
Burial, Moundbuilder 20
Butter 67, 266

PAGE

Caldersburg 71
Canal Era 71, 73
Canal Lewisville 60, 75
Captain Pipe 45, 48, 50, 51
Carboniferous Age 8
Carnegie Library 217
Cassingham, J. W..... 209
Catholic Church 103, 257
Caughnawagas 43
Cavallo 73
Cave-dwellers 10
Cement 216, 266
Cemeteries 1909, 258
Cemetery, Ancient 16
Central Trades Council..... 215
Chalcedony 21
Charcoal in Mounds.....18, 19, 20, 22
Chautauqua 272
Cheese 266
Chili 75
Chinese Mound Theory..... 25
Christian Church 258
Christian Scientists 258
Christian Union Church..... 258
Churches 255-258
Church, Log 71
Circle Mounds 14, 22, 23
Circus 100
Civil War 108-267
Clarksville 68
Clark Township 75
Clark Township Mounds..... 22
Clay 263
Claysville 74
Coach Stage 73, 102
Coal 8, 102, 208-214, 248, 265
Coke 210
Congress Lands 58
Congressmen 241
Corn.....29, 219, 265, 266
Corncrackers 73
Cornstalk, Chief 47
Coshocton, Abandoned by Indians.. 51
Coshocton, Delaware Capital..... 46
Coshocton County Organized..... 57
Coshocton, Early 58, 66, 102
Coshocton, 1909 215
Coshocton, Meaning of..... 57
Coshocton, Spelling of..... 46
Coshocton First Settler..... 53
Coshocton Mayors 244
Coshocton Postmasters 243-244
Coshocton Men Elsewhere..... 273
Coshocton Board of Trade..... 216
County Fair 271

PAGE

County Infirmary 235
County Officers 61, 235-241
County Option Election 253, 260-262
County Printing 221, 224
Court, First 61
Courts 232-234
Courthouse 99, 235
Courtship, Indian 31
Cradle and Sickle 93
Crawford Township 75
Croghan, George 33
Crusade, Temperance 261
Custaloga 35, 42

Dance, War 38
Dancing, Indian 31, 32
Dancing, Pioneer 54
Darling Hilltop Wall 22
Delaware Migration 37
Democratic Party 104
Disciple Church 256
Distillery 72
Doctors 268, 269
Draft Riots 207
Dunmore's War 45

Eagle Feather 35
Earthworks 14, 22
East Union 74
Education 62, 251, 258, 259
Eggs 67, 266
Egyptian Mound Theory 26
Election, Primitive 57
Electric Light 216
Electric Railway 254
Elephant Remains 8
Eozoic Age 7
Episcopal Church 71, 258
Eskimo 10
Evangelical Church 257
Evangelical, German 257
Evansburg (see Orange)
Evolution 7, 26

Fair, County 271
Farmers' Institutes 219
Farm Life 69, 219
Federalists 66
Ferries 58, 68, 74, 100
Finn Mound Theory 26
Fire Department 272
Fire Worship 19
First Families 59
Fish 267
Fish Age 8
Fish Spears 9
Flour 100
Forakerism 243
Fort Meigs 65
Fossils 267
Fox-hunting 267
Franklin Township 59, 74, 101
Franklin Township School 62
Franklin Township Mounds 22, 23
Fraternal Orders 260
Frauds, Healing 268
Free Mail Delivery 219
Free-Soilers 94, 104
French and Indian War 36
French King's Visit 54

PAGE

Fresno 75
Frew's Mill 74
Fusang 25

Game 267
Garfield on Towpath 72
Gas, Manufactured 215
Gas, Natural 217, 264
Gauntlet, Running the 39
Geology 7, 265
German Evangelical Church 257
German Population 99
Giant Skeletons 20, 21, 23
Girty, Simon 48, 49, 52
Gist, Christopher 32
Given, Josiah 109, 113
Glacial Kame 22, 24
Glacial Period 8
Glass Works 216
Grain Shipping 71
Grange 219
Gravel Pit 10
Gravel Terraces 9
Greek Letter Fraternities 260

Harris, Mary 35
Hatchet Message 47
Hay Crop 266
Hay, Houston 215
Hay, Robert 72
Heaton's Town 74
Hebrew Mound Theory 25
Heckewelder 17, 46, 50
Heckewelder's Ride 48
Helmick 75, 264
High School Course 259
Hilltop Earthworks 14
Horse Racing 24, 61, 271
Hospital 269
Hunt, Rev. Wm. E. 104

Ice Sheet 8
Inca Mound Theory 25
Indian—Hebrew Linguistics 25
Indian Summer 53
Indian Wars 37, 41, 44, 47, 51, 63
Indian
  Adoption 39, 45
  Burial 16, 31
  Uncertain Traditions 16
  Village Life 29
  Courtship 31
  Marriage 32
  Traders 32
  Delaware Migration 37
  Wampum Records 37
  Dancing 31, 32
  War Dance 38
  Scalp Song 29
  Travel Song 38
Industrial Organizations 213-215
Infirmary, County 235
Inns 54, 57, 66
Institutes, Farmers' 219
Irish Mound Theory 26
Iron 265
Iron in Mounds 17
Iroquois 33

PAGE

Jackson Township Mounds.....20, 22
Jacobsport 74
Jail 62, 235
Japanese Mound Theory..... 25
Jefferson Township Ancient Works.21, 22
Jesuit Priests 37
Johnny Appleseed 62
Joshua, Mohican Spy..... 50
Judges 232-234
Jury, First 61, 62

Kame, Glacial 22, 24
Keene 75
Keene, County Seat..... 69
Keene Township Ancient Works..22, 23
Keene Township Pioneers..... 60
"Kid-Mossback" 224
Killbuck, Chief 46
"King Charley" Williams..... 53
King, French 54
"King Charley's" Tavern.....54, 58
"Know-Nothing" Party 103

Labor Organizations 213-215
Lafayette Township 59, 101
Lafayette Township Mounds.....22, 23
Lafayette Township Churches..... 71
Land Titles 58
Lanning, Richard 109, 149
Lawyers 232-234
Legislative Members 241
Library, Carnegie 217
Lichtenau 46
Limestone 8
Linton Mills 74
Linton Township 74
Linton Township Earthworks.....22, 23
Little Turtle 51
Lodges, 1909 260
Logan, Chief 45
Lost Towns.....68, 69, 74, 75
Lost-Tribe Mound Theory..... 25
Louis Philippe's Visit..... 54
Lutheran Church 257

McClain, Richard W..... 109
Mail 68, 219
Mammoth 8, 10
Manufacturing.....54, 71, 215
Marriage, Indian 32
Marriage, Pioneer 58
Mastodon 8
Maxwell Mound 20
Mayors, Coshocton 244
Maysville 74
Medical Profession.....268, 269
Medill, Joseph 99, 221
Meigs, Fort 65
Mercantile.....59, 67, 217
Metal Signs 216
Metham, Pren 150, 263
Metham Quarry 21
Methodist Church 71, 255
Methodist Protestant 256
Mexican Mound Theory..... 19
Mexican War 94-98
Military Lands 58
Militia, Pioneer 60

PAGE

Miller (Howard) Circle..... 33
Miller Hilltop Circle..... 14
Millcreek Township 71, 75
Millsville 69
Mining 208-214
Ministers (See Churches).....
Ministers in Politics..... 260
Monroe Township 74
Moravian Missionaries.....16, 46, 50
"Mossback-Kid" 224
Moundbuilders 13-27
  Ashes 22
  Burial Customs 20
  Charcoal Traces.....18, 19, 20
  Cranial Evidence, etc. (Mexican, Pueblo, Peruvian).....19, 25
  Indian Origin 14, 25
  Iron Discoveries 17
  North and South War..... 20
  Remote Antiquity to Indian.....16, 18
  Skeleton Radii of Circle..... 23
  Religion and Industries..... 26
  Autochthonous View 26
  Sun Worship 17
  Use of Arrowhead..... 18
  Vanished Race 14
  Village Sites 22
  Speculations: Aztec, Inca, Toltec, Chinese, Egyptian, Japanese, Hebrew, Irish, Finn, Norse, Welsh and "Lost Tribe".....25, 26
Mounds, Age of..... 19
Mounds in the County..... 22
  Howard Miller Circle..... 23
  Maxwell 20
  Metham 21
  Miller Hilltop Circle..... 14
  Porteus 18
  Walhondding 20
Mount Airy 74
Munsey 47

Nanticoke Indians 16
Napoleon Draft Riot..... 207
Natural Gas 217, 264
Navy, Coshocton in..... 231
Netawatwes 46
Newalike 47
New Bedford 75
New Castle 74
New Castle Township Mounds....20, 22
New Castle Township Apple Nursery 63
Newcomerstown, Origin of..... 35
New Guilford 74
New Moscow 74
Newport 75
Newspapers.....73, 99, 102, 221-226
New Year's Shooting..... 100
Nicholas, John D.....109, 233
Nicholas, S. H.....213, 233
Nichols, Eli 74
Norse Mound Theory..... 26
Novelty Manufacture 216

Ohio Company 33
Ohio River Boundary 51
Oil 263
Option, County 253, 260-262
Orange.....59, 69, 75

PAGE
Organized Labor 213-215
Oriental Invasion 11
Oxford Township Ancient Works.... 22
Oxford Township Pioneers..... 60
Oxford Township Churches..... 71

Palaeolithic Implements 9
Paleozoic Age 7
Parable of Revolution..... 44
Path, Red 24
Paving, Street 216
Penn, William 37
Perry Township 74
Perry Township Ancient Works..... 22
Peruvians 19
Philippe, King 54
Philippine Soldiers 230
Physicians 268, 269
Pike Township 74
Pike Township Ancient Works..... 22
Pioneers, Roll of.....76-92
Pipe, Captain 45, 48, 50, 51
Pits, Ancient 24
Plainfield 74
Plato 10
Pocock, E. J..... 122
Politics.....66, 221, 224, 243
Politics, Minister in..... 260
Pomerene, J. C..... 232
Pontiac Conspiracy 41
Poorhouse, County 235
Portens Mounds 18
Postboy Killing 68
Postmasters, Coshocton 243-244
Potato Prices 72
Pottery, Ancient 17, 26
Presbyterian Church..... 71, 256
Presbyterian, United 258
Press.....73, 99, 102, 221-226
Prices.....67, 68, 72, 100, 266
Printing, County 221, 224
Pueblos 19
Pygmy Race 16

Quack Healers 268
Quarry, Metham 21

Railroad, First 100
Railroads.....208, 209, 248
Railroad, Underground 93
Railroad, Electric 254
Rebellion, War of 108-207
Red Hawk, Chief.....43, 51
Red Path 24
Red-Soil Circle..... 23
Religion.....26, 62, 71
Renegades 48
Republican Party 104
Revolution Parable 44
Revolution, Soldiers in.....59, 60
Ricketts, Benjamin 67
Roadhouses.....54, 57, 66
Road System 250
Robbery, County Treasury.....105, 270
Robinson, William 45, 59
Rochester 73
Roscoe 71
Rose Law Election..... 262
Rural Free Delivery..... 219

PAGE
Sacrifice, Human 19
Sagas 26
St. Lawrence River Theory..... 9
Saloons 261
Saltpetre 64
Salt Works.....54, 71, 74
Salvation Army 258
Scalp Signs 39
Scalp Song 29
Schools.....62, 251, 258
Self-binder 219
Sells, B. F.....95, 103, 172
Senecas 43
Settler, First 53
Seventh Day Adventists 258
Shawanees 43, 51
Sickle and Cradle..... 93
Skull, pierced 16, 20
Skull Speculation 20
Slate Implements 9
Smith, Col. James..... 39
Social Conditions 260, 266
Social Glass 61
Soil 264
Soldiers in Revolution.....59-60
Soldiers, War of 1812.....63-65
Soldiers, Mexican War.....94-98
Soldiers, Civil War (See Rosters Under Wars.) .....
Soldiers with Other Troops..... 193
Soldiers, Spanish War.....227-230
Soldiers, Philippine Service..... 230
Soldiers, Regular Army..... 231
Spanish War 227-230
Spiritualists 258
Spring Mountain 75
Stanley, Wilson M..... 118
State Officials 242
State Sovereignty 66
Steel Works 215
Stone 265
Stone Age 10, 22
Stone Ax 9, 23
Stone Mounds 21, 22, 23
Stone Layers 21, 24
Stone River 118
Stones, Shuttle-shaped 21
Stone Tube in Mound..... 21
Stores, Pioneer 59-67
Street Paving 216
Sun Worship 17
Supreme Court Justice.....73, 232
Swayne, Noah H..... 73

Taverns.....54, 57, 66
Tavern Church Service.....71, 256
Taxes 246-254
Telephone 217, 219
Temperance movements 261
Temperance, Tin-cup 93
Thrashing Flail 93
Tidball, N. R..... 109
Timber 265
Tiverton Township Mounds.....22, 23
Tiverton Township Apple Nursery.. 63
Tiverton Township Canal..... 73
Toll-bridges 68
Toltecs 25
Tomahawk Title 51

PAGE

Topography 264
Towns, Lost.....68, 69, 74, 75
Traders, Indian 32
Travel Song, Indian..... 38
Treasury Robbery 105, 270
Trolley Line 254
Tuscarawa 58
Tuscarawas Township Mounds..14, 18, 22

Underground Railroad 93
Union Labor 213-215
United Brethren Church..... 258
United Presbyterian 258
Uppowac 30

Van Buren 75
Vanished Race 14
Village Life, Indian..... 29
Village, Pioneer 58, 66
Virginia Township.....60, 74, 101
Virginia Township Mounds.....22, 23
Volunteers (See Wars).....
Voorhees, R M.....109, 233

Walhonding 74
Walhonding Canal 73
Walhonding Indian Village..... 39
Walhonding Valley Pioneers..... 60
Walhonding Mounds 20
Wampum Records 37
Warsaw.....75, 217, 235
War Belt 47
War Dance 38
War Song 38
War of 1812.....63-65
War with Mexico.....94-98
War of 1861-5 108-207
Roster, Co. A, 16th O. V. I..... 110
Roster, Co.. D, 16th O. V. I..... 112
Roster, Co. K, 24th O. V. I..... 114
Roster, Co. K, 32d O. V. I..... 118
Roster, Co. C, 51st O. V. I..... 123
Roster, Co. D, 51st O. V. I..... 130
Roster, Co. F, 51st O. V. I..... 134
Roster, Co. H, 51st O. V. I..... 140
Roster, Co. I, 51st O. V. I..... 146
Roster, Co. F, 80th O. V. I..... 150

PAGE

Roster, Co. G, 80th O. V. I..... 155
Roster, Co. H, 80th O. V. I..... 159
Roster, Co. H, 97th O. V. I..... 163
Roster, Co. I, 97th O. V. I..... 168
Roster, Co. D, 122d O. V. I..... 173
Roster, Co. G, 122d O. V. I..... 178
Roster, Co. E, 142d O. V. I..... 183
Roster, Co. G, 142d O. V. I..... 185
Roster, Co. E, 143d O. V. I 186
Roster, Co. G, 143d O. V. I 188
Roster, Co. H, 143d O. V. I..... 189
Roster, Co. M, 9th O. V. C..... 191
Roster, Coshocton Soldiers Enlisted with Other Troops in Civil War 193
War with Spain.....227-230
Roster, Co. F, 7th O. V. I..... 228
Washington, George.....32, 33
Washington Township 71, 74
Water Power, Roscoe.....72, 267
Water Works 217
Wedding, First 58
Welsh Mound Theory..... 25
West Bedford.....71, 74, 217
West Carlisle 74
West Lafayette.....9, 75, 264
West Liberty 74
Wetzel, Indian Fighter 50
Wheat.....67, 72, 100, 266
Whigs.....66, 94, 103
Whipping Post 62
Whisky.....67, 72, 73, 93
White Eyes, Chief.....45, 47-49
White Eyes Earthworks 23
White Eyes Township..... 75
White Woman Rock..... 36
Williams, A. M..... 109
Williams, Charles 54, 73
Williams in Legislature 65
Wills Creek 74
Wills Creek Mounds..... 23
Wills Creek Pioneers 60
Wolf Premiums 68
Wyandot 47, 51

Zeisberger on Mounds..... 16
Zeisberger's Mission 46, 49

Index to Biographies

	PAGE
Adams, J. Q.	468
Aronhalt, J. E.	291
Ashman, Frank	514
Bahmer, L. E.	349
Balch, George	307
Balo, J. C.	328
Balo, S. F.	472
Barrick, Nicholas	333
Beebe, M. S.	357
Bible, Lewis	325
Bluck, L. E.	388
Bluck, P. T.	336
Bock, G. J.	504
Branstool, George	306
Buker, S. H.	284
Buxton, N. D.	365
Carpenter, S. J.	518
Cassingham, J. W.	480
Caton, G. R.	404
Church, L. T.	381
Clark, William	374
Cox, James	524
Crawford, R. A.	463
Croft, John J.	389
Croul, John	315
Cullison, D. A.	375
Davis, James	487
Davis, Scott	484
Dawson, S. F.	408
De Hart, P. P.	305
Dougherty, W. A.	379
Durand, C. H.	428
Edwards, J. T.	442
Evans, W. B.	299
Everhart, David	449
Ewing, David	401
Ferguson, Harry	443
Fisher, S. S.	316
Forney, J. F. & J. A.	300
Foster, L. J.	352
Fox, E. L.	527
Fox, P. J.	342
Frazee, W. D.	516
Gault, John	469
Glenn, James	501
Gosser, C. F.	279
Graham, William	473
Green, William	302
Gribble, Daniel	367
Hackenbracht, Mary	391
Hagans, Samuel	320
Hagelbarger, H. H.	474
Hahn, H. E.	491
Hains, Benjamin	355
Hains, H. F.	331
Hamilton, G. S.	494
Hamilton, J. E.	326
Hamilton, Thomas	482
Hanley, T. J.	454
Harbold, Peter	414
Haskins, G. S.	412
Haskins, W. H.	420
Haverick, Joseph	325
Hay, G. A.	438
Hays, E. Z.	488
Henderson, A. J.	319
Henderson, A. M.	289
Herbig, H. C.	498
Heslip, Joseph	417
Hill, A. J.	368
Hook, H. M.	387
Hothem, Valentine	332
Howell, S. L.	429
Humphrey, Z. T.	334
Hunt, W. E.	430
Jones, Smith	397
Keesey, R. D.	431
King, J. A.	324
Kissner, W. D.	529
Klein, G. D.	432
Lahna, Jacob	502
Lamberson, C. A.	411
Lang, Anna M.	400
Lapp, J. F.	422
Laurence, Mary C.	382
Liewer, Hippolyt	423
Loos, C. W.	339
Loos, Isaac	340
Lower, Almeda J.	350
Lyons, Harry	520
McAllister, Isaac	372
McCabe, W. H.	478
McClain, Jesse	508
McCormick, S. R.	282
McCoy, Abner	459
McDonald, A. C.	448
McDowell, J. L.	512
McFarland, Lewis	383
Mapel, J. R.	409
Markley, David, Jr.	380
Mercer, C. O.	308
Merrell, W. S.	344
Miller, C. C.	358
Miller, H. C.	399
Milligan, J. C.	470
Miskimen, J. C.	314
Mizer, W. A.	450

	PAGE
Mohler, G. W.	392
Moore, A. S.	288
Moorehead, M. T.	318
Mullet, N. J.	503
Need, G. W.	461
Nichols, A. C.	521
Norman, Christian	440
Norris, Henry	398
Norris, L. N.	444
Orr, J. T.	290
Park, J. R.	452
Park, W. F.	348
Park, W. H.	410
Phillips, R. S.	384
Platt, T. J.	340
Pomerene, F. E.	523
Pomerene, J. C.	509
Pomerene, W. R.	517
Porteus, John	393
Preston, Bernard	479
Richcreek, W. E.	343
Richmond, J. E.	297
Rinner, G. A.	515
Rippl, A.	281
Robinson, W. L.	433
Rogers, J. L.	292
Royer, Prosper	356
Royer, P. C.	341
Russell, H. F.	402
Shafer, Peter	526
Shaw, Henry	360
Shaw, Seth	464
Shipps, P. C.	366
Smith, G. W.	351
Smith, J. E.	373
Smith, J. L.	413
Smith, T. T.	390
Smith, William	376
Speck, J. C.	407
Speck, J. R.	519
Speckman, Henry	394
Spellacy, M.	513
Spurgeon, Alonzo	525
Stephon, Andrew	453
Stonehocker, George	492
Tarrh, A. W.	364
Thomas, Clarence	447
Thomas, Henry, Jr.	500
Tompkins, J. H	483
Tredway, Joseph	296
Vail, Sam E.	419
Wagoner, John	457
Waring, J. O.	424
Wheeler, T. H.	522
Wilson, George	493
Wilson, J. M.	528
Wolfe, J. E.	460
Wolfe, M. N.	434
Wolfe, Olive	283
Workman, Joseph	309
Wright, J. W.	427
Zimmerman, Jacob	359

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